

consists of tan-colored asphalt shingles and eaves are boxed. The south face of the roof is covered with solar collectors. Basement windows were replaced in 2011 with white vinyl-clad windows. The east entry has been remodeled with the original entry doors moved back to the main façade. An unenclosed vestibule was created on the east side, finished with tan stucco. The vestibule has white vinyl-clad fixed arched windows with stucco surrounds. There are two arched windows each on the north and south sides of the vestibule; one on each side is an operable casement. There are two arched windows flanking the main entrance, facing east. The front porch has a gabled corrugated metal porch roof supported by unpainted timber framing. South of the entrance stairs, a new basement entrance has been created with a natural-finish wood door. The addition on the west side of the building has been remodeled or possibly rebuilt after 2000. Its gable roof was removed and replaced with a flat roof, and exterior siding replaced with stucco.

Landscape or special setting description: 833 LaFarge is unique in Jefferson Place. The building was constructed on a large corner lot as a church but it has been converted to a single-family residence. It is unusual for its large volume and tall flight of exterior stairs leading up to the front entrance. The front and side yards are grassy and unenclosed. The large rear yard is enclosed with a six foot wood privacy fence.

9. Changes in Condition: None.
10. Changes to Location or Size Information: None.
11. Changes in Ownership: Boulder County Assessor records Indicate the owner lives at 2335 Mt. Hood Ct, Lacy, WA 98305 .
12. Other Changes, Additions, or Observations:

Further research has yielded new information about the history of 833 La Farge.

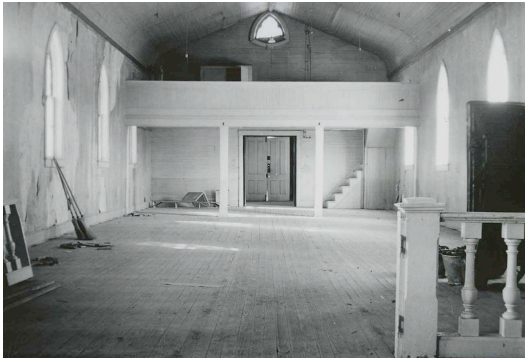
This building was constructed to be, and was used as, a church. It is now a private residence. The property was previously the original site of the St. Louis Catholic Church building (now gone). These two churches were two out of three churches located on this particular block of Jefferson Place, the third being the Pillar of Fire Church located across the street at 804 Walnut (5BL11308).

Louisville's original St. Louis Catholic Church, on which construction was finished in 1884, was located on this parcel and obviously contributed to the community life of this block of Jefferson Place on which so many Italian Catholic families lived. The Catholic Church building on this site served Louisville's many Catholic immigrants, Italian and otherwise, for nearly sixty years. In the 1930s, efforts were being made to raise money to fund a new Catholic Church in Louisville, and the new St. Louis Church at 902 Grant was constructed in 1940-41 and dedicated in 1942.

This property, when it was used for the Catholic Church building, consisted of Lots 9, 10, and 11 of Block 5. In 1943, Santino and Mary Biella, owners of 825 La Farge (5BL7993) just to the south, purchased part of Lot 9 from the Roman Catholic Congregation of St. Louis to add to their property. Today, this is in the vicinity of the driveway and garage at 825 La Farge.

The following photos from the Louisville Historical Museum show the Church exterior (undated) and the interior (circa early 1940s, after the Catholic Church vacated it):

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Temporary Resource Number: 157508414001



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The old Catholic Church building at this location was torn down and the Church congregation sold the property to Anthony and Amelia La Salle in 1945, who then sold the property to Mark Baughman for the construction of an Apostolic Church in 1946. That Church congregation had been meeting in other places in Louisville since 1938. By August 1946, the legal owner was the "United Pentecostal Church."

Boulder County gives the date of construction for this building as 1950. However, the author of the historical survey on this property written in 2000 found that construction took place between 1947 and 1949.

Other addresses used for the Church over the years were 829 La Farge (in the 1953 Louisville directory) and 827 La Farge (in the 1956 directory). In 1956, the pastor was Kenneth King, and in 1960, the pastor was Carl Mullenix.

In 2002, the property was transferred from the "United Pentecostal Church of Louisville" to the "First Pentecostal Church of Louisville."

The Apostolic, or Pentecostal, Church owned this property until 2004, but information on exactly when it stopped being used for services and when it became a private residence could not be located.

In 2004, the Church sold the property to the current owner, Forrestine Sutton.

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

Archival materials on file at the Louisville Historical Museum.

13. National Register Eligibility Assessment:

Eligible ____ Not eligible X Need data ____

Explain: The property lacks sufficient integrity and significance to be individually eligible to the National Register. The building has integrity of location and setting, but it lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

13A. Colorado State Register: Eligible ____ Not Eligible X

13B. Louisville Local Landmark: Eligible ____ Not Eligible X

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.

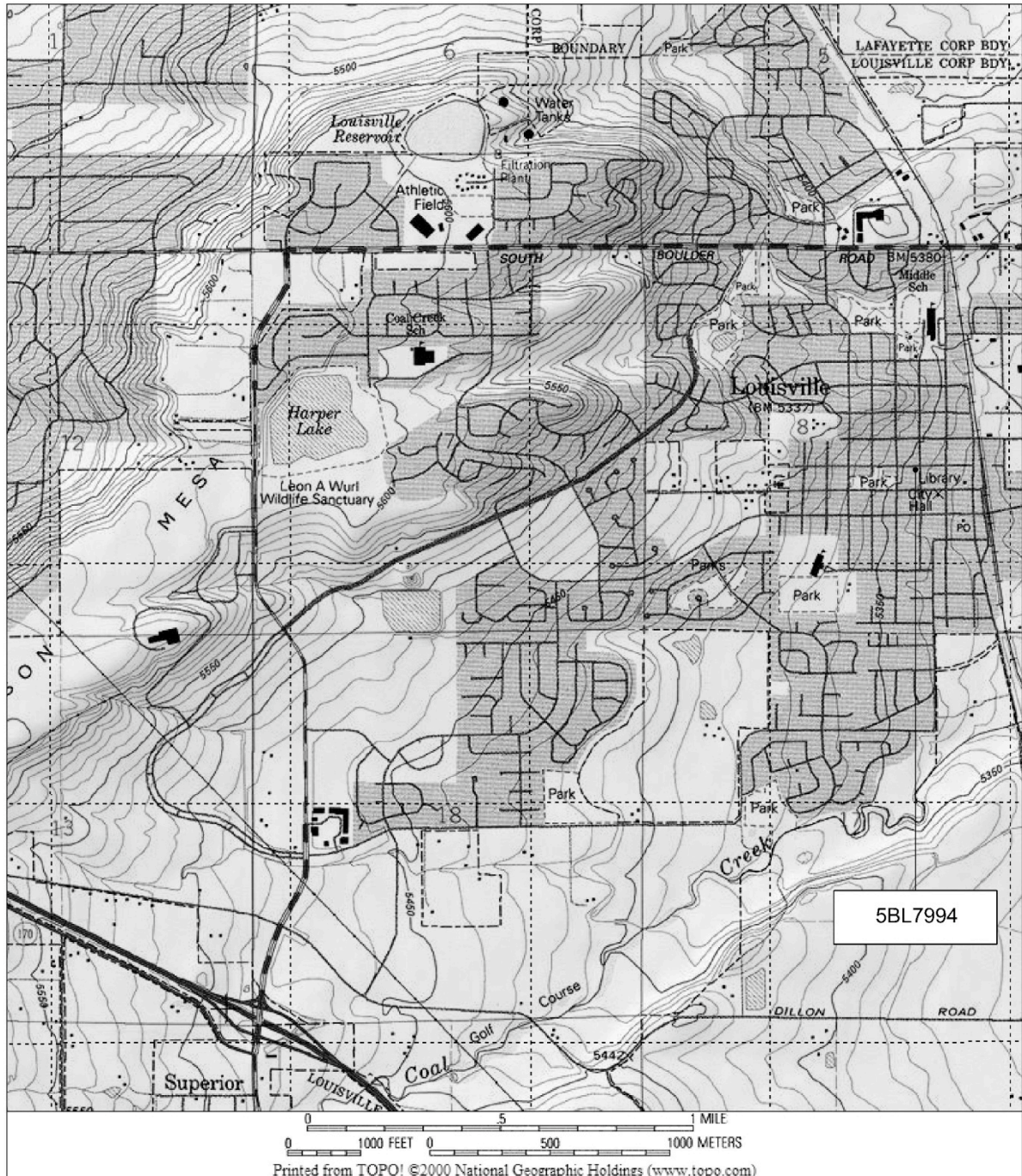
14. Management Recommendations: No further action. The property is not eligible for the National or State Registers, nor is it eligible to be a Louisville Landmark.
15. Photograph Types and Numbers: 5BL7994_833LaFarge_01 to 5BL7994_833LaFarge_04.
16. Artifact and Field Documentation Storage Location: 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



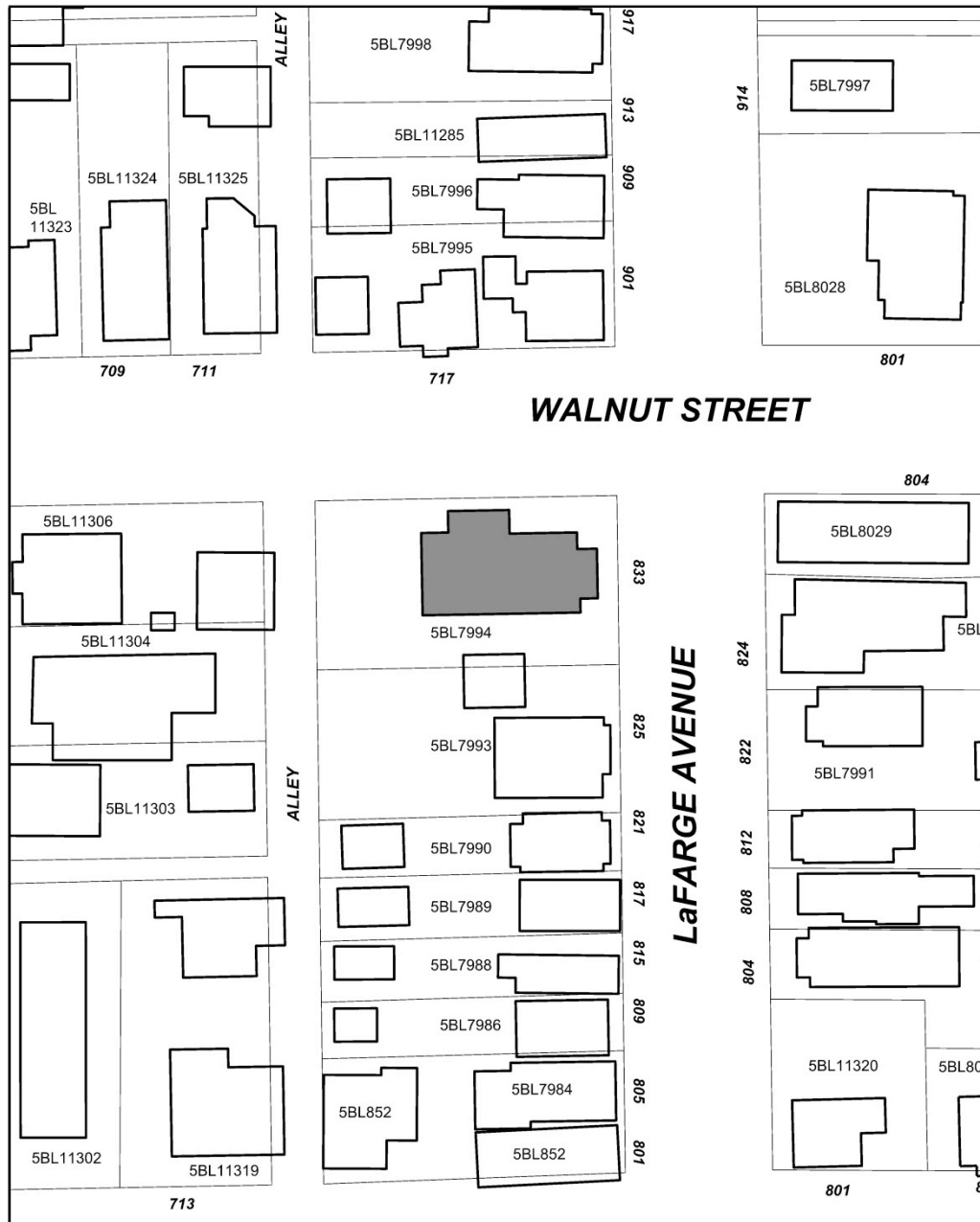
833 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

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



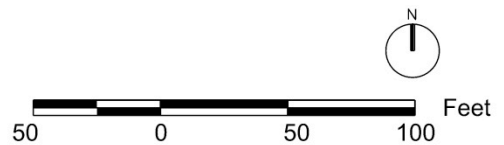
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Architectural Inventory Form
Site Location Map



833 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado
GIS Files.



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5BL7994_833LaFarge_01 east



5BL7994_833LaFarge_02 southeast

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5BL7994_833LaFarge_03 north



Resource Number: 5BL 7994
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5BL7994_833LaFarge_04 northwest



833 La Farge. Boulder County Real Estate appraisal card, no date.