



Resource Number: 5BL 7999

Temporary Resource Number: 157508404003

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.

920 La Farge is consistent with these patterns and blends well with the scale and character of the neighborhood. It is on a mid-block double lot and thus wider than some other properties in Jefferson Place. The house is set close to the front sidewalk along La Farge. The grassy back yard is enclosed by a wood fence on the north and a chain link fence on the south.

9. Changes in Condition: None.

10. Changes to Location or Size Information: None.

11. Changes in Ownership: New owners are Graham Jackson and Connie Rodman, 920 LaFarge, Louisville CO

12. Other Changes, Additions, or Observations:

Further research has yielded new information about the history of 920 La Farge, which had owners with families who were associated with several other houses in the Jefferson Place Addition.

From 1891 to 1993, for one hundred and two years, this property was owned by the connected Fenolia and Enrietto families who came from the small town of Prascorsano, Province of Torino, Italy. The name Fenolia was changed from the original Fenoglio or Fenoglia.

Today, this property includes both Lot 6 and 7, Block 3, Jefferson Place. Historically, these two lots were owned separately and there was a house on each lot.

In 1891, Battista Fenoglia acquired Lot 7 from Antonio Carruba. Possibly due to variations in spellings of his name, it could not be ascertained from the online County property records who owned Lot 7 before him, or if Carruba purchased it directly from Jefferson Place developer Charles C. Welch.

In 1904, Louisa Fenoglia acquired Lot 6, which had been the site of a house owned by Martin Zurick, Sr. for at least eleven years. (The Zurick family was also associated with other homes in Jefferson Place.)

It is believed that between 1904 and 1909, the house on Lot 6 was torn down and the house on Lot 7 was enlarged and was extended partway onto Lot 6 to the south.

Boulder County states that the house was constructed in 1905. However, the 1893 Sanborn map shows a house on Lot 7 (as does the 1900 Sanborn map). A reasonable interpretation of this information is that the original house was constructed before 1893, and was then enlarged and remodeled in circa 1905. The 2000 survey report on 920 La Farge indicated that it was a possibility that the earlier dwelling was incorporated into the current dwelling in 1905. The 1908 Sanborn map and the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map both show an enlarged house on Lot 7.

Battista Fenolia and Louisa Buffo Fenolia were both born in Prascorsano, Italy, Battista in 1850 and Louisa in 1862. He immigrated in the 1870s, while she came in May 1880 to Oklahoma. By June 2, 1880, they were married. According to Louisa's obituary, she and Battista had been neighbors in their town in Italy. In 1884, they came to Marshall, a mining community near Louisville. Their residence in the Louisville area was recorded in the 1885 Colorado state census. Battista worked as a coal miner.

The Fenolia family is shown as living in this location on the 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 census records. In 1900, Battista and Louisa were living at 920 La Farge with their six children: Tony, Domenica (Kate Allera), Christine (Zarini), Mary (DiFrancia), Rose (Liley), and James.

Over the years, members of the Fenolia extended family also lived in the house. In 1910, daughter Kate Allera was living here with her two sons, Joe and John, following the death of her husband in 1905. In 1920, Battista and Louisa took in grandson Marion DiFrancia after the death of their daughter, Mary DiFrancia, in childbirth in 1916. Marion's twin, Myron, was being raised at this time by his DiFrancia grandparents at 1045 La Farge (5BL851).

The Fenolia children became contributing members of the Louisville community in their own right.

Tony Fenolia and his sister Rose's husband, Charles Liley, had interests in coal mines and oil wells in the area.

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Kate Fenolia Allera, after the death of her husband at a young age in 1905, operated one of Louisville's small neighborhood grocery stores for many years. Her store and home were located on the northwest corner of La Farge and South, just across the street to the north from Jefferson Place and very near to 920 La Farge. Her store was advertised on the Rex movie curtain commissioned by the owner of 825 La Farge (5BL7993) and the Rex Theatre, Santino Biella:



Christine Fenolia married Charles Zarini of Louisville. The Fenolia and Zarini families had been neighbors in Marshall before moving to La Farge Avenue in Jefferson Place, the Zarinis to 824 La Farge (5BL7992) and the Fenolias to 920 La Farge. Together, Charles and Christine operated downtown businesses such as a skating rink, a confectionery store, a liquor store, and the Front Street Café, now the Old Louisville Inn (5BL8036). Their confectionery store also was advertised on the Rex movie curtain commissioned by the owner of 825 La Farge and the Rex Theatre, Santino Biella:



Mary Fenolia married Nicholas DiFrancia of 1045 La Farge nearby. The DiFrancias were in the saloon and pool hall business on Front Street in Louisville.

Jim Fenolia married a girl from nearby in Jefferson Place, Celia Bottinelli, who had grown up in the next block at 822 La Farge (5BL7991) as the daughter of Baptist Bottinelli and Clementina Biella Bottinelli. Jim was Louisville's postmaster for twenty-nine years and also served as town clerk for several terms. Their son, Ronald Fenolia, whose four grandparents all lived on La Farge in Jefferson Place, has said that La Farge was "about ninety percent Italians."

Likely relatives and former family neighbors of the Fenolias from Prascorsano, Italy, Barney and Mary Enrietto, were living in a coal mining region of Illinois in the 1930s and were drawn to Louisville for health reasons. (Barney was born in 1892 and immigrated in 1921; Mary was born in 1898 and immigrated in 1923.) Barney was advised by his doctor to seek a drier climate. Mary Pianasso Enrietto's mother was a Buffo, and Mary's uncle was reportedly Michael Buffo, who lived at 936 La Farge (5BL8002). Louisa Fenolia's maiden name was also Buffo. It is strongly believed that the Enrietts, Fenolias, and Buffos were all related to one another back in Prascorsano, and certainly lent one another familial support in Louisville.

Before Barney and Mary Enrietto and their son, Lawrence, came to Louisville, they were visited in Illinois by Battista and Louisa Fenolia's grandson, John Allera, who drove out with his friends, LeRoy Eberharter and Louis DeSantis. In 1937, Barney moved to Louisville, and he was joined by Mary and Lawrence in 1938. They were initially given accommodations in Kate Allera's empty store, as well as in the Michael Buffo home at 936 La Farge (5BL8002) and the Mary Buffo Bosone home at 937 La Farge, which is no longer extant. (Other members of the Enrietto family who also came from Illinois to Louisville to settle were Barney's brother, Peter, his wife, Laura, and their son, Robert.) Barney worked in the mines and in construction in Louisville; Mary worked at Remington Arms munitions factory during World War II and at the University of Colorado.

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Battista Fenolia died in 1930. Louisa Fenolia conveyed 920 La Farge to Barney and Mary Enrietto in 1944, and she died in 1945.

920 La Farge then became the Enrietto home for several decades, until the deaths of Barney and Mary in 1989 and 1992. They are remembered for having had a large garden and apple tree, and for composting long before "going green" became popular. It has been said that they were close friends with Rome and Jennie Perrella, who lived a stone's throw away across the back alley at 824 South Street, and enjoyed trading garden produce with them. They also made sausage that they sold to friends. Some of Mary's favorite recipes were polenta with rabbit and wine sauce, a tonic of wine and egg, and panettone.

Barney and Mary Enrietto also owned 914 La Farge (5BL7997) next door to their home from 1958 to 1979, according to online property records. They likely purchased 914 La Farge largely in order to benefit from the rental income it provided.

Barney and Mary Enrietto's son, Lawrence, lived at 920 La Farge with his parents in the 1940s and served in World War II. Lawrence and his mother, Mary, appear in a short scene in "Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-44," color film made by L.C. Graves that documented Louisville's World War II servicemen when they were home on leave. The scene was filmed by a house, but it is unclear whether that house was 920 La Farge.

Lawrence Enrietto came to have a profound influence on Louisville and its development as a town; he even was called "Mr. Louisville." In 2011, the Louisville Historical Commission posthumously awarded him with its annual Pioneer Award for his many achievements, which included serving on the boards of many organizations and helping to found the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville Recreation Center, and Coal Creek Golf Course. He was a City Council member, Planning Commission member, municipal judge, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce, among many other accomplishments. Lawrence married June Giorzelli and they lived at the Giorzelli home close by at 1000 La Farge, just north from Jefferson Place; obviously, this was still very close to his parents at 920. The following photo is of Lawrence Enrietto:



Barney died in 1989 at the age of 97, the move to Colorado apparently having been good for his health. The Louisville Society of Italian Americans honored Mary Enrietto at its annual La Festa Italiana in 1990. Mary died in 1992 at the age of 94. Lawrence Enrietto then sold the Enrietto home at 920 La Farge in 1993. Lawrence died in 1994 at the age of 68.

Other addresses used for 920 La Farge under Louisville's old address system were 435 La Farge, 517 La Farge (given only in 1921, and possibly given in error), and 417 La Farge.

#### 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](http://www.ancestry.com) .

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Drumm's Wall Map of Louisville, Colorado, 1909

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

Green Mountain Cemetery Index to Interment Books, 1904-1925, Boulder Genealogical Society, 2006.

Louisville Times Centennial Edition, August 17, 1978.

"Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-44," color film made by L.C. Graves in the collection of the Louisville Historical Museum.

Ferguson, David. "2011 Pioneer Award Recipient: Lawrence Enrietto." The Louisville Historian. Louisville Historical Museum and Commission, Louisville, Colorado, Winter 2011.

Archival materials on file at the Louisville Historical Museum, including a typed biography entitled "Mary Pianasso Enrietto Honored at La Festa Italiana di Louisville August 19, 1990."

Interviews conducted by Museum Coordinator Bridget Bacon: Robert Enrietto, 4/5/2008; 12/1/2010; Ronald Fenolia, 12/17/2008; Anita Liscum, 12/22/2010; June Enrietto and Barbara DiSalle, 5/26/2011.

13. National Register Eligibility Assessment:

Eligible  Not eligible  Need data

Explain: While the property has sufficient integrity and significance to be a contributing resource to a potential historic district, it lacks sufficient integrity to be individually eligible to the National Register. The property has integrity of location, setting, workmanship and association. Modifications, additions and replacement materials, including replacement windows and siding, have impacted integrity of design, materials, and feeling.

13A. Colorado State Register: Eligible  Not Eligible

13B. Louisville Local Landmark: Eligible  Not Eligible

Although the main house lacks integrity, its 102-year-long association with the Fenolia and Enrietto families and association with locally significant Lawrence Enrietto, make it significant enough to be nominated as a Louisville Local Landmark. The Fenolia and Enrietto families, like many others in Jefferson Place, were Italian immigrants, coal miners and owners of several prominent local businesses. Lawrence Enrietto, "Mr. Louisville", helped to found the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville Recreation Center and Coal Creek Golf Course, as well as being a City Council member, Planning Commission member, municipal judge and a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

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. The main house is a contributing resource. The garage 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.

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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.

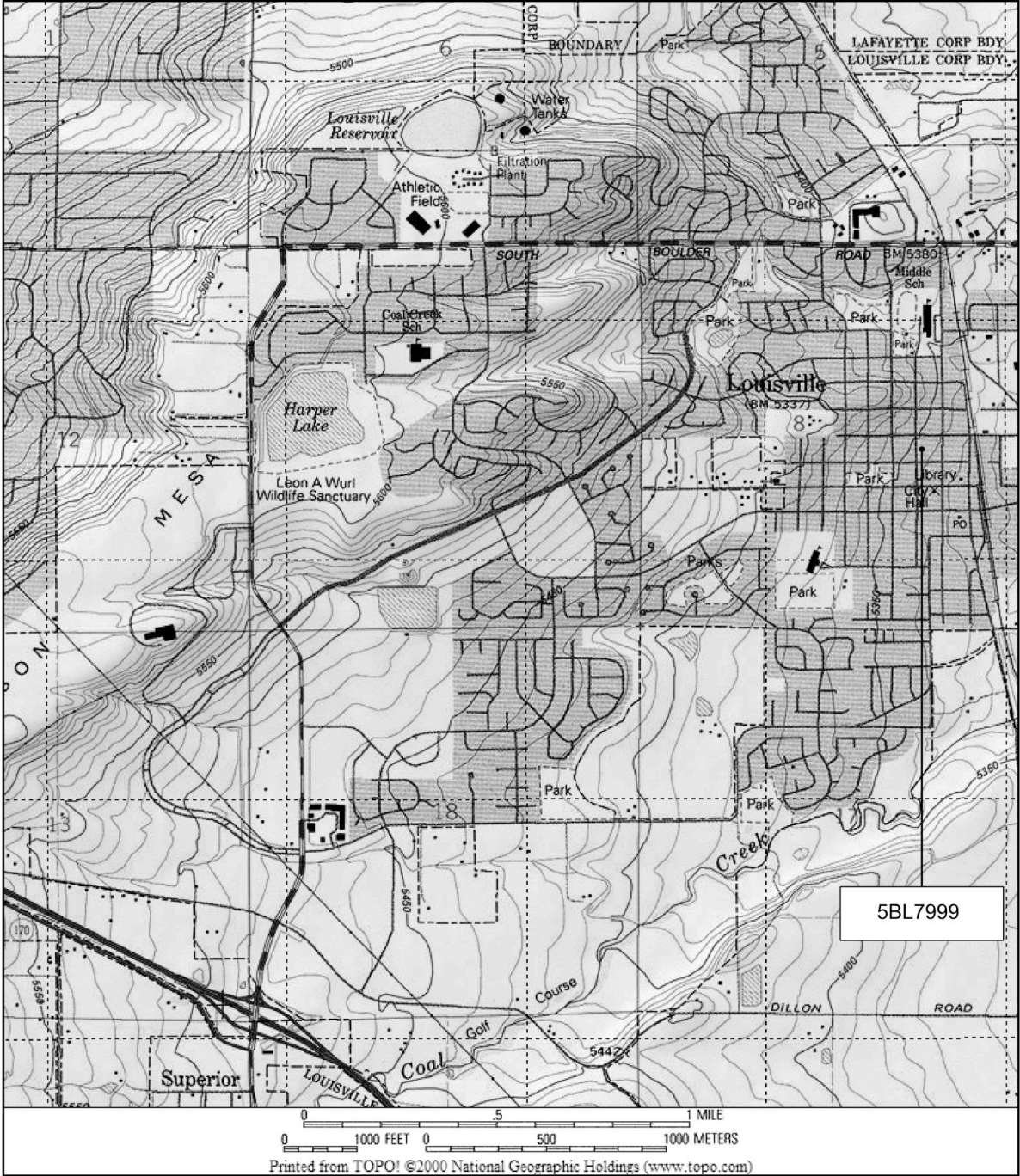
Later Jefferson Place residents arrived from Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia, among other places. The Italians eventually became the largest single ethnic group in Jefferson Place and in Louisville as a whole. About one-third of the houses in Jefferson Place were owned 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: 5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_01 through 5BL7999\_920\_07.
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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<sup>i</sup> Celia Bottinelli Fenolia, who married Tony Fenolia, appears with their son, Ron, on Louisville's World War II film, *Our Boys and Girls in the Armed Forces, 1943-44*.



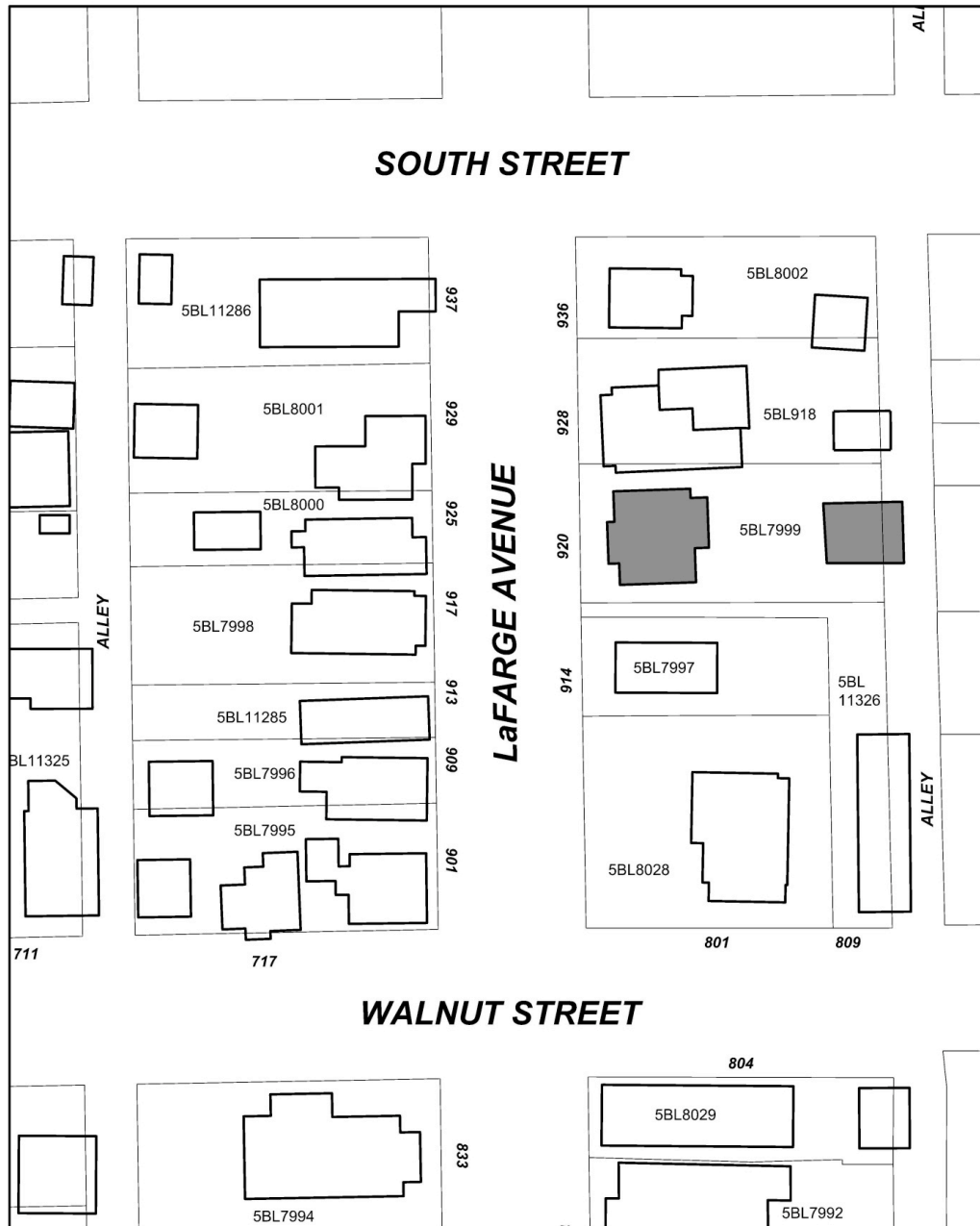
920 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

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



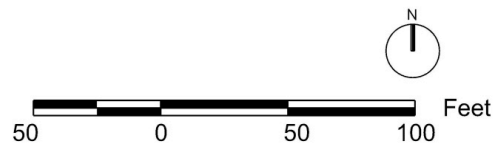
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Architectural Inventory Form  
Site Location Map



920 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado  
GIS Files.







5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_01 west



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_02 southwest



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_03 northwest



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_04 southeast



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_05 garage east



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_06 garage southeast



5BL7999\_920LaFarge\_07 shed



920 La Farge ca 1960's. Louisville Historical Museum. 2008.008.063.



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