

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99000710

Date Listed: 7/2/99

Louviers Village
Property Name

Douglas
County

CO
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland

Signature of the Keeper

7/12/99

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Dale Heckendorn of the CO SHPO staff confirmed that the U.S. Postal Service does not own either the post office building or the land on which it sits.

In Section 7, p. 6, second sentence under "The Quadrangle," the photo identified as "photo 6, at the end of section 7" should be "photo 4, at the end of section 7."

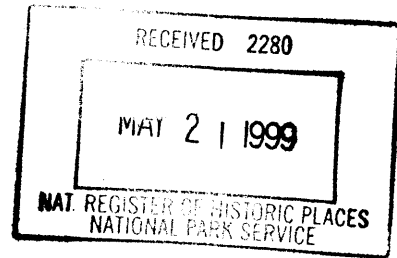
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

710



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Louviers Village

other names/site number 5DA1391

2. Location

street & number Louviers Boulevard, Hillcrest Drive, Triangle Drive, Main,
Valley View, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Streets

N/A not for publication

city or town Louviers

N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Douglas code 035 zip code 80131

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally statewide [] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Gregory A. Couty State Historic Preservation Officer 5/12/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet .

determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register

other, explain See continuation sheet [].

Bob Boland 7/2/99
Signature of the Keeper Date

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
88	82	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
90	82	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

One

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / secondary structure
- EDUCATION / school
- SOCIAL / clubhouse
- RELIGION / church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / secondary structure
- SOCIAL / clubhouse
- EDUCATION / library
- RELIGION / church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS - Bungalow/Craftsman
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS - Late Gothic Revival
- OTHER - American Foursquare
- OTHER - Hipped Box wood frame cottages

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE
- walls ASBESTOS
- roof ASPHALT
- other WEATHERBOARD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
INDUSTRY

Periods of Significance

1908-1962

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

Name of Property

County/State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:
Name of repository: Louviers Branch, Douglas County Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 75

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. Zone	Easting	Northing	2. Zone	Easting	Northing
13	499580	4370080	13	499710	4369650
3. Zone	Easting	Northing	4. Zone	Easting	Northing
13	499700	4369000	13	499460	4368960
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carl McWilliams, Principal
 organization Cultural Resources Historians
 address 1607 Dogwood Court
 Fort Collins, CO 80525

date December 30, 1998
 phone (970) 493-5270

Additional Documentation: (Submit the following items with the completed form)

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

address

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

Narrative Description

Founded as a company town by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in 1908, the unincorporated community of Louviers is located approximately 1½ miles west of U.S. Highway 85, in northwestern Douglas County. Known as Santa Fe Drive as it runs through metropolitan Denver, Highway 85 emerges from the southern Denver suburb of Littleton, running in a southeasterly direction. After passing by the Louviers turn off, seven miles south of Colorado Highway 470, the highway passes through the small town of Sedalia four miles southeast of Louviers, and then continues for another seven miles, where it intersects with Interstate 25 just north of Castle Rock. Although Louviers is located within minutes of suburban Denver, it has a distinctive small town atmosphere. The town lies at 5700 feet above sea-level, in the transitional foothills zone, between Colorado's western Rocky Mountains and eastern plains. Roxborough State Park is to the southwest of Louviers, while the Rampart Range and Pike National Forest lie farther to the south and southwest. Lands immediately surrounding Louviers are generally undeveloped, and in fact are still owned primarily by Du Pont. Plum Creek passes just to the east of Louviers, flowing from the southeast to the northwest, where it eventually joins the South Platte River at Chatfield Reservoir. (See photo #1, at end of section 7)

Louviers, often referred to as Louviers Village, was constructed by the Du Pont Company to serve the Louviers Works dynamite plant, located northwest of the village. Both the plant and the village were named for the site of a woolen-cloth factory founded by the Du Pont family in Delaware in the early 1800s. Brothers Victor Marie and Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont de Nemours had come to America from France at the turn of the nineteenth century, following the French Revolution. The site of their woolen-cloth factory in Delaware had, in turn, been named for the town of Louviers, France, which was located near the center of the French woolen industry.¹

Land for the dynamite plant and village in Colorado was acquired by Du Pont in April 1906,² and construction on the plant was begun later that year. Buildings were constructed by company and contract labor, under the supervision of William G. Ramsey, Chief Engineer of the Du Pont engineering force. In August 1906, J.W. Tomlinson of Castle Rock received a contract to erect the first eleven buildings at the plant.³ Two years later, Ford and Whitcomb, contractors out of

¹F.E. Jacquot, Louviers Works Manager, correspondence to Julia Stokes, of the Colorado Historical Society, February 21, 1935. On file at the Louviers Branch, Douglas County Library.

²Warranty Deed, E.K. O'Brien, grantor, to E.I. du Pont Company, grantee, dated April 14, 1906. Recorded in the Douglas County Clerk's office.

³"\$1,000,000 Factory: The Dupont Powder Company Commences Building Largest Plant in the West." *Castle Rock Journal*, August 3, 1906, p. 1.

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

Littleton, were awarded a \$15,000.00 contract to construct additional buildings at Louviers.⁴ During Louviers' earliest years, 1906-1908, building construction was concentrated first on the plant, and then on houses in the village. At first, workers lived in a ramshackle collection of tents, shacks, and shallow caves dug out of the hillside on the bluffs overlooking the townsite. Housing construction was begun in Louviers in late 1906, and by 1908 the first group of homes had been built. Construction continued for the next seven years, and by 1915 Louviers was a thriving company town comprised of some eighty-five houses. Overall, Louviers' Du Pont-built houses were constructed in three distinct areas of town. These became known as the Triangle (more commonly called "the Flats"), the Quadrangle, and Capital Hill. The houses were owned and maintained by Du Pont until the early 1960s, when the company sold the houses to individual owners. Production at the plant, however, continued into the 1980s.

Within the boundaries of the Louviers Village historic district, there are a total of 170 buildings located on 92 properties. Among these, eighty-eight buildings are considered contributing resources within the historic district, while the remaining eighty-two buildings are considered noncontributing resources. The contributing buildings include fifty-one houses, thirty-five garages or sheds, one church, and the Louviers Village Club, which was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. The noncontributing buildings include thirty-six houses, forty-three garages or sheds, a church, a post office, and a fire station. Among the noncontributing houses, eleven were built, or moved to Louviers, after the period of significance, while twenty-five date to the Du Pont era but have lost much of their historic integrity. In addition to the buildings, there are also two contributing sites located within the Louviers Village historic district. These are Triangle Park and the Du Pont Park baseball field.

Today, in addition to Louviers' Du Pont-built houses which date from 1908 to 1915, there are several houses which were privately built after 1962. Most of these homes are concentrated in Block 2, and in the north half of Block 3, which, accordingly, are outside the historic district's boundaries.

The Flats, the Quadrangle, and Capital Hill

Completed in 1907-1908, Louviers' first houses included some twenty-one workers' cottages, and two residences that, for a brief period, served as houses for the plant's manager and assistant manager. These two managers' houses were built on a small bluff south of the dynamite plant, while the workers' homes were built in the bottomland, west of Plum Creek. The homes were laid out in the shape of a triangle, facing inward onto a center green named Triangle Park. This area of Louviers

⁴"Large Contract Captured by Littleton." *Littleton Independent*, April 23, 1909, p. 1.

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

was labeled the "Triangle" on plat maps, but was commonly known as "the Flats."⁵ After the houses in the Flats had been built, Du Pont's engineers began laying out a larger townsite to accommodate nearly sixty houses. Located southwest of the Triangle, and on higher ground, the house sites were laid out in a grid pattern oriented nearly on a north-south, east-west axis. This area of town was subsequently named the "Quadrangle." In addition, in 1910, Du Pont began construction of four larger houses - three for the plant's upper management, and one for the company doctor. Erected between 1910 and 1912, on a hillside which overlooked the Triangle to the northeast and the Quadrangle to the southeast, these four houses comprised Capital Hill.

During the Du Pont years, before 1962, streets had no prescribed names, and houses were identified by numbers assigned by Du Pont rather than by street addresses. The street names which exist in Louviers today were designated in the 1960s, after the village was sold by Du Pont. Although there were no formal street names during the Du Pont years, areas of town did have informal names. As explained above, the area around Triangle Park, in the bottomland closest to Plum Creek, was known as the Flats. In this section of town, in the 1960s, streets along two sides of Triangle Park were named Triangle Drive, and the street along the park's third side was named Main Street. The four largest houses for the plant's top managers and the company doctor, built on the hillside overlooking the town, comprised "Capital Hill." Below, in the Quadrangle, what is today Valley View Street was known as "Silk Stocking Row," and the south end of what is today named Elm Street was called "Coyote Row." The Quadrangle consisted of three streets which ran north-south, and four streets which ran east-west. From east to west, the north-south running streets in the Quadrangle are now named Valley View Street, Louviers Boulevard, and Elm Street. The east-west streets have been designated First, Second, Third, and Fourth Streets. Du Pont families in Louviers today still often use the informal names, rather than the prescribed street names.

Louviers is unusual in that the Du Pont era houses were built prior to the construction of any roads in the village. Aligned in rows, the houses featured uniform setbacks from the street, however, no curbs, gutters or sidewalks were constructed. In the 1910s and 1920s, Du Pont established planted grass lawns around each individual home, with trees in front and a garden plot at the rear. Access to garages was off the alleys, so that the front lawns were unbroken by driveways. Notably absent were any concrete curbs, gutters, or driveways between the houses and the streets.

As the houses were built, Du Pont also created common green areas throughout the town, and only then laid out streets and alleys. The common green areas included Triangle Park, a baseball field which became known as Du Pont Park, and a wide center median down the middle of Louviers Boulevard. In addition, company gardens, including expansive flower beds and a variety of trees,

⁵"Property Map, Louviers Works, Map 2362." Drawn by R.G. Reese, Du Pont Engineering Department, May 16, 1928.

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were established. The gardens extended from the managers' houses on Capital Hill eastward down to the Village Club at the north end of the Quadrangle. The baseball field, meanwhile, was located in the area between the Quadrangle and Triangle sections of town. In the 1920s, the company began landscaping the town's common civic areas. In 1929, Louviers Works Manager Frank E. Jacquot contracted with Leach Brothers, a landscaping and tree nursery firm from Jarre Canyon just outside Sedalia, to plant coniferous trees throughout the village. Numerous trees were planted in Triangle Park, along Louviers Boulevard's center median, and elsewhere throughout the town. When first planted, the trees were seedlings, just one or two feet tall. Today, older Louviers residents recall that as children they ran down Louviers Boulevard's center median, jumping over the small trees soon after they had been planted. Over the years the trees have grown into stately, mature evergreens, and they are now among Louviers' most notable visual features. Clearly visible from Highway 85 to the east, the trees denote the Louviers townsite from several miles away.

Triangle Park and the Du Pont Park baseball field have both long been important elements of Louviers social fabric. Community picnics are held in Triangle Park on the Fourth of July and on other occasions, while Du Pont Park is a recreational ball field, now maintained by Douglas County. During the Du Pont years, a baseball team comprised of Louviers Works employees played here, competing against other semi-pro teams from the Denver area.

Louviers' common green areas are today little changed from the period of significance, and they are important elements which contribute to Louviers historical significance as a Du Pont company town. Taken as a whole, Louviers Village may be viewed as a distinct cultural landscape, comprised of various styles of workers' houses in discrete sections of the town, curbsless streets, planted grass lawns with shared landscape features, and landscaped common green areas, marked by planted coniferous trees.

The Flats

Representing Louviers' earliest and smallest residences, houses in the Flats were comprised of just 384 square feet. Built of wood frame construction, nearly all of these modest homes were one room, or sixteen feet wide, by two rooms, or twenty-four feet, deep. The houses were set on railroad ties, had horizontal exterior wood siding over wood framing, and gable roofs. Single doors, and two double-hung sash windows, with two upper sash panes over two lower sash panes, were located in a gable end which fronted onto Triangle Park, while additional double-hung windows were located on the side elevations. (See photo #2, at end of section 7) Architecturally, these buildings may be

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

classified as wood-frame, front-gabled houses.⁶ By the early 1920s, small bathroom additions had been built onto the rear elevations of most of these houses, but in the early years they had no indoor plumbing.

From the approximately twenty-three houses built between 1906 and 1908, nine remain that have sufficient integrity to qualify as contributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district. In addition, Triangle Park, around which the houses are arranged, is considered a contributing site within the historic district. The contributing houses are located at the following addresses:

8010 Main Street (5DA1167)
8062 Main Street (5DA1168)
8128 Main Street (5DA1171)
8158 Main Street (5DA1173)
8170 Main Street (5DA1174)

8117 Triangle Drive (5DA1197)
8135 Triangle Drive (5DA1199)
8143 Triangle Drive (5DA1200)
8201 Triangle Drive (5DA1205)

Among the Flats' other original houses, a few were moved out in the 1920s and 1930s to be used as summer cabins in the nearby mountains, one house burned, and the others have been altered to such an extent that they should be considered noncontributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district.

Capital Hill

The largest of the four houses on what became known as Capital Hill was built for the Louviers Works' Manager. Little changed from its 1910 construction, the Manager's House (7843 Hillcrest Drive, 5DA1133) is an imposing 2½-story home built in the Colonial Revival style. Rectangular in plan, and with a symmetrical facade, the building is supported by a stone foundation, has a full-width front porch with Doric columns, and is covered by a hipped roof with an extended overhang. A hipped-roof dormer is located on the facade, and tall brick chimneys, with corbelled caps, are located on the exterior of the north and south elevations. Windows on the Manager's House are entirely double-hung sash, primarily with an 8/1 glazing pattern. Built of wood frame construction, the house was originally clad with horizontal wood siding. The house now features asbestos shingle, applied by Du Pont in the late 1950s. (See photo #3, at end of section 7)

⁶Sarah J. Pearce, *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*, (Denver: The State Historical Society of Colorado, 1983), p. 3.

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Flanking the Manager's House are the Assistant Manager's House to the north (7871 Hillcrest Drive, 5DA1135), and the Powder Manager's House to the south (7819 Hillcrest Drive, 5DA1132). Completed in 1911 and 1912 respectively, these two houses were built as 1½-story Bungalows. Substantially smaller than the Manager's House, they both feature horizontal wood siding, 6/1 double-hung sash windows, and broadly-pitched side-gable roofs with shed-roofed dormers. Both of these homes have been substantially altered in recent years and are considered noncontributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district.

The Doctor's House (7893 Hillcrest Drive, 5DA1137) is located to the north of the Assistant Manager's House. Completed in 1910, it features horizontal wood siding, double-hung sash windows, and a steeply-pitched front-gable roof. Overall, the building's architectural character is more in keeping with late Victorian-era styles. Compared to the other three houses on Capital Hill, this house is more vertically oriented, and includes decorative elements such as variegated wood shingles in the upper gable ends. This house is considered a contributing resource within the Louviers Village historic district.

The Quadrangle

Within the Quadrangle section of Louviers, the most prevalent house plan may be classified architecturally as an example of the "Hipped Box" style.⁷ (See photo #6, at end of section 7) Built during two construction phases, in 1911 and 1915, these modest worker cottages are one-story hipped-roof homes, with open front porches and small enclosed rear entryways. With few exceptions, these houses measure twenty-four feet wide, with depths of twenty-six, thirty, thirty-four, and thirty-six feet. The enclosed rear entryways typically measure fifteen feet by six feet, and include a stairway which descends to an unfinished, partial basement. These homes are two rooms wide and three rooms deep. From front to back along one side of a house are the living room, dining room, and kitchen. On the other side, from front to back, are two bedrooms, a bathroom, and perhaps a small hallway. (See photo #4, at end of section 7)

Most of the houses in the Quadrangle were built in 1911, however, the ten houses which comprised Coyote Row were built in 1915. Measuring twenty-four feet by twenty-six feet, the Coyote Row houses are larger than the houses in the Flats, but typically smaller than other houses located throughout the Quadrangle. (See photo #5, at end of section 7)

⁷Pearce, *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*, p. 3.

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

Today, there are twenty-nine houses in Louviers that are examples of the one-story Hipped Box style of architecture, and that have retained sufficient integrity to qualify as contributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district. These houses are located at the following addresses:

7594 Elm Street (5DA1108)	7860 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1156)
7616 Elm Street (5DA1109)	7882 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1157)
7636 Elm Street (5DA1111)	7900 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1159)
7642 Elm Street (5DA1112)	7920 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1161)
7674 Elm Street (5DA1115)	8200 Main Street (5DA1175)
7682 Elm Street (5DA1116)	6409 Second Street (5DA1177)
7692 Elm Street (5DA1117)	6418 Second Street (5DA1178)
7636 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1141)	6421 Second Street (5DA1179)
7654 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1142)	6433 Second Street (5DA1180)
7712 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1148)	6436 Second Street (5DA1181)
7726 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1150)	6444 Second Street (5DA1182)
7776 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1152)	6401 Third Street (5DA1190)
7794 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1153)	6420 Third Street (5DA1192)
7814 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1154)	6425 Third Street (5DA 1193)
7832 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1155)	

In addition to the one-story hipped-roof cottages listed above, Du Pont also built five one-story Bungalows at the east end of the Quadrangle, along what is today Valley View Street. These houses are somewhat larger than the hipped-roof cottages, but smaller than the foreman's houses, and the managers' houses on Capital Hill. The five Bungalows feature broadly-pitched intersecting or side-gable roofs, with tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Decorative purlins and ridgepoles, with kneebases, appear in the upper gable ends. These houses were built with full-width front porches, with brick pedestals and tapered squared-post piers supporting the porch roofs. Windows are predominantly double-hung sash, with one over one, six over one, eight over one, and three over one ribbon-style, glazing patterns. Four of these houses have retained sufficient integrity to be considered contributing resources within Louviers Village historic district. They are located at the following addresses:

7761 Valley View Street (5DA1206)	7819 Valley View Street (5DA1209)
7801 Valley View Street (5DA1208)	7835 Valley View Street (5DA1210)

Complementing the small one-story cottages, and the large managers' houses on Capital Hill, are eight mid-sized houses built in the Quadrangle along what is today First, Second, and Third Streets. Six of these are two-story houses, representing Du Pont's version of the American Foursquare style

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of architecture,⁸ while the other two are 1½-story Bungalows. Seven of the eight houses were residences for Louviers Works' foremen, and the last one was designated as the storekeeper's residence.

The six American Foursquare style homes each measure twenty-four feet wide by twenty-six feet deep, with an offset projection on a side elevation. Exhibiting characteristic two-story, nearly square, plans these wood-frame houses feature concrete foundations, horizontal wood siding, hipped roofs, double-hung windows, and open front porches. The roof eaves have an extended overhang, and although there are no dormers, a gabled projection extends above the roof line on each house's facade, creating the illusion that these are 2½-story, rather than two story homes. These houses also have enclosed rear entryways, and unfinished, partial basements. One of the 1½-story Bungalow houses measures thirty-four feet by twenty-two feet, while the other measures thirty-one feet by twenty-two feet. Both of these houses have broadly-pitched side-gable roofs with shed dormers, double-hung sash windows, exposed rafter ends, and Craftsman detailing. Six of the seven foremen's houses, along with the storekeeper's house, are considered contributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district. These houses are located at the following addresses:

6410 First Street (5DA1126)
6422 First Street (5DA1127)
7695 Louviers Boulevard (5DA1147)
(Storekeeper's House)

6452 Second Street (5DA1184)
6474 Second Street (5DA1186)
6485 Second Street (5DA1187)
6440 Third Street (5DA1194)

Garages and Sheds

After all the Du Pont houses had been constructed, in the late 1910s and early 1920s, a number of sheds and garages were erected throughout Louviers. These structures are located on the alleys which ran behind the houses. Many garages were built straddling property lines, and are shared by adjoining residences. Most of the sheds are one-story, ell-shaped frame buildings. They are comprised of two rectangular blocks, measuring twenty-feet by twelve feet, and sixteen feet by eight feet, respectively. These small buildings rest on wood timbers, have horizontal weatherboard walls, and shed roofs with rolled asphalt roofing. (See photo #6, at end of section 7) The shared garages typically measure eighteen feet square, have gable roofs, and are built of similar materials.

Garages and sheds in Louviers, built by Du Pont, that are considered contributing resources within Louviers Village, are located at the following addresses:

⁸Pearce, *A Guide to Colorado Architecture*, pp. 36, 57.

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7594 Elm Street	7893 Hillcrest Drive
7636 Elm Street	7636 Louviers Boulevard
7642 Elm Street	7654 Louviers Boulevard
7682 Elm Street	7695 Louviers Boulevard
7692 Elm Street	7726 Louviers Boulevard
6410 First Street	7832 Louviers Boulevard
7843 Hillcrest Drive	7860 Louviers Boulevard
7900 Louviers Boulevard	6485 Second Street
8062 Main Street	6401 Third Street
8128 Main Street	6420 Third Street
8158 Main Street	8117 Triangle Drive
6409 Second Street	8135 Triangle Drive
6421 Second Street	8143 Triangle Drive
6433 Second Street	7761 Valley View Street
6445 Second Street	7783 Valley View Street
6474 Second Street	7801 Valley View Street

The Louviers Village Club, and the Louviers Community Presbyterian Church

In addition to the houses, garages, and sheds, two other prominent buildings are contributing resources within the Louviers Village historic district. These are the Louviers Village Club, and the Louviers Community Presbyterian Church, both located on Louviers Boulevard. Erected in 1917, the Louviers Village Club (5DA1016) became the community's social and commercial center. It housed a mercantile store, a barbershop, the town's post office, and social amenities, including a billiards room, a dance hall, a movie theater, and a two-lane bowling alley. The Village Club was also used as a meeting place for a variety of organizations, including the Ladies Red Cross Society. Du Pont transferred ownership of the Village Club to Douglas County in 1975. Since 1975 the county has, in turn, leased the building to the Village Club Board, which maintains the building on a largely volunteer basis. The Village Club continues to serve as a meeting hall, the bowling alley is still available for use, and the Louviers Branch of the Douglas County Library District is now located in the building. The Village Club was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995.⁹

⁹Barbara Till Whiton, "Louviers Village Club" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, April 10, 1995.

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The Louviers Community Presbyterian Church (SDA1162) was constructed in 1927, and was the only church located in Louviers during the Du Pont era. It is also the only building in Louviers built prior to the 1960s that was not constructed directly by Du Pont. The company did provide the land for the church, however, the building was constructed by volunteer labor under the direction of a building committee. Nearly all of the people involved in the church's construction were Du Pont employees. An excellent example of the Gothic Revival style of church architecture, this building is now a private residence.

Finally, Triangle Park, and the Du Pont Park baseball field are individual sites which contribute to Louviers' historic significance. Both of these resources are little changed from the period of significance, and they are particularly important when Louviers is viewed as a planned community, created as a Du Pont company town.

Summary

Regarding their historical integrity, few of Louviers' buildings dating to the Du Pont era are entirely unchanged from their original construction. Houses, sheds, and garages were modified during the Du Pont years, in response to the company's and families' needs, and in response to changing technologies. Small sheds built during the early years, for example, were often enlarged, or replaced with garages, when automobile use became more prevalent. Families were also occasionally allowed to enlarge their homes in cooperative arrangements with the company. In one such case, in 1951, Du Pont furnished the building materials, and George Livingood, a Du Pont employee, built a bedroom addition onto his family's house at 8010 Main Street.¹⁰ Because Louviers was a company town, many modifications to the buildings were uniform. In the late 1950s, for example, Du Pont applied asbestos shingle siding to nearly every house in the village. Residents had a choice of three colors, white, green, or pink (salmon). Louviers, and other Du Pont company towns, in fact, served as test markets for many Du Pont products, including paint. Buildings in Louviers Village, therefore, represent a continuum, dating from 1906 to 1962. Considered as a whole, Louviers' buildings, streets, yards, and landscaped common green areas, all reflect the village's legacy as a Du Pont company town.

¹⁰Interview with Beryl Livingood, September 10, 1998.

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

LOUVIERS VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT Building List

ELM STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7578	n/a	5DA1107	1969	house	noncontributing
7594	91	5DA1108	1915	house garage/shed	contributing contributing
7616	90	5DA1109	1920	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7624	89	5DA1110	1915	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
7636	88	5DA1111	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
7642	87	5DA1112	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
7654	86	5DA1113	1915	house garage/workshop	noncontributing noncontributing
7662	85	5DA1114	1915	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
7674	84	5DA1115	1915	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7682	83	5DA1116	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
7692	82	5DA1117	1915	house garage	contributing contributing

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FIRST STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
6410	96	5DA1126	1913	house shed	contributing contributing
6422	97	5DA1127	1915	house	contributing
6438	n/a	5DA1128	1978	house	noncontributing

FOURTH STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
6405	n/a	1211	1972	house garage shed	noncontributing noncontributing noncontributing

HILLCREST DRIVE

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7819	3	5DA1132	1912	house garage workshop	noncontributing noncontributing noncontributing
7843	2	5DA1133	1911	house garage/workshop	contributing contributing
7871	1	5DA1135	1910	house garage/workshop	noncontributing noncontributing
7893	30	5DA1137	1910	house garage pottery shed	contributing contributing contributing

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LOUVIERS BOULEVARD

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7595	n/a	5DA1212	1977	church	noncontributing
7598	93	5DA1140	1915	house	noncontributing
7636	94	5DA1141	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
7654	66	5DA1142	1911	house garage garage	contributing contributing contributing
7663	55	5DA1143	1911	house garage garage	noncontributing noncontributing noncontributing
7672	65	5DA1144	1911	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
7677	53	5DA1145	1911	house garage garage	noncontributing noncontributing noncontributing
7692	64	5DA1146	1911	house garage shed	noncontributing noncontributing noncontributing
7695	92	5DA1147	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
7712	52	5DA1148	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7719	48	5DA1149	1911	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
7726	51	5DA1150	1911	house garage	contributing contributing

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LOUVIERS BOULEVARD (continued)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7758	47	5DA1151	1911	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
7776	46	5DA1152	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7794	45	5DA1153	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7814	44	5DA1154	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7832	43	5DA1155	1911	house garage/shed	contributing contributing
7860	42	5DA1156	1911	house garage/shed	contributing contributing
7882	41	5DA1157	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7885	191	5DA1016	1917	Village Club	contributing
7895	n/a	5DA1158	1963	post office	noncontributing
7900	40	5DA1159	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
7905	n/a	5DA1160	1971	house	noncontributing
7920	95	5DA1161	1915	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7933	unknown	5DA1162	1927	church	contributing
7950	n/a	5DA1163	1965	fire station	noncontributing

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MAIN STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7968	n/a	5DA1164	1972	house	noncontributing
7994	4	5DA1166	1908	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
8010	5	5DA1167	1908	house garage shed	contributing noncontributing noncontributing
8036	33	5DA1147	1911	house	noncontributing
8062	26	5DA1168	1908	house shed	contributing contributing
8086	n/a	5DA1169	1965	house	noncontributing
8100	24	5DA1170	1908	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
8128	22	5DA1171	1908	house garage shed	contributing contributing contributing
8142	n/a	5DA1172	1965	house	noncontributing
8158	20	5DA1173	1908	house garage/shed	contributing contributing
8170/8172	19	5DA1174	1908 1974	house house garage	contributing noncontributing noncontributing
8200	67	5DA1175	1912	house garage	contributing noncontributing

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SECOND STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
6406	74	5DA1176	1911	house	noncontributing
6409	70	5DA1177	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6418	71	5DA1178	1911	house	contributing
6421	75	5DA1179	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6433	72	5DA1180	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6436	76	5DA1181	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
6444	77	5DA1182	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
6445	73	5DA1183	1911	house garage	noncontributing contributing
6452	58	5DA1184	1915	house	contributing
6455	54	5DA1185	1911	house	noncontributing
6474	98	5DA1186	1915	house garage	contributing contributing
6485	56	5DA1187	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6555	n/a	5DA1188	1931	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing

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THIRD STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
6401	78	5DA1190	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6415	79	5DA1191	1911	house	noncontributing
6420	49	5DA1192	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
6425	80	5DA1193	1915	house garage	contributing noncontributing
6439	81	5DA1189	1911	house	noncontributing
6440	50	5DA1194	1911	house garage/workshop	contributing noncontributing

TRIANGLE DRIVE

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
8075	n/a	5DA1195	1996	house garage	noncontributing noncontributing
8099	n/a	5DA1196	1993	house	noncontributing
8117	10	5DA1197	1908	house garage	contributing contributing
8129	11	5DA1198	1908	house	noncontributing
8135	12	5DA1199	1908	house garage	contributing contributing
8143	14	5DA1200	1908	house garage	contributing contributing
8151	15	5DA1201	1908	house	noncontributing

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TRIANGLE DRIVE (continued)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
8158	16	5DA1202	1908	house garage/shed	noncontributing noncontributing
8171	n/a	5DA1203	1970	house	noncontributing
8189	18	5DA1204	1908	house	noncontributing
8201	6	5DA1205	1908	house	contributing

VALLEY VIEW STREET

<u>Address</u>	<u>Du Pont House #</u>	<u>Site #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Building Type</u>	<u>National Register Status</u>
7761	63	5DA1206	1911	house garage garage shed	contributing contributing noncontributing noncontributing
7783	62	5DA1207	1911	house garage	noncontributing contributing
7801	61	5DA1208	1911	house garage	contributing contributing
7819	60	5DA1209	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing
7835	59	5DA1210	1911	house garage	contributing noncontributing

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RESOURCE SUMMARY

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Buildings		
Houses	51	36
Garages/Sheds	35	43
Churches	1	1
Public Buildings	1	2
Sites		
Triangle Park	1	
Du Pont Park Ball Field	1	

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Photo #1

Louviers Works and Louviers Village, aerial view, May 1, 1965
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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Photo #2

Louviers, Colorado Five Cottages, December 22, 1906
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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Photo #3

Louviers, Colorado Superintendent's House, October 4, 1911
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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Photo #4

Louviers, Colorado [Quadrangle] Cottages, December 1917
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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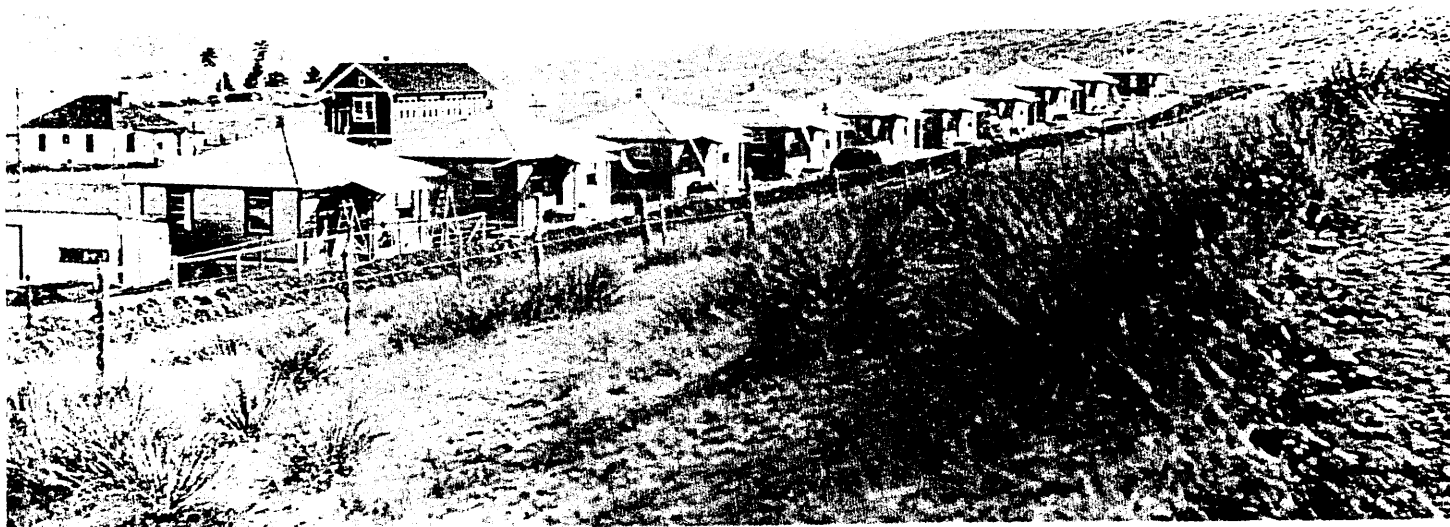


Photo #5

Louviere, Colorado [Coyote Row] Cottages, December 1917
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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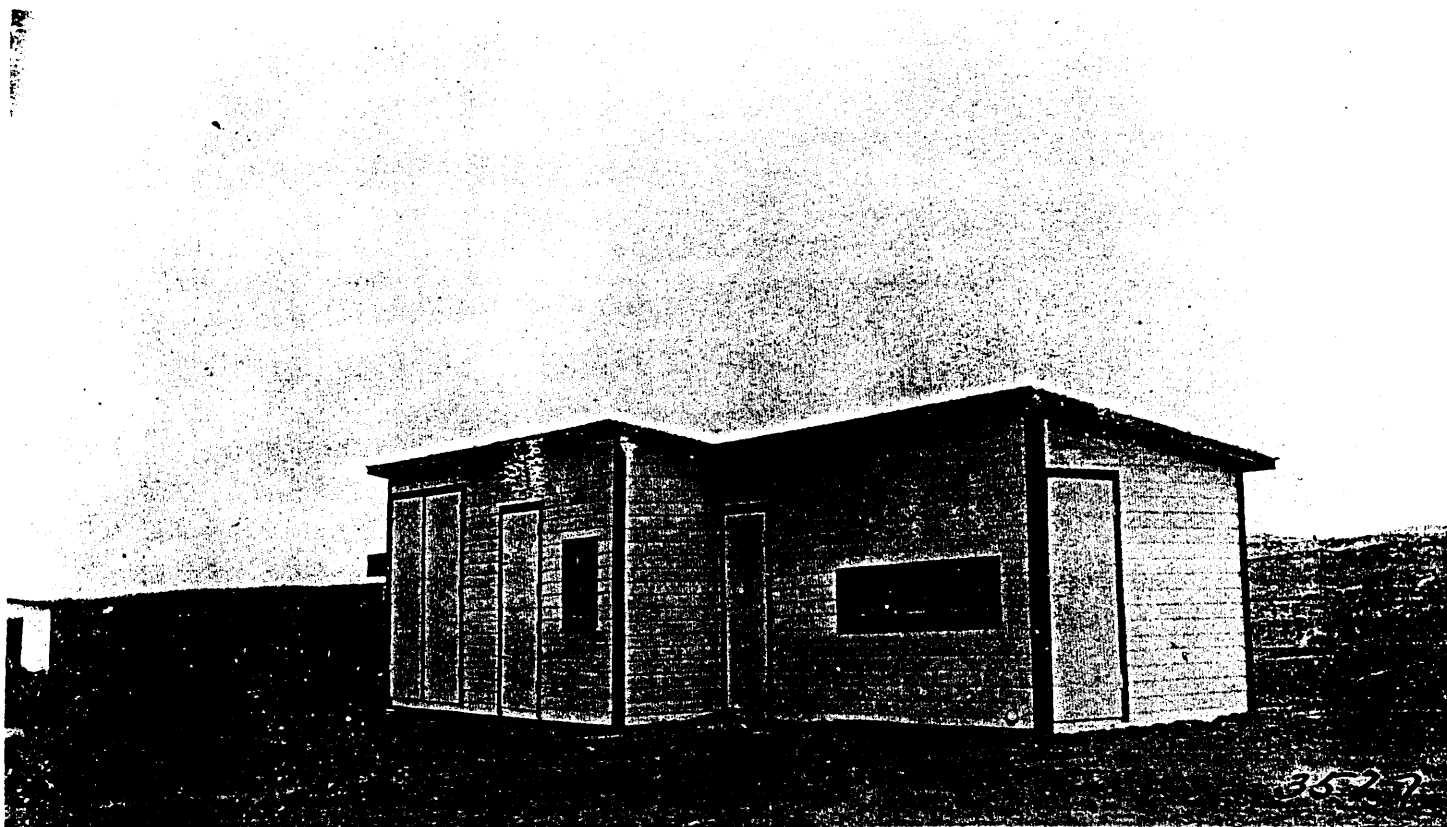


Photo #6

Louviers, Colorado Barn and Chicken House, March 29, 1911
(Courtesy Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Introduction

The unincorporated community of Louviers was established by E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company in 1908, in support of the nearby Louviers Works dynamite plant. Incorporating all of the original townsite, the Louviers Village historic district is historically significant for its contributions to the industrial development of the American West, as well as for its uncommon social history as a Du Pont company town. Land for the plant and town were acquired by Du Pont in April 1906, and the production of dynamite started in May 1908. For the next seven decades, the Louviers Works produced staggering quantities of dynamite used in mining, in oil exploration, and to build roads and tunnels. During its first year alone, the plant produced an average of 584,375 pounds of dynamite per month, and by the early 1950s, production levels had peaked at more than two million pounds per month.¹ Accordingly, Louviers' role in developing the West can hardly be overstated. Dynamite manufactured at Louviers helped open numerous mines, including such giants as the Homestake Mine at Lead, South Dakota, the Climax Molybdenum Mine at Climax, Colorado, the Henderson Mine near Berthoud Pass, Colorado, and potash mines at Carlsbad, New Mexico. In addition to mining, Louviers dynamite was used in seismographic exploration to open oil fields throughout the west, to build dams, and to construct roads and tunnels. Among other large-scale projects, dynamite manufactured at Louviers was used to blast open the Moffat Tunnel, to carve out the Pikes Peak Highway, to build Glen Canyon Dam, and to construct both bores of the Eisenhower and Johnson Tunnels on Interstate 70 at Loveland Pass.²

In addition to its industrial significance in the American West, in Colorado Louviers is also notable for its social history as a Du Pont company town. Relying on more than a century's experience in establishing and operating communities for its employees, Du Pont carefully planned and maintained both the Louviers Works and Louviers Village. Far from being just a collection of workers' housing, the town clearly reflects that Du Pont intended Louviers to be a model community, with parks, a school, and other amenities to attract high-quality long-term employees. Today, along with the Cokedale historic district in Las Animas County, Louviers Village is one of Colorado's two best preserved company towns.

¹"75th Anniversary Louviers Works 1908-1983, n.p.

²*Ibid.*; Interview with Wayne Oblander, retired Du Pont Louviers Works employee, December 22, 1997.

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The Du Pont Company in America 1802 - 1917

Moderate members of the French aristocracy, the Du Pont family arrived in America at the dawn of the nineteenth century, following the tumult of the French revolution and the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte. Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont (1771-1834) was an expert powdermaker, having apprenticed under the famous French chemist Antoine Lavoisier. After noting that American gunpowder was of generally poor quality, he quickly determined to go into the powdermaking business.³ Named Eleutherian Mills, the Du Pont Company's first powdermaking facility was established in 1802 on Brandywine Creek in New Castle County, Delaware. The prototype for all Du Pont plants, including Louviers, Eleutherian Mills featured buildings that were laid out to take advantage of the terrain and to obtain power from the nearby stream. Worker housing, and the Du Pont family home, were built nearby. The facility produced black powder, an explosive manufactured from a combination of charcoal, sulfur, and most importantly saltpeter, a white crystalline substance, which when refined became almost pure potassium nitrate.⁴

In 1813, at the request of the United States government, Eleutherian Mills increased its production levels to supply additional gunpowder for the War of 1812. By war's end, the company had produced 750 thousand pounds of gunpowder, and it had also initiated a regular cycle of increasing production to supply the U.S. military with gunpowder during every wartime emergency.⁵ Throughout the nineteenth century, and well into the twentieth century, the Du Pont Company was far-and-away the nation's largest manufacturer of explosives used in munitions by the U.S. military. The company supplied vast quantities of explosives during the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and during both World Wars. From the 750 thousand pounds manufactured during the War of 1812, Du Pont produced a staggering 1.4 billion pounds of gunpowder during World War I, and 4.5 billion pounds during World War II. Du Pont profited immensely from each conflict, but the company also took its role in the war efforts very seriously. The company was proudly committed to protecting the interests of the United States and its citizens. Nonetheless, throughout its history, the company has had to endure recriminations of being warmongers and merchants of death.⁶

³E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, *Du Pont: The Autobiography of an American Enterprise*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1952), pp. 6, 8.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 33

⁵*Ibid.*; L.P. Mahoney, Du Pont Explosives Department, "Some Du Pont Dates," July 25, 1934, n.p.

⁶*Du Pont: The Autobiography of an American Enterprise*. p. 36.

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Du Pont produced explosives not only for the military, but also for a variety of domestic peace-time uses, all of which helped expand the country westward. Dynamite was invented in 1866 by Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel.⁷ The Du Pont Company soon began to explore the possibility of producing dynamite, at that time the most powerful explosive known to exist. The company's first dynamite plant, the Repauno Works, opened at Gibbstown, New Jersey in 1880, and operated continuously until its closure in 1954.⁸ Following the Repauno Works, the Du Pont Company steadily expanded dynamite production throughout the country. By 1915, Du Pont's Dynamite Works Division included plants and support services at Ashburn, Missouri, Barksdale, Wisconsin, Deepwater Point, New Jersey, Du Pont, Washington, and Louviers, Colorado.⁹

In addition to becoming the leading manufacturer of dynamite in the late 1800s, Du Pont also pioneered the production of smokeless powder, which had been discovered by a Swiss chemist named Schonbein in 1846. Also known as guncotton, smokeless powder was an important development in the manufacture of torpedoes, mines, and shotgun shells. Du Pont began making smokeless powder at its Carney's Point, New Jersey plant in 1894.

Thus, by the early twentieth century, Du Pont was the nation's, and indeed the world's, largest producer of explosives for both military and domestic uses. By manufacturing dynamite and guncotton, along with its original product, black powder, Du Pont held a complete monopoly on the explosives industry. This fact did not go unnoticed by the United States government. In 1907, the Justice Department filed suit against the company, charging that it was in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. As a result, in 1911, Du Pont was divided into three ostensibly separate corporations - the original Du Pont Company, along with the newly-formed Hercules Powder Company and Atlas Powder Company.

⁷"Dynamite is the name for a family of explosives that are built around nitroglycerin - a highly explosive, oily liquid that was discovered in 1846. It was too sensitive to be useful until Alfred Nobel found in 1875 that it could be made safe, without too much loss in power, by mixing it with other ingredients. The mixture he called dynamite." From *Sharp Bits*, published by the Homestake Mining Company, vol. 14, no. 12, January 1964.

⁸"Du Pont Plants of Primary Historical Interest," Manuscript on file at the Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

⁹[Du Pont] "H. E. O. D. Organization Chart, June 1st, 1915." On file at the Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

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Diversification in the Twentieth Century

At about the same time the government was formulating its antitrust suit, Du Pont was beginning to explore other opportunities in the chemical field. An experimental station was established on the Brandywine in 1903, representing the company's first step in developing and manufacturing other chemical products. From the late 1910s through the 1930s, Du Pont developed and marketed an astonishing number of synthetic products, including celluloid, glue, paint, lacquer, coated fabrics, synthetic dyes, ammonia, and synthetic rubbers. Among the most notable products attributable to Du Pont are nylon, neoprene, and cellophane. In the early 1920s, Du Pont also invested heavily in the Chevrolet Motor Company, and subsequently became deeply involved in the management of General Motors. By mid-century, Du Pont had become one of America's true, multi-faceted corporate giants, with few people aware that the company had produced only one product - explosives - during its first 115 years of existence.

Establishing the Louviers Works 1906-1908

Although it was beginning to diversify in the early 1900s, Du Pont was also seeking to expand its dynamite production west of the Mississippi River. Plants at Louviers and at Du Pont, Washington, both established in 1906, represented Du Pont's principal dynamite works in the West. Another plant at Ramsay, Montana, operated during the 1910s. The Louviers site was an ideal location for a dynamite plant. It was near the region's great gold and silver mines, had immediate access to railroad facilities, and was close - but not too close - to the large population center of Denver, which could supply an adequate and dependable labor force.¹⁰

The plant site was initially called "Toluca," named for a semaphore station near the site on the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad.¹¹ Land for the plant and village, which had been part of the Jones Ranch, was acquired by Du Pont in April 1906, and in 1907 Toluca was renamed "Louviers." Building construction began in the spring of 1906, and the actual production of dynamite commenced in May 1908.¹² The first plant buildings at Louviers were constructed

¹⁰"75th Anniversary Louviers Works 1908-1983."

¹¹*Ibid.*; Another source, *History of the Explosives Industry in America*, by Arthur Pine Van Gelder and Hugo Schlatter, reports that Louviers was located at "Gann's Station," p. 599.

¹²"75th Anniversary Louviers Works 1908-1983."

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between 1906 and 1908, followed by the houses, built between 1908 and 1915. The plant itself was known as the "Louviers Works," while the town was called "Louviers Village."

Dynamite Production at Louviers 1908-1971

Dynamite at Louviers was produced primarily for commercial use, although the plant did increase production during both World Wars to help furnish explosives to the United States military. Louviers' principal customers were mining and oil companies, and large construction firms engaged in road building and tunnel work. Assorted types of dynamite, varying in strength, form, and stick size, were produced for different jobs. "Gelatin" dynamite was used for metals mining, while "Permissible" dynamites were used to mine coal. Additional grades of dynamite were produced for rock quarrying, road building, and other uses.¹³

In the early years, horses and mules were used to transport supplies and dynamite between the buildings. By the 1920s, though, narrow gauge track had been laid throughout the plant, and a diesel-powered rail system known as the "loky" was used to transport goods throughout the facility. Dangerous products, specifically nitroglycerin, were moved along "wheeling walks" using hand-pushed carts called "angel buggies."

Designed as a wholly self-sufficient facility, the Louviers Works consisted of a series of small buildings, relatively isolated from each other. Buildings where critical stages of production took place were encircled by earthen revetments on three or four sides, so that the blast from an accidental explosion would either go straight up or in one pre-selected direction. Buildings were divided into five areas: the "power" area, the "stores" area, the "acid" area, the "powder" area, and the "magazines" area. The stores area included workshops for support services, and storage buildings for a variety of materials. Located here, for example, were the carpenters' and plumbers' shops, to help construct and maintain buildings at the plant and in the village. The power area consisted primarily of the powerhouse, an electrical generating plant, and the magazines area was where the dynamite was stored, prior to shipping. The critical areas of production at the Louviers Works took place in the acid and powder areas.

¹³*Ibid.*

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The production of dynamite at Louviers began with the manufacture of nitroglycerin in the acid area.¹⁴ A highly volatile oily liquid, nitroglycerin, (N_G), is formed from anhydrous ammonia, air, glycerin, and sulfuric acid. Delivered to Louviers in tank cars, anhydrous ammonia was reacted with air to produce nitric acid. The nitric acid was then combined with glycerin and sulfuric acid, under proper conditions, to create nitroglycerin. The critical mixing step took place in a machine called a "batch nitrator." In later years, this machine was replaced by a "continuous nitrator" which had more precise controls and elaborate safety features.

While the nitroglycerin was being concocted in the nitrator, inert ingredients, generally known as "dope," were being prepared in the "dope house." Among other products, the dope consisted of pulverized corn flakes, ivory nut meal, apricot pit meal, bagasse pulp from sugar cane stalks, wood pulp, nut hulls, corn starch, and sodium nitrate.¹⁵ Most of these products were shipped to Louviers from places within the United States, although the ivory nut meal came from South America. The nitroglycerin and dope were both transported to the "mix house," where they were blended to create dynamite.¹⁶ For many years, nitroglycerin was brought to the mix house in the angel buggies, before new technologies allowed it to be jetted with water directly from the nitrator to the mix house. There were several recipes, varying in the composition of dope, and in the ratio of dope to nitroglycerin, used to produce up to fifty varieties of dynamite.

From the mix house, the dynamite was transported to the "shell house," where it was tamped by machine into tubes or cartridges.¹⁷ Manufactured on site, the cartridges were made of cardboard and waxed paper. They ranged in size from one inch in diameter, by eight inches long, to five inches in diameter by twenty-four inches long. The dynamite sticks were packed into wooden boxes, made on-site in the "box factory" from wooden slats called "shook," and taken to the magazines to

¹⁴Information pertaining to dynamite production was obtained from *Sharp Bits*, vol. 14, no. 12, January, 1964, published by the Homestake Mining Company, and from interviews with retired Louviers Works employees Tom Harrison, George Livingood, Wayne Oblander, and Edwin Renninson.

¹⁵"75th Anniversary Louviers Works 1908-1983."

¹⁶The nitroglycerin and dope were mixed in a machine called the "Talley Mix." Named for its inventor, it consisted of two counter rotating augers which were both mounted horizontally.

¹⁷Explosives were tamped into the cartridges by "Hall" machines, which employed vertically-mounted wooden tampers to press several layers of powder, so that the density of an entire stick of dynamite was uniform. Hall Machines were initially operated manually, but in later years they were automated.

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await shipment. When it was ready for delivery, dynamite was shipped out via the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which was connected to the plant by a siding.¹⁸

In its final stages of production, dynamite is relatively safe because it requires a blasting cap before it can be detonated. Du Pont blasting caps were manufactured at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, and from there shipped to Louviers and other Du Pont dynamite plants. About the thickness of a pencil, blasting caps were metal tubes loaded with a small amount of sensitive explosives. The explosive was set off using a fuse or an electrical wire, which in turn triggered the dynamite.

Between 1908 and 1971, the Louviers Works produced more than one billion pounds of dynamite.¹⁹ Throughout much of its existence, the plant operated three continuous shifts per day, although it was usually shut down on weekends. On occasion, when demand slowed, operations were cut back to two shifts per day. In 1967 the Louviers Works began to manufacture PETN (peritaerthritol tetranitrate) used to produce "primacord," a new type of explosive in the form of rope. Among other uses, primacord was employed in extracting minerals from large open-pit mines. Dynamite production at Louviers ended in 1971, and a decade later the production of PETN gave way to the development of a new generation of emulsion explosives. As a result, during the 1980s the plant was shut down, and the Louviers Works buildings removed.

Safety Measures and Fatalities

As would be expected with the production of dynamite, Du Pont instituted rigid safety measures at all of its plants. At Louviers, the company employed a full-time safety engineer, and each supervisor was responsible for "safety consciousness" within his division. In addition, there was a "Central Safety Committee" which met once a month, and regular safety meetings held in each area of the plant.²⁰ One tool the company used to promote safety were so-called "Rooster Boards." These were billboards, set up for each department of the plant, that would note how long it had been since there had been an accident in that department. Each billboard was drawn with a

¹⁸Dynamite was shipped exclusively by rail until after World War II. The company then gradually shifted to truck deliveries which were faster and brought the dynamite directly to the job site, rather than the nearest railhead.

¹⁹"75th Anniversary Louviers Works 1908-1983."

²⁰"Safety is Byword at Dynamite Plant." *Rocky Mountain News*, March 26, 1956, p. 32.

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caricature of a rooster, which, for example, would proclaim "the Acid Department Has Something to Crow About. It Has Been 413 Days Since the Last Injury."²¹ Another sign, permanently posted at the plant encouraged employees to "Get in the Du Pont Safety Habit."²²

More direct safety measures were employed at the plant as well. Workers wore cotton uniforms, with no pockets, that were changed and laundered each day. Exposure to nitroglycerin, which could cause headaches and other illnesses, was minimized through the use of gloves and other protective clothing, and men working on the powder and acid lines wore special shoes with no metal parts. Rings, and other loose items such as pens and pencils, were forbidden lest they fall into the powder, and above all, no combustible materials whatsoever were allowed onto the plant. Any employee caught with a match was immediately suspended without pay for two weeks, and if caught again, dismissed from the company.²³ The company also minimized the number of workers allowed to work in a single building at any one time, and a maximum limit was set for the amount of explosives allowed in any one building. In addition, fire safety rules were established for the village. Residents were not allowed to store combustible materials, and a fire break was plowed around the entire town to ensure that if a fire ever did start there, it would not spread to the plant.

All of the safety efforts undoubtedly paid great dividends at Louviers. Over the years, there were a total of five fatal accidents at the Louviers Works, which killed a combined total of just ten men. Three of the accidents occurred within the plant's first few years of operation - in June 1908, September 1909, and July 1911. The other two accidents happened in February 1940, and May 1971.²⁴ All but one of the deaths involved explosions, and another explosion, in June 1947, slightly injured one man. The deaths of ten men notwithstanding, the Louviers Works produced an exemplary safety record over the years. When it is considered that the plant operated continuously for more than seventy years, that more than one billion pounds of dynamite were produced, and that up to three hundred workers passed through the plant during each twenty-four hour period, the fact that there were just five fatal accidents is truly remarkable.

²¹*Ibid.*

²²*Ibid.*

²³"Life in Louviers with the Joneses." *Littleton Independent*, 60th Anniversary Edition, 1948.

²⁴"Fatal Explosion at Powder Works," *Littleton Independent*, June 26, 1908, p.1.; "Accidental Death of Harry Ogburn," *Littleton Independent*, September 10, 1909, p. 1; "Explosion at Powder Works," *Littleton Independent*, July 21, 1911, p. 1; "Two Men Die in Blast at Du Pont Plant South of Denver," *Denver Post*, February 7, 1940; "Louviers Plant Hit by Blast," *Denver Post*, June 27, 1947; "Louviers Dynamite Blast Kills 4," *Denver Post*, May 7, 1971, p. 1.

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At Louviers and elsewhere, Du Pont had a long-standing policy to provide for the families of workers killed or injured on the job. Following an explosion which occurred at the Eleutherian Mills on March 19, 1818, Du Pont established a policy of granting lifetime pensions to the widows of explosion victims.²⁵ Du Pont was a benevolent employer, and the company made it a point to assist employees' families, particularly during hard times. In one instance in the early 1950s, Howard Newmarch, an engineer in the Louviers powerhouse, suffered a fatal heart attack, and his wife Grace was subsequently employed to work in the plant's shell house.

Life in Louviers Village 1908 - 1962

After it was established, the Louviers Works quickly became one of the area's largest employers. In the beginning, several experienced workers were transferred here temporarily by Du Pont, including a number from Du Pont's plant at Ashburn, Missouri, to oversee the initial construction phase, and to see that the plant was up and running as quickly and as smoothly as possible. The company's long-term goal was to hire and train a local work force, and men from Littleton, Castle Rock, and elsewhere soon began to seek employment here.

One such person was Carl Kalinowski. Born at the turn-of-the-century, Kalinowski rode his bicycle from Littleton to Louviers in 1913 where he gained employment as an apprentice welder. He then worked at the plant continuously for the next thirty-seven years, until his retirement in 1950. Following his footsteps, Carl's wife, Dorothy, and their son-in-law, Jack Beeman, also worked at the plant for a number of years.²⁶ The Kalinowskis and Beemans were typical in that most of the plant's workers did not leave once they were hired, and in that often more than one family member worked at the plant. In some cases, the plant was virtually the sole source of support for entire extended families. Typical in this regard was the Starr family. Born in 1909, Ervin "Deke" Starr was raised on the Haystack Ranch west of Larkspur, and came to work at Louviers in 1931. That same year, he married Josephine Jones, who had been born and raised in Louviers. Her father, Joe Jones, was employed at the Louviers Works from 1910 until 1947. Deke Starr worked for the company for forty years, from 1931 until 1971. Five of Deke's brothers, along with a cousin, were also long-time employees at the Louviers Works. Members of the extended Starr family, including brothers, sisters,

²⁵*Du Pont: The Autobiography of an American Enterprise*, p. 19.

²⁶Interview with Jon Beeman, December 14, 1997.

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aunts, uncles, and cousins, all lived in close proximity to each other in the village, and at least one member of each individual family was employed at the Louviers Works.²⁷

Other long-time, multi-generational families in Louviers include the Livingood, Renninson, Lievens, and Gelroth families. Particularly notable were the Livingoods. William E. Livingood came to Louviers from Ashburn, Missouri in 1909, to help establish the plant. After returning to Missouri, he returned to Louviers in the early 1930s, and was soon joined by his family. William and his wife Pearl had nine children, eight of whom survived to adulthood - Floyd, Loretta, Mary, George, William, Frances, Wilma, and Charles. William Livingood and two of his sons, George and William, earned Du Pont pensions. Three of the daughters - Mary, Frances, and Wilma - all married men employed at the plant. Like the Starrs, members of the extended Livingood families all lived in close proximity to each other in Louviers.²⁸

Once they were hired, most employees tended to work at the plant for many years. In the 1950s, more than a third of the work force had more than fifteen years experience, and many workers were second generation employees. Clearly, there were great advantages to working for one of the richest companies in America. Du Pont's Louviers Works employees were well paid, enjoyed great benefits and working conditions, and had substantial job security. The company, in return, was rewarded with an experienced, dependable, and very loyal work force.

Upon coming to work at the plant, an employee was typically assigned to work on what was known as the "labor gang" or the "bull gang." Employees on the labor gang worked primarily in the village, collecting garbage, working on landscaping projects, making repairs, and in general doing whatever was needed to maintain the village in good working order. Whenever residents needed any kind of home repair, they simply had to call over to the plant and workmen were sent to take care of it. In addition to routine repairs, the company also repainted and redecorated the homes at regular five year intervals. Some houses in Louviers were painted as often as once a year, to test paint products developed by Du Pont.

Overall, there were many benefits to living in a Du Pont company town. The company charged nominal rent for housing, and other basic services were provided at little or no cost. As late as 1960, house rents ranged from just eighteen dollars per month for a house in the Flats, to thirty dollars per month for the superintendent's residence. Coal, for furnaces, could be ordered at cost from the plant, plus a fifty cent delivery fee, and electricity for the town was generated by the

²⁷Interview with Susan Starr, February 26, 1998.

²⁸Interview with George and Beryl Livingood, December 11, 1997.

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plant's powerhouse. Electricity was provided free of charge for many years, but after the company decided people were being wasteful, it began to charge two cents per kilowatt hour.

Upon gaining employment at the Louviers Works, a worker and his family would typically first live in one of the small houses in the Flats. After a period of time, ranging from several months to a few years, an employee could apply to move into a larger home. The plant manager determined where each family lived, basing his decisions on such factors as an employee's seniority, his position at the plant, and the size of his family. A worker with less seniority, but with a large family, might be allowed to move into a larger house before a worker with more seniority, but with a smaller family. The general progression, though, was for a worker to start out in a house in the Flats, move to Coyote Row, and then move once again to one of the larger one-story cottages in the Quadrangle. Workers who were promoted to the position of foreman could move their family into one of the larger 1½-story Bungalows, or a two-story Foursquare house. Workers paid nominal rent for their housing, which was deducted from their Du Pont paycheck. In some cases employees declined the opportunity to move into a larger house, because they were comfortable where they were at and because rent for a smaller house cost somewhat less than for a larger house.

In addition to housing and basic services, Du Pont helped provide other amenities for its employees and their families. A town doctor was hired to provide basic medical services for the entire community. One dollar per month was deducted from each employee's paycheck to pay for the doctor, with the balance of the doctor's salary paid for by the company. An elementary school, which accommodated children through the eighth grade, was built at what today is the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Louviers Boulevard. Torn down in 1962, the school was owned by Du Pont, but leased to the school district. The company arranged for Louviers' older children to attend high school in Castle Rock or Littleton.

In 1917, Du Pont constructed the Village Club, which became the community's commercial and social center. It housed a mercantile store, a barbershop, the town's post office, and social amenities, including a billiards room, a dance hall, a movie theater, and a two-lane bowling alley. The building was also used as a meeting place for a variety of social organizations. For additional recreation, the company built tennis courts on a vacant lot south of the Village Club.

During its years as a company town, Louviers experienced an interesting social hierarchy, which was clearly reflected in the community's housing. From the managers' houses overlooking the town from Capital Hill, to the two-story foremen's houses and the hip-roofed houses in the Quadrangle, to the small worker cottages in the Flats, each family's house reflected their position at the plant. For the workers, Du Pont was not only their employer, but their landlord, service provider, and social director as well. Although it did not do so overtly, the company had the capacity to wield a great deal of control over its employees' lives. In addition to managing the plant, the Louviers Works

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Superintendent was also responsible for maintaining social order in the village. Social control was sometimes enforced by suspending an employee, without pay, for a period of time as punishment. One Louviers resident recalls that her father was laid off for two weeks because her brother had been caught breaking windows.²⁹

Du Pont's overall management of the village was carefully designed to create a positive sense of community, for the benefit of the company as well as its employees. As a progressive-minded company, Du Pont developed a strong interest in the social welfare of its employees, and the company reaped the benefits of a contented, well-cared-for work force.

The Post Du Pont Years 1962 -

Although the Louviers Works continued to produce dynamite until 1971, and other explosives into the 1980s, Louviers' days as a company town ended in the early 1960s. In 1961 and 1962, Du Pont sold off all of the village's houses, with residents and company employees having the first opportunity to purchase them. Vacant land in the community - particularly between Capital Hill and the Quadrangle - was sold as well, and subsequently developed. In the post Du Pont years, as families arrived and homes were built, Louviers became a blend of the old and new. The village today is a mix of Du Pont houses, all built in the 1910s and earlier, and modern houses built or moved here after 1962. Many Du Pont families still remain here, connected to the community's heritage as a company town, living near newcomers who arrived after the village was sold.

Entering Louviers, a visitor is struck by the sense of stepping back in time. Although it is within minutes of suburban Denver, the town is very much isolated from frenetic pace of life in a modern city. Louviers is unlike any other small Colorado town in that it was not associated with the traditional agriculture and mining industries, and in that there is no progression of architecture here. After the town was constructed in the early 1900s, there was virtually no development until the 1960s. As a result, Louviers heritage as a Du Pont company town is still clearly evident.

²⁹Marlene Thomas, personal communication to Barbara Whiton, "Louviers Village Club" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

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UTM REFERENCES (Continued)

5.	Zone	Easting	Northing	6.	Zone	Easting	Northing
	13	499240	4369250		13	499210	4369460
7.	Zone	Easting	Northing	8.	Zone	Easting	Northing
	13	499190	4369680		13	499440	4369860

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries for the Louviers Village historic district are delineated on the attached Louviers Subdivision plat map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries for the Louviers Village historic district were drawn to include all buildings within the original townsite which were constructed by Du Pont during the early 1900s. Also included are Triangle Park, and the Du Pont Park baseball field. All of Block 2, and portions of Block 3, comprised entirely of houses built after the period of significance, are outside the district's boundaries.

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INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

All of the photographs listed are of properties within the boundaries of the Louviers Village historic district. They were taken by Carl McWilliams on November 7, 1998. The original negatives are located at the Louviers Branch, Douglas County Public Library

<u>Photo Number</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>View To:</u>
1	Triangle Drive and Main Street	North
2	House - 8128 Main Street	Northeast
3	Garage / Shed - 7832 Louviers Boulevard	Northeast
4	Superintendent's Residence - 7843 Hillcrest Drive	Northwest
5	House - 7832 Louviers Boulevard	Northeast
6	Houses - 6420 and 6440 Third Street	Southwest
7	Houses - 6452 and 6474 Second Street	Southwest
8	Houses - 7636 and 7642 Elm Street	Northeast
9	Houses - 7682 and 7692 Elm Street	Northeast
10	Louviers Boulevard, from Second Street	North-northeast
11	House - 7695 Louviers Boulevard	West
12	Houses - north side of Second Street	Northwest
13	House - 7636 Louviers Boulevard	Northeast
14	Louviers Boulevard, from south of Fourth Street	North
15	Village Club - 7885 Louviers Boulevard	West-northwest
16	Presbyterian Church - 7933 Louviers Boulevard	Northwest
17	House - 7672 Louviers Boulevard	East
18	House - 6445 Second Street	North
19	House - 8129 Triangle Drive	Northwest
20	House - 7905 Louviers Boulevard	West-southwest
21	Post Office - 7895 Louviers Boulevard	Southwest
22	House - 7819 Hillcrest Drive	Northwest

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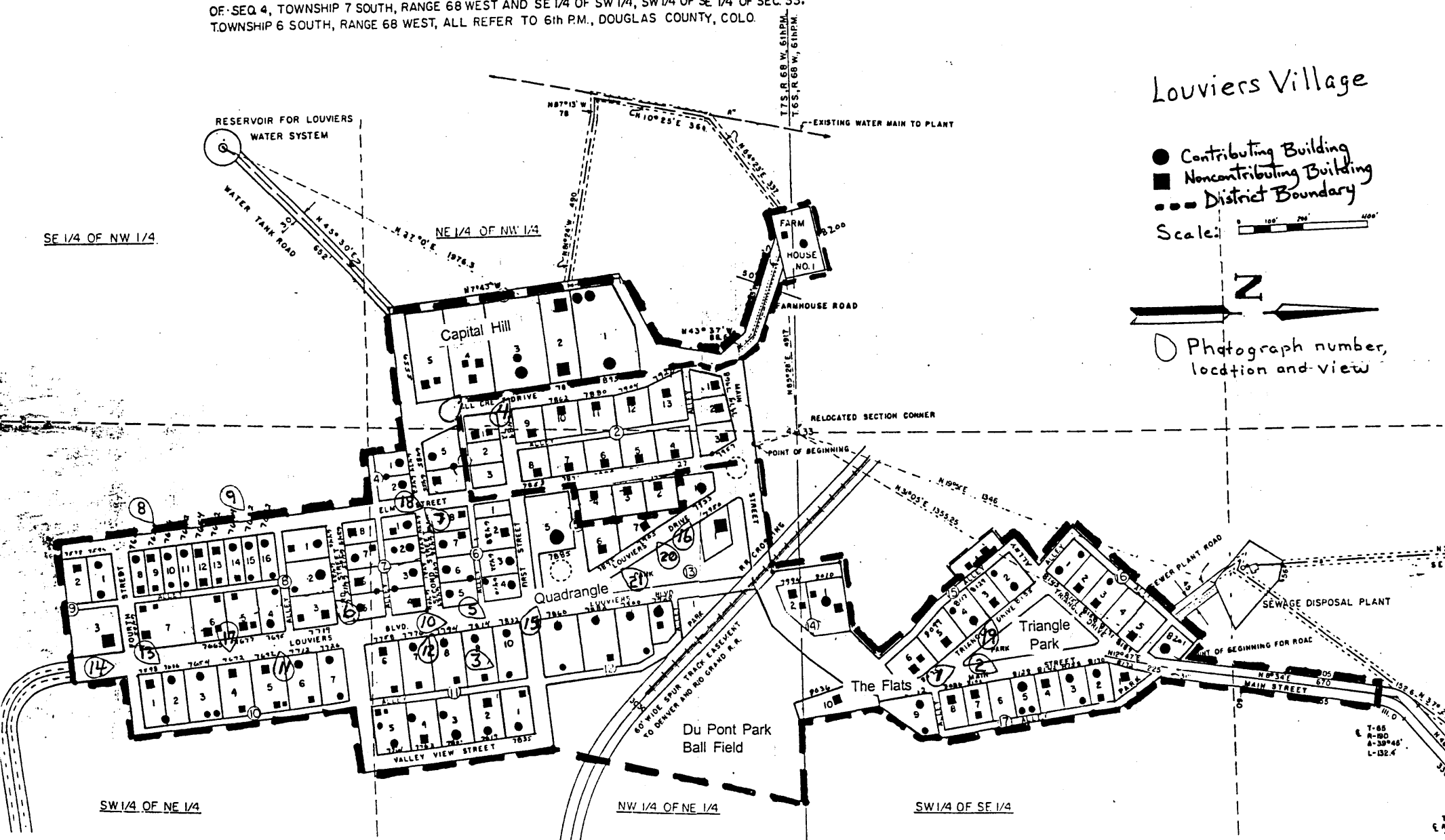
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SITE MAP
Photographs

LOUVIERS SUBDIVISION

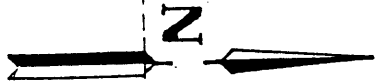
LOCATED GENERALLY IN NE 1/4 OF NW 1/4, SE 1/4 OF NW 1/4, NW 1/4 OF NE 1/4, SW 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF SEC. 4, TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 68 WEST AND SE 1/4 OF SW 1/4, SW 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF SEC. 33, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 68 WEST, ALL REFER TO 6th P.M., DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLO.



Louviers Village

- Contributing Building
- Noncontributing Building
- - - District Boundary

Scale: 0 100 200 400



○ Photograph number, location and view

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PROPERTY OWNERS

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Louviers Property</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Roger L. and Marlene E. Thomas	30 Elm Street	P.O. Box 103, Louviers, CO 80131
Charles P. and Constance D. Burger	7578 Elm Street	7578 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Diane E. McKay	7594 Elm Street	P.O. Box 132, Louviers, CO 80131
Albert H. and Wilma K. Gelroth	7616 Elm Street	P.O. Box 2, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael P. Hammer	7624 Elm Street	7624 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Scott E. Beiter	7636 Elm Street	7636 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
George L. and Marcia A. Trehal	7642 Elm Street	P.O. Box 34, Louviers, CO 80131
Louis Jon and Jill F. Beeman	7654 Elm Street	P.O. Box 94, Louviers, CO 80131
David B. Kester	7662 Elm Street	7662 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Leonard L. Kellog	7674 Elm Street	7674 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Frank J. Thiel Family Trust	7682 Elm Street	P.O. Box 7, Louviers, CO 80131
Vickie A. White	7692 Elm Street	7692 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Samuel and Beverly A. Troup	7900 Elm Street	7900 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Verna M. Homrighausen	7920 Elm Street	P.O. Box 207, Louviers, CO 80131
Thomas E. and Julie A. Halverstadt	6410 First Street	P.O. Box 283, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael D. Graeber	6422 First Street	6422 First Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Robert G. and Frances Snyder	6438 First Street	P.O. Box 31, Louviers, CO 80131
Rock Glen Bastion	6405 Fourth Street	P.O. Box 283, Louviers, CO 80131
Christopher S. and Paula J. Dearborn	7819 Hillcrest Dr.	7819 Hillcrest Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
James P. and Evelyn Smith	7843 Hillcrest Dr.	P.O. Box 156, Louviers, CO 80131
Thomas W. Barenberg	7871 Hillcrest Dr.	7871 Hillcrest Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Jack A. and Deborah H. Banks	7893 Hillcrest Dr.	7893 Hillcrest Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Faith Evangelical Free Church	7595 Louviers Blvd.	7595 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
David Tisdale and Diana Tomlin	7598 Louviers Blvd.	7598 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
James P. and Pamela K. Holub	7636 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 279, Louviers, CO 80131
Boyd Wilkinson	7654 Louviers Blvd.	7654 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Norman J. and Tina M. Zahar	7663 Louviers Blvd.	7663 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Randall N. Johnson	7672 Louviers Blvd.	7672 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Wallace Clyde and Margaret Engle	7677 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 177, Louviers, CO 80131
Jimmie Dean Farmer and Marsha Huber	7692 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 246, Louviers, CO 80131
Stephen Gehl and Deanna Roberts	7695 Louviers Blvd.	7695 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

PROPERTY OWNERS (continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Louviers Property</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Joseph E. and Minnie S. Robbins	7712 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 161, Louviers, CO 80131
Ferne J. Dale	7719 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 122, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael J. Smith	7726 Louviers Blvd.	7726 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Raymond T. Brett	7758 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 179, Louviers, CO 80131
Joseph F. and Dolores C. Brice	7776 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 178, Louviers, CO 80131
Edward L. and Beverly A. Johnson	7794 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 4, Louviers, CO 80131
Bruce A. Nelson	7814 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 143, Louviers, CO 80131
Dana E. Chambers	7832 Louviers Blvd.	7832 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Charles and Eva Woolley Trust	7860 Louviers Blvd.	2499 S. Colorado Blvd. #802, Denver, CO 80222
Edward E. and Lavonna F. Quinn	7882 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 216, Louviers, CO 80131
Douglas County Board of Commissioners	7885 Louviers Blvd.	101 Third Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104
DLJ Limited / Linda Krueger	7895 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 477, Elizabeth, CO 80107
George E. and Ida B. Livingood	7900 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 64, Louviers, CO 80131
Mark S. Edson	7905 Louviers Blvd.	7905 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Gary F. Addington	7920 Louviers Blvd.	9255 E. Lehigh Ave. #211, Denver, CO 80237
Larry D. Mattison	7933 Louviers Blvd.	7933 Louviers Blvd., Louviers, CO 80131
Louviers Mutual Service Co.	7950 Louviers Blvd.	P.O. Box 121, Louviers, CO 80131
Gregory R. and Cynthia G. Shaw	7994 Main Street	P.O. Box 158, Louviers, CO 80131
Lester B. Gray	8010 Main Street	P.O. Box 66, Louviers, CO 80131
Katina C. Theodoseau	8036 Main Street	8036 Main Street, Louviers, CO 80131
William A. and Mildred G. Fife	8062 Main Street	5081 W. Rowland Ave., Littleton, CO 80123
Marian I. Waite	8086 Main Street	8086 Main Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Richard and Suzanne Solomon	8100 Main Street	8100 Main Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Clair H. German	8128 Main Street	P.O. Box 193, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael G. Slawson	8142 Main Street	8142 Main Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Joseph J. Neu	8158 Main Street	P.O. Box 296, Louviers, CO 80131
Joseph J. Neu	8170/8172 Main St.	P.O. Box 296, Louviers, CO 80131
Susan Jo Braley and Jo Ann Braley	8200 Main Street	10629 Christopher Dr., Conifer, CO 80433
Thomas E. and Frances W. Harrison	6406 Second Street	P.O. Box 162, Louviers, CO 80131
Elizabeth I. Wells	6409 Second Street	P.O. Box 134, Louviers, CO 80131
Paul A. and Louise B. Vanderbilt	6418 Second Street	P.O. Box 232, Louviers, CO 80131
William E. and Patsy Echols	6421 Second Street	6421 Second Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Frank J. Thiel Family Trust	6433 Second Street	P.O. Box 7, Louviers, CO 80131

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

PROPERTY OWNERS (continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Louviers Property</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Robert A. and Maryann Wilkinson	6436 Second Street	6436 Second Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Dori A. Stephens	6444 Second Street	P.O. Box 11, Louviers, CO 80131
Clifford P. and Rachel E. Hudson	6445 Second Street	P.O. Box 172, Louviers, CO 80131
Kendell E. and Cynthia S. Shewmake	6452 Second Street	6452 Second Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Timothy D. and Alison T. Lone	6455 Second Street	P.O. Box 298, Louviers, CO 80131
Christopher Dale Anderson	6474 Second Street	P.O. Box 182, Louviers, CO 80131
Brett Miller	6485 Second Street	6485 Second Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Thomas J. Kirkpatrick	6555 Second Street	208 Linda Ln., West Palm Beach, FL 33405
Edwin C. and Clara L. Renninson	6401 Third Street	P.O. Box 153, Louviers, CO 80131
Gary G. and J. Lee Boswell	6415 Third Street	P.O. Box 217, Louviers, CO 80131
Marlene R. Overmyer	6420 Third Street	P.O. Box 83, Louviers, CO 80131
William L. Kiefer	6425 Third Street	P.O. Box 73, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael P. Hammer	6439 Third Street	7624 Elm Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Frank J. Thiel Family Trust	6440 Third Street	6440 Third Street, Louviers, CO 80131
Richard S. and Deyanne Harding	8075 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 234, Louviers, CO 80131
William E. and Sara Freeman	8099 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 181, Louviers, CO 80131
Gerald A. Prosocki	8117 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 97, Louviers, CO 80131
Peter S. Crouch	8129 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 125, Louviers, CO 80131
David A. Graff	8135 Triangle Dr.	8135 Triangle Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Wayne D. and Betty L. Oblander	8143 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 62, Louviers, CO 80131
Michael J. and Stacy L. Lewis	8151 Triangle Dr.	8151 Triangle Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Bruce Gelroth and Albert Gelroth	8158 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 221, Louviers, CO 80131
Scott L. Beauman	8171 Triangle Dr.	8171 Triangle Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Andrew J. and Sharon K. Leask	8189 Triangle Dr.	8189 Triangle Dr., Louviers, CO 80131
Debra Diane Livingood	8201 Triangle Dr.	P.O. Box 72, Louviers, CO 80131
Darline L. Shea	7761 Valley View St.	P.O. Box 93, Louviers, CO 80131
Ann E. Morrell	7783 Valley View St.	7783 Valley View St., Louviers, CO 80131
Donald E. and Loretta L. Nicodemus	7801 Valley View St.	P.O. Box 96, Louviers, CO 80131
Wesley A. and Julie L. Riber	7819 Valley View St.	P.O. Box 276, Louviers, CO 80131
Cloma J. and Gordon D. Fox	7835 Valley View St.	P.O. Box 183, Louviers, CO 80131

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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

PROPERTY OWNERS (continued)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Louviers Property</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>
Douglas County Board of Commissioners	Lot 1, Block 12 (Ball Field)	101 Third Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104
Douglas County Board of Commissioners	Block 18 (Triangle Park)	101 Third Street, Castle Rock, CO 80104
Louviers Fire Protection District	Lot 2, Block 13	10297 N. Chatfield Dr., Littleton, CO 80125

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

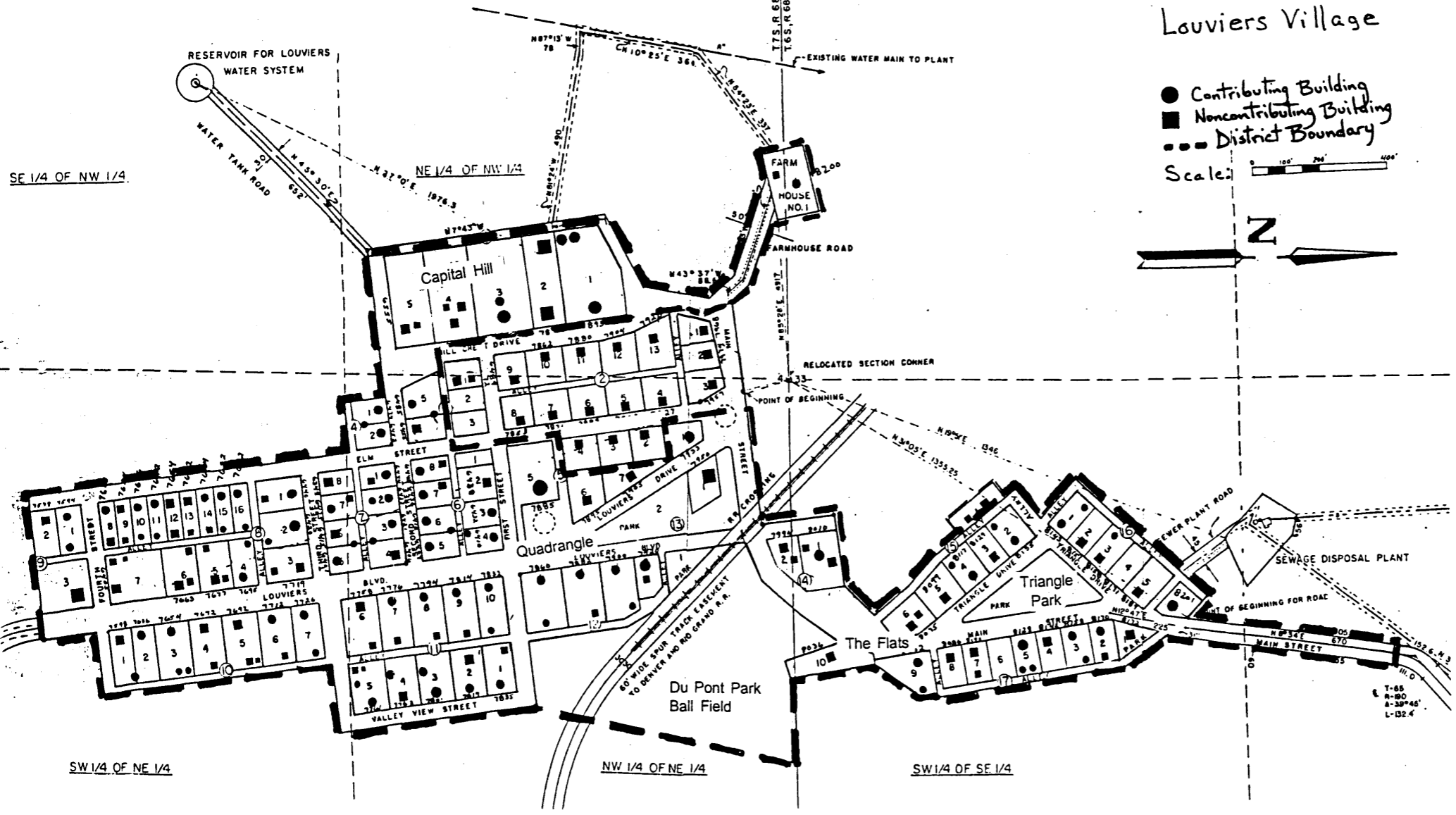
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Louviers Village
Douglas County, CO

SITE MAP
Nomination Boundaries
Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

LOUVIERS SUBDIVISION

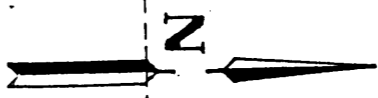
LOCATED GENERALLY IN NE 1/4 OF NW 1/4, SE 1/4 OF NW 1/4, NW 1/4 OF NE 1/4, SW 1/4 OF NE 1/4 OF SEC. 4, TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 68 WEST AND SE 1/4 OF SW 1/4, SW 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF SEC. 33. TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 68 WEST, ALL REFER TO 6th P.M., DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLO.



Louviers Village

- Contributing Building
- Noncontributing Building
- - - District Boundary

Scale:



SE 1/4 OF NW 1/4

SW 1/4 OF NE 1/4

NW 1/4 OF NE 1/4

SW 1/4 OF SE 1/4

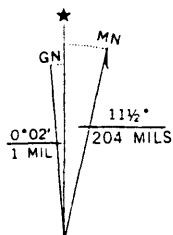
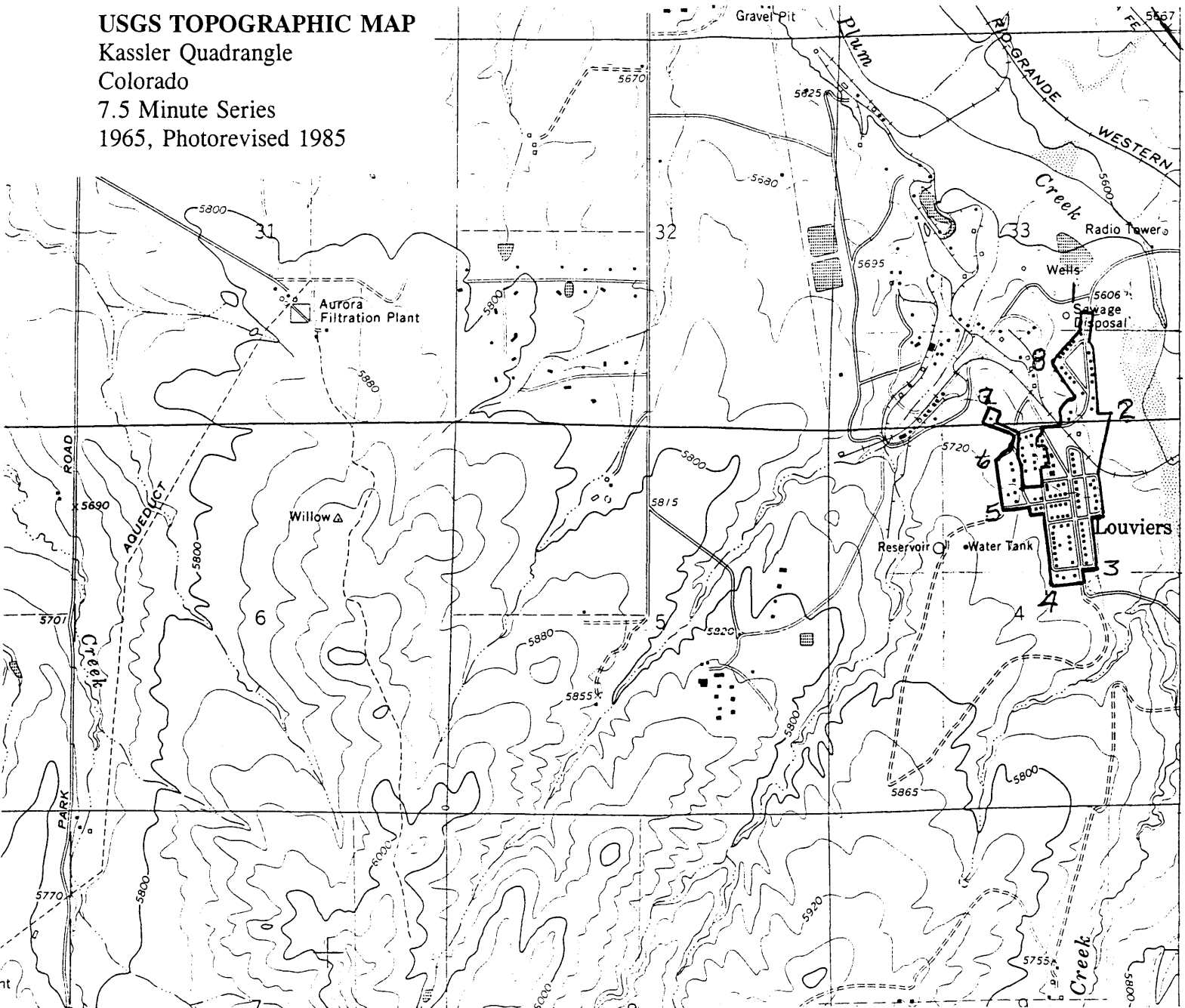
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Louviers Village, Douglas County, CO

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Kassler Quadrangle
Colorado
7.5 Minute Series
1965, Photorevised 1985



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH