

Resource Number: 5BL7989

Temporary Resource Number: 157508414009

houses have been modified over the years, most of the historic character-defining features have been preserved.

817 La Farge Avenue is on a narrow, mid-block lot with a shallow front yard, narrow side yards and deep rear yard. It is unusual due to its two-story volume, the second story having been added in 1993.

9. Changes in Condition: None.
10. Changes to Location or Size Information: The previous inventory identifies the house size as 608 square feet, which was likely the size of the house prior to the 1993 addition. The current house size is 1288 square feet.
11. Changes in Ownership: Same ownership as 2000 inventory form.
12. Other Changes, Additions, or Observations:

Further research has yielded new information about the history of 817 La Farge.

This house was associated with a member of an early Austrian family in Louisville, the Zurick family, who owned this property for nine years and lived here, as well as with the Jasko family, also Slovak, who owned the house for 41 years, and the French Coet family, who owned the house for 29 years. All three families are also associated with other houses on La Farge.

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 (5BL7986), 815 (5BL7988), and 817 La Farge. John Jasko's twin, Joseph Jasko, later in time owned this house (817 La Farge) and also 815 La Farge.

Martin Zurick purchased this lot (Lot 5) from John Jasko in 1892 and it became a Zurick residence. The Boulder County Assessor records indicate that it was built in 1905 (not in 1908 as indicated in the 2000 historical survey written about this house), but the 2000 historical survey notes that the Sanborn maps for 1893 and 1900 show that there was already a small building on the lot which may have been incorporated into the current building. A house appears on lot 5 on the Sanborn maps for 1893, 1900, and 1908, and on the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map of Louisville.

Martin Zurick owned 817 La Farge for nine years. The 1900 census shows Martin Zurick, the owner of 817 La Farge at the time, to be living at what is likely this location (next to Andrew Litavec, known to have been the owner of 815 La Farge). Martin Zurick was living alone, so it may make sense that he was the only resident of the small house shown on the 1893 and 1900 Sanborn maps. He was age 70, from Austria, widowed, and a coal miner. He had come to the US in 1882. This Martin Zurick was the eldest of three family members by the name of Martin Zurick to have lived in Louisville. Based on the fact that this Martin Zurick was born in 1830, it appears that he was likely the father of Joseph Zurick who owned and lived at 745 La Farge (5BL11284). For more information about the Joseph Zurick family, please refer to the report on that address.

Joseph Jasko, who was from Slovakia along with his wife, Mary, was the twin of the John Jasko who owned Lots 1 through 5 along this block. Just as the Litavec and Balent families became farmers, so did John Jasko when he sold his home at 809 La Farge. Joseph Jasko acquired 817 La Farge (this home) in 1901 and acquired 815 La Farge in 1906.

Due to the fact that Joseph Jasko owned both of these houses at 815 and 817 La Farge, and because of shifting addresses over the years for the houses along this block of La Farge, it could not be determined exactly when the Jasko family may have lived in each house. However, evidence suggests that the Joseph and Mary Jasko family was living at 817 La Farge in 1904. The 1904 Louisville directory shows them to be living on La Farge between Spruce and Walnut, and they were the owners of 817 La Farge by that time but did not yet own 815 La Farge. However, the Joseph and Mary Jasko family was apparently living next door at 815 La Farge (their other home) in 1916, when the address was 316 La Farge. At the same time, 809 La Farge was likely 312, 817 La Farge was likely 320, 821 La Farge (5BL7990) was likely 324, and 825 La Farge (5BL7993) was likely 332, at least for that particular year. In 1916, the residents of "320" La Farge (apparently today's 817) were Frank and Anna Frause and they were evidently renting.

Joseph Jasko (1868-1942) and Mary Jasko (1868-1969) married in 1892 in Pueblo after Joseph had immigrated to the US in about 1886 and Mary came in about 1890. In 1900, they were living in Globeville, a community north of Denver in which many Eastern Europeans resided, and Joseph was working as a brick maker there. They moved to

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Louisville in the early 1900s. He worked as a coal miner. The 1910 census, which lists them as living on La Farge, shows that they had a son, Joe, who was born in 1902, and also had a Slovak boarder named John Sakaly who worked as a coal miner. The 1920 census shows the couple still living on La Farge and Joseph Sr. still working as a coal miner.

In 1942, Joseph Jasko sold this house to George and Rose Coet. The extended Coet family of Louisville, which was from France, came to Louisville from Illinois. George Coet was born in France in 1901 and married Rose Boulanger in Illinois in 1926. George Coet died in 1984 and Rose Coet died in 2000. (Relatives Charles and Mildred Coet owned and lived at 809 La Farge for several decades.)

Besides George and Rose Coet living at this location, 817 La Farge was also the home of George's mother, Martha Coet, who appears to have lived here alone as a widow throughout at least the 1950s. She had been born in France in 1881 and died in 1971.

The current owner, Timothy Hancock, who purchased this house in 1990, has stated that he added the second floor to the house.

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.

Interview by Museum Coordinator of current owner Timothy Hancock, 2009.

13. National Register Eligibility Assessment:

Eligible Not eligible Need data

Explain: The property lacks sufficient integrity to be individually eligible to the National Register. Integrity of design, materials, and feeling are all compromised by the visually prominent second-story addition. The property does retain integrity of setting, location, workmanship and association.

13A. Colorado State Register: Eligible Not Eligible

13B. Louisville Local Landmark: Eligible Not Eligible

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

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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.

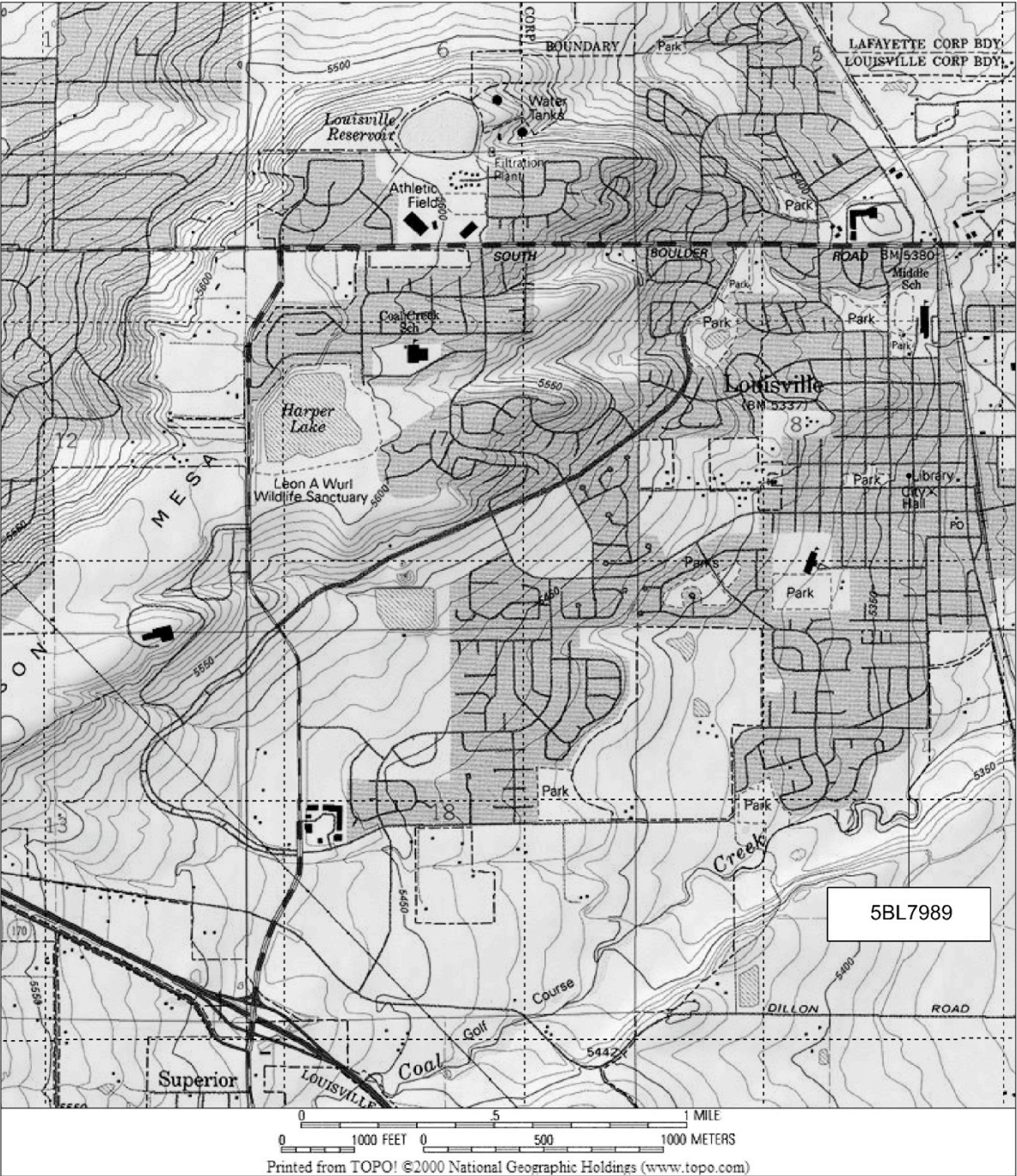
14. Management Recommendations: The property is not eligible for nomination to the National and State Registers nor is it eligible for nomination as a Louisville Local Landmark.
15. Photograph Types and Numbers: 5BL7989_817LaFarge_01 through 5BL7989_817LaFarge_04.
16. Artifact and Field Documentation 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.
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



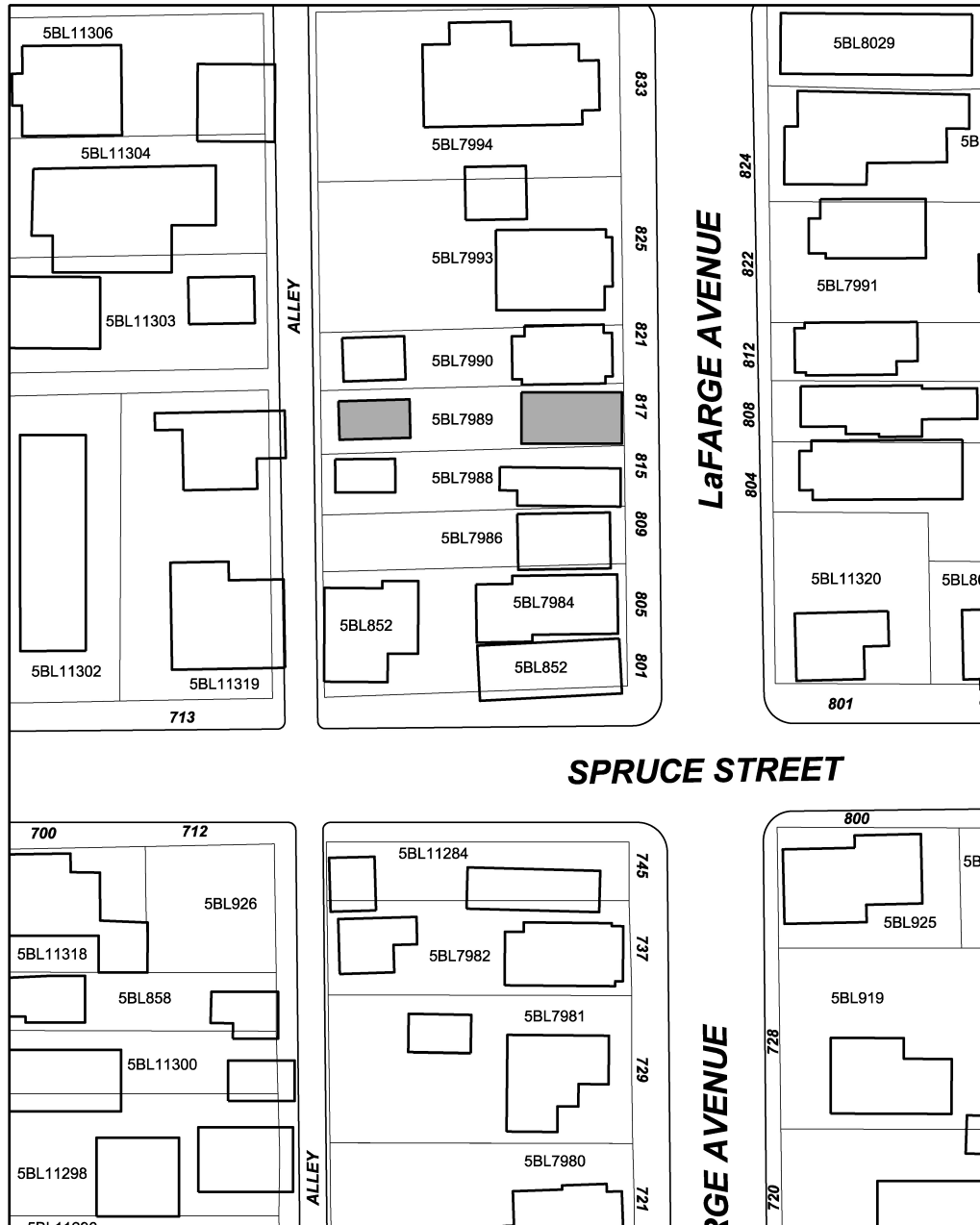
817 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

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



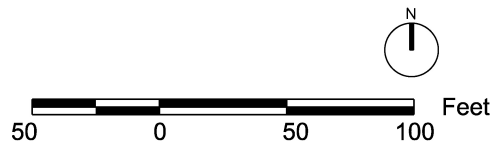
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Architectural Inventory Form
Site Location Map



817 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado
GIS Files.



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5BL7989_817LaFarge_01 east



5BL7989_817LaFarge_02 north

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5BL7989_817LaFarge_03 south



5BL7989_817LaFarge_04 garage southwest

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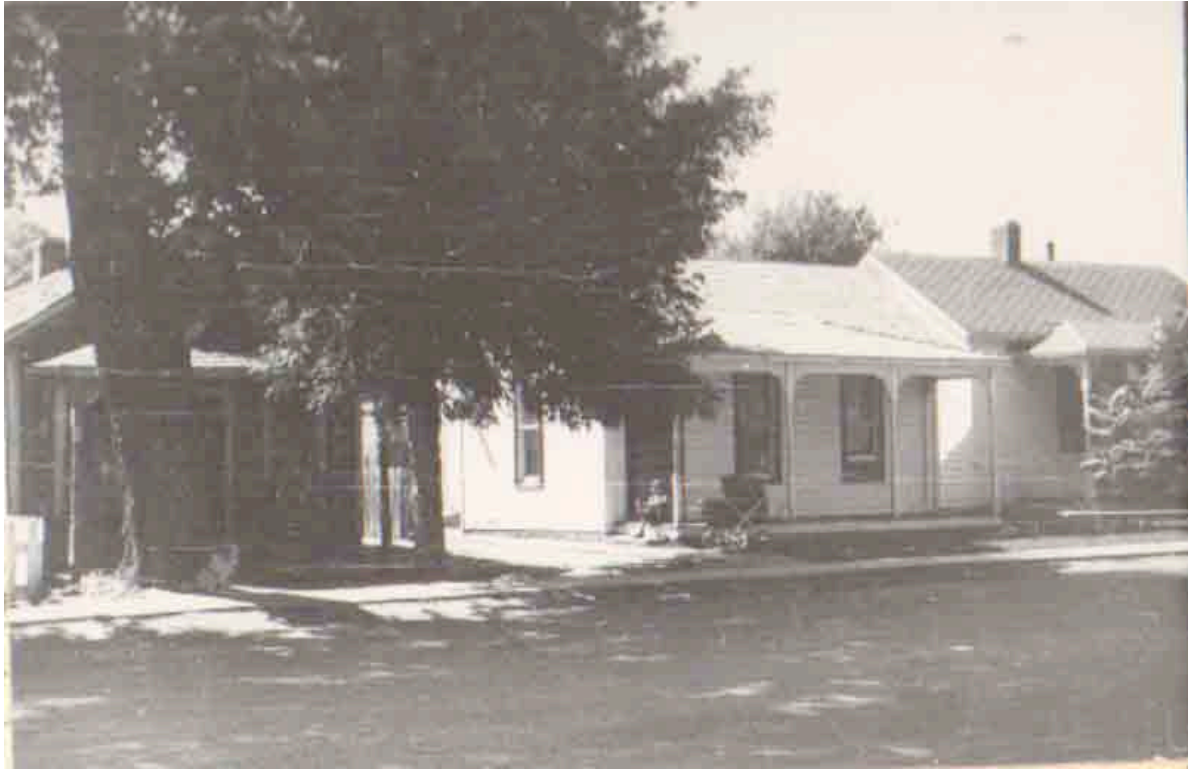


815, 817 La Farge ca 1990's. Louisville Historical Museum, 99-19-08-809.



817 La Farge ca 1060's. Louisville Historical Museum, 2008.008.057.

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817 La Farge. Boulder County Real Estate Appraisal card, 1948.



817 La Farge. Boulder County Real Estate Appraisal card, 1977.