

Resource Number: 5BL 7986

Temporary Resource Number: 157508414011

Landscape or special setting description: Jefferson Place Subdivision is a historic residential neighborhood adjacent to downtown Louisville. The subdivision is laid out on a standard urban grid of narrow, deep lots with rear alleys. Houses are built to a fairly consistent setback line along the streets with small front lawns, deep rear yards and mature landscaping. Small, carefully maintained single-family residences predominate. Most of the houses are wood framed, one or one and one-half stories in height, featuring white or light-colored horizontal wood or steel siding, gabled or hipped asphalt shingled roofs and front porches. While many of the houses have been modified over the years, most of the historic character-defining features have been preserved.

809 La Farge is consistent with these patterns and blends well with the scale and character of the neighborhood. This narrow, mid-block lot has a small front yard enclosed with chain link fence. The front yard has a flagstone patio and a grassy area. Narrow side yards are also grassy, as is the deep backyard that is enclosed with chain link fence. The rear yard has a brick-edged planter bed.

9. Changes in Condition: None.

10. Changes to Location or Size Information: None.

11. Changes in Ownership: Same ownership as 2000 inventory form.

12. Other Changes, Additions, or Observations:

Further research has yielded more information about the ownership and use of the building.

This house was associated with members of an early Slovak family in Louisville, the John Jasko family, who owned this property and are believed to have lived here. John Jasko was an early owner of Lots 1 through 5 of Block 5 of Jefferson Place, which translate to the addresses of 801 (5BL852), 805 (5BL7984), 809, 815 (5BL7988), and 817 La Farge (5BL7989). John Jasko's twin, Joseph Jasko, later in time owned the next two houses to the north of this house, 815 La Farge and 817 La Farge.

This house is also one of a few on La Farge owned by the Coet family, the others being 817 La Farge and 821 La Farge (5BL7990).

This house is unusual in that Boulder County gives the year of construction as 1882, which is much earlier than the years of construction that the County gives for other buildings in Jefferson Place. The earliest Sanborn maps, those for 1893 and 1900, show a house on this site (although the house appears to have been slightly enlarged by the time of the 1908 Sanborn map). The house also appears in the correct location on the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map. The historical survey information given for this house in 2000 states, "Constructed in 1882, this is one of Louisville's oldest residences." A reason why the 1882 date could be correct is that it is a date when the lot in question exchanged hands, which lends credence to the idea that someone purchased the land and began to build on it.

William Hart purchased Lots 1 through 5 from the sister-in-law of Charles Welch, Lucy Welch, in 1882 and owned them until 1892. In a Rocky Mountain News article from 1883, Hart is referred to as being the manager of the Louisville Co-Operative Store, but nothing else about him could be located. The Co-Operative Store is believed to refer to the Miners Trading Co. building that was located at the northwest corner of Pine and Main. Property records show that Hart owned a few different properties in Jefferson Place.

John and Helen Jasko then purchased Lots 1 through 5 in 1892. They owned Lot 3, which is 809 La Farge, until 1903 and they are believed to have resided there during their period of ownership.

John Jasko was a twin of Joseph Jasko, who later owned 815 and 817 La Farge. They were both born in 1868 in Slovakia. John married Helen Valince; they had both emigrated to the U.S. in the 1880s. John and Helen had several children and John worked as a coal miner in Louisville. When they moved from downtown Louisville in the early 1900s, they took up farming just outside of town near Baseline Rd. John died in 1952 and Helen in 1955.

The Jasko brothers' mother, Mary, is listed as living with the John Jasko family at what appears to be this location in the 1900 federal census. She had come to the U.S. in 1896.

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Next, Mary Henry was the owner and resident of 809 La Farge. Census records indicate that Mary was Slovak and her husband, Jake, was Italian (despite the American sounding name). Jake Henry was a coal miner. She is listed as residing at this location in both the 1904 and 1916 directories, which are two Louisville directories that give the locations of residents' homes.

Martha Eberharter owned 809 La Farge from 1919 to 1942. She was the prominent Louisville resident who lived at 801 La Farge and operated a store next door at 805 La Farge. (More biographical information can be found for her under the reports for those addresses.) During the period of her ownership of 809 La Farge, it could not be determined whether 809 La Farge was rented or was another residence for one or more members of the extended Eberharter family, or perhaps was a combination of the two.

Between 1942 and 1944, the property had the following owners: John Mudrock, Voltaire and Noella Criquelion, and Harley and Juliana Neideffer.

According to the online Boulder County property records, 809 La Farge was purchased by Charles Coet in 1944 and this became the residence of the Charles and Mildred Coet family for several decades, until it passed out of the family fifty-three years later in 1997. The Coet family, which was from France, came to Louisville from Illinois. Charles Coet lived 1907 to 1969 and was a veteran of World War II.

This property, besides being known as 809 La Farge, was also known by the address of 312 La Farge under Louisville's old address system.

Sources of Information

Boulder County "Real Estate Appraisal Card – Urban Master," on file at the Carnegie Branch Library for Local History in Boulder, Colorado.

Boulder County Clerk & Recorder's Office and Assessor's Office public records, accessed through <http://recorder.bouldercounty.org>.

Directories of Louisville residents and businesses on file at the Louisville Historical Museum.

Census records and other records accessed through www.ancestry.com.

Drumm's Wall Map of Louisville, Colorado, 1909

Sanborn Insurance Maps for Louisville, Colorado, 1893, 1900, and 1908

Sacred Heart of Mary (Boulder County, Colorado) cemetery records, accessed at <http://www.findagrave.com>

Archival materials on file at the Louisville Historical Museum, including a reference to a Rocky Mountain News article dated January 26, 1883, regarding Louisville's William Hart being manager of the Louisville Co-Operative Store.

13. National Register Eligibility Assessment:

Eligible _____ Not eligible Need data _____

Explain: While the property has sufficient integrity and significance to be local landmark, it lacks sufficient integrity to be individually eligible to the National Register. The property has integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and association. Integrity of materials is compromised by the replacement asbestos siding. Integrity of design and feeling are compromised by the prominent non-historic windows.

13A. Colorado State Register: Eligible _____ Not Eligible

13B. Louisville Local Landmark: Eligible Not Eligible _____

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The house has sufficient significance and integrity to qualify as a local landmark. It is significant for its association with Slovak and Italian coal mining families, and the French Coet family, who owned it for 53 years. It is also one of the oldest houses in Jefferson Place.

- 13C. Historic District Potential: Jefferson Place is eligible as a State Register and local historic district. There is potential for a National Register historic district. This property is non-contributing.

Discuss: This building is being recorded as part of a 2010-2011 intensive-level historical and architectural survey of Jefferson Place, Louisville's first residential subdivision, platted in 1880. The purpose of the survey is to determine if there is potential for National Register, State Register or local historic districts. Jefferson Place is eligible as a State Register historic district under Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage, European, for its association with European immigrants who first lived here and whose descendants continued to live here for over fifty years. The period of significance for the State Register historic district is 1881 – 1980. Jefferson Place is potentially eligible as a National Register historic district under Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage, European. However it needs data to determine dates of some modifications, and to more definitely establish the significant impacts of various European ethnic groups on the local culture of Louisville. The period of significance of a National Register district is 1881 – 1963. Jefferson Place is eligible as a local Louisville historic district under local Criterion B, Social, as it exemplifies the cultural and social heritage of the community.

European immigrant families flocked to Colorado coal mining communities, including Louisville, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in search of economic opportunities they could not find in their own countries. Louisville's Welch Coal Mine, along with other mines in the area, recruited skilled workers from western Europe. In the early years before 1900, most of the miners who lived in Jefferson Place came from English-speaking countries.

Immigrants from England brought a strong tradition and expertise in coal mining. The English are widely credited with developing the techniques of coal mining that were used locally, and they taught these techniques to other miners. The British mining culture was instilled in the early Colorado coal mines. English immigrants also brought expertise in other necessary skills such as blacksmithing and chain forging.

Later Jefferson Place residents arrived from Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia, among other places. The Italians eventually became the largest single ethnic group in Jefferson Place and in Louisville as a whole. About one-third of the houses in Jefferson Place were owned and occupied by Italian immigrants. Italian immigrants left their mark on Louisville in the food and beverage industries. To the present day, downtown Louisville is known throughout the Front Range for its tradition of Italian restaurants. The impacts of the heritage and customs of the other European ethnic groups could be significant, but are not well documented and need further investigation.

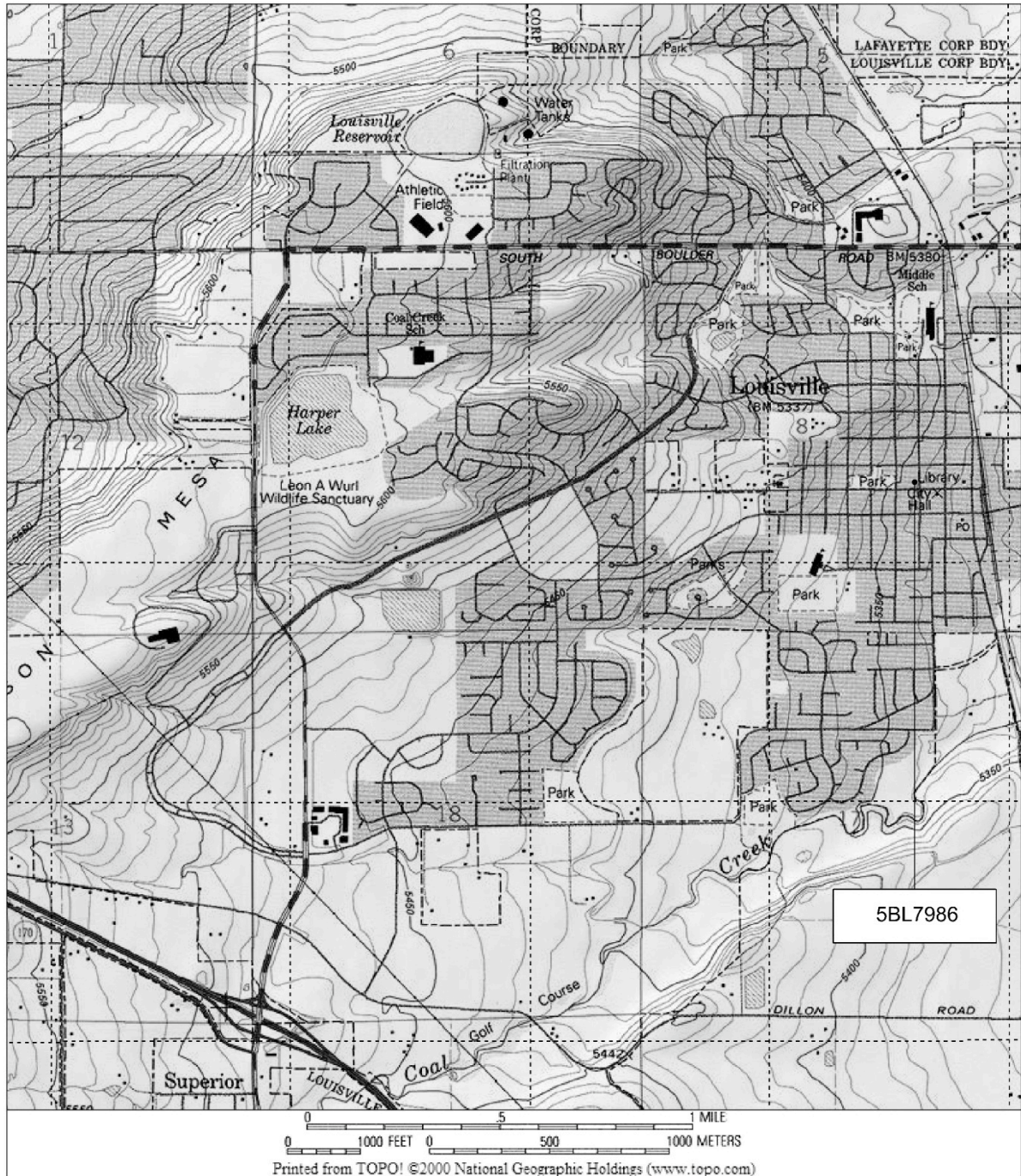
14. Management Recommendations: The property is worthy of nomination as a Louisville Local Landmark.
15. Photograph Types and Numbers: 5BL7986_01 through 5BL7986_03.
16. Artifact and Field Documentation Storage Location: Electronic files of forms with embedded photos and maps at Colorado Historical Society. Electronic files of forms, and electronic files of photographs at City of Louisville, Colorado, Planning Department.
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17. Report Title: Historical and Architectural Survey of Jefferson Place Subdivision, Louisville, Colorado
18. Recorder(s): Kathy and Leonard Lingo, and Bridget Bacon, City of Louisville 19. Date(s): 2013
20. Recorder Affiliation: Avenue L Architects, 3457 Ringsby Court Suite 317, Denver CO 80216 (303) 290-9930

Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
303-866-3395

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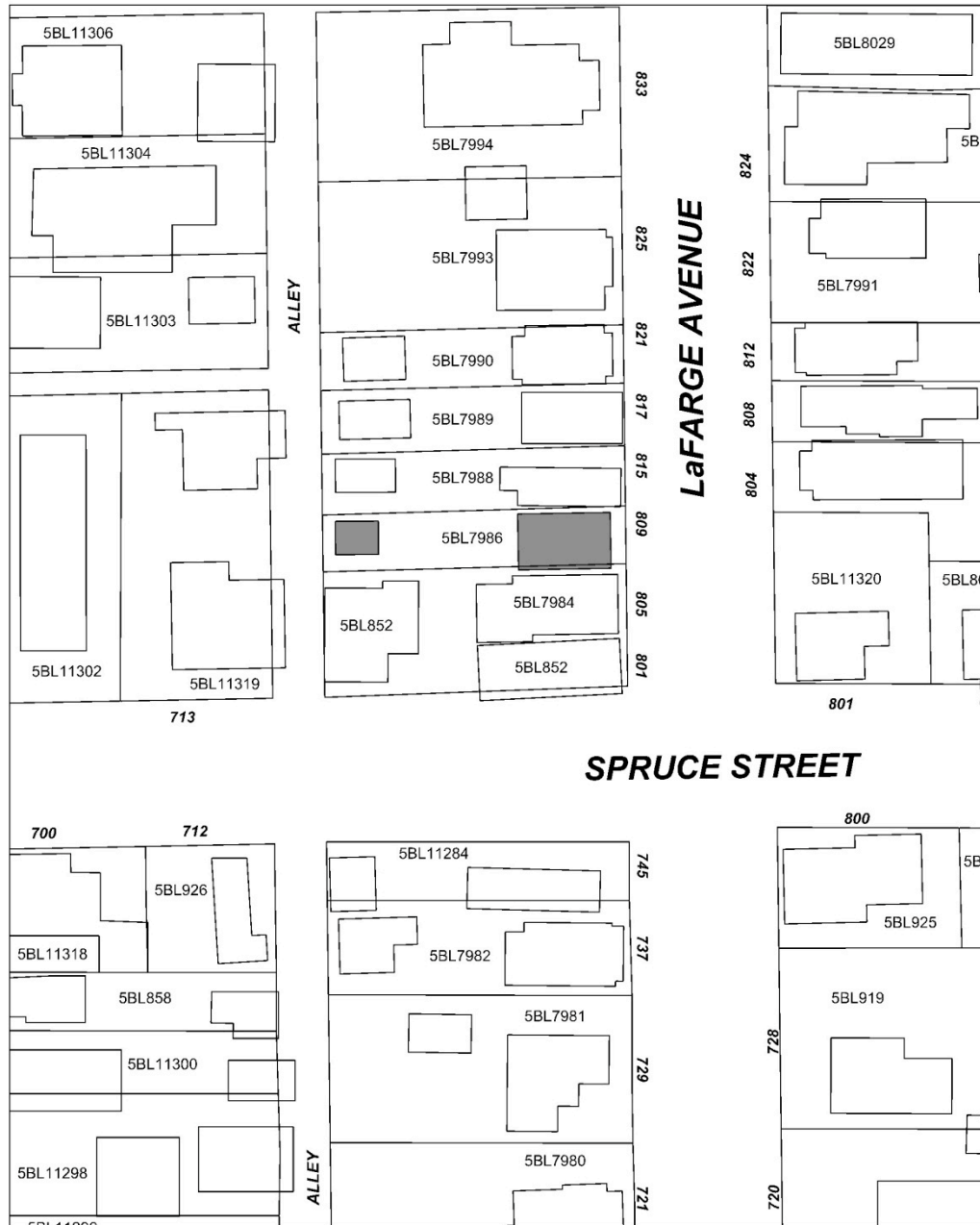
Architectural Inventory Form
USGS Location Map



809 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

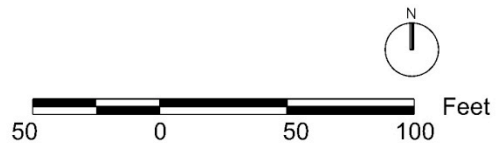
SOURCE: Extract of Louisville, Colorado
USGS map, 1994.





809 Lafarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado
GIS Files.



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5BL7986_809LaFarge_01 east



5BL7986_809LaFarge_02 south

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5BL7986_809LaFarge_03 north



815 and 817 La Farge, 1990's. Louisville Historical Museum, 99-19-08-809.

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809 La Farge to the right, ca 1960's. Louisville Historical Museum, 2008.008.051.



809 La Farge, Boulder county Appraisal Card, 1948.

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800 block of La Farge looking north, ca 1920's. Louisville Historical Museum., 2009.049.008.