

Resource Number: 5BL 8001

Temporary Resource Number: 157508405004

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.

929 La Farge Avenue is consistent with these patterns and blends well with the scale and character of the neighborhood. The large addition is behind the one-story house, so it does not impact the scale and character of the street to a great extent. The house is set close to the sidewalk along La Farge, with a small grassy front yard and a sidewalk leading west along the south side of the house. The back yard is grassy and enclosed with a chain link fence. A flagstone path in the back yard leads from the house to the garage. The garage opens to the south, although the alley is to the west.

9. Changes in Condition: Large addition on west side.
10. Changes to Location or Size Information: Increased to 1694 square feet.
11. Changes in Ownership: New owners Jeremy and Erika Carlson, 929 La Farge Avenue, Louisville CO 80027
12. Other Changes, Additions, or Observations:
Further research has yielded new information about the history of 929 La Farge. A large part of this new information is that this house was the residence of Peter and Disolina Bottinelli and their four children for several decades. The history of this house is connected with the histories of 822 La Farge (5BL7991) and 817 Spruce (5BL8027) in Jefferson Place, which were also associated with Bottinelli family members.

The exact year in which Peter Bottinelli acquired this property could not be found from the available online resources. There is some indication that a deed was recorded reflecting his purchase of a different lot from Jefferson Place developer Charles Welch in 1898. It seems very possible that there was an error involved and it was this property that he purchased. Also, because it has been found that warranty deeds were often not recorded right away in Boulder County in the late 1800s, it is possible that even if the deed recorded in 1898 was the deed for this property, the transaction itself may have been dated much earlier.

Boulder County gives 1900 as the date of construction for this house, but the 2000 survey done on this property notes that "Sanborn insurance maps document that the first dwelling on this lot was constructed prior to 1893" and gives circa 1890 as the year of construction. The 2000 survey also states that the house was remodeled in 1955 based on a notation on the Boulder County Assessor card for the property. The house appears on the 1893, 1900, and 1908 Sanborn maps. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the house to have been modified from how it looked at the time of the 1893 and 1900 maps. The house also appears in the correct location on the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map.

Baptist Bottinelli was the eldest, and first, of three Bottinelli brothers who came to Louisville from Caversaccio, Valmorea, Como, in the region of Lombardia in northern Italy. Census records indicate that he emigrated between 1881 and 1884. According to a local history article about the Bottinelli family, he went first to Como, Colorado for one year, then came to Louisville. Baptist Bottinelli and his family resided in Jefferson Place at 822 La Farge. He was followed to Louisville by his brothers Peter and Angelo. Angelo Bottinelli and his family lived on Cannon Street and Front Street in Louisville. Peter Bottinelli settled here at 929 La Farge. All three brothers worked as miners at coal mines in the Louisville area.

Peter Bottinelli was born in 1865 and Disolina Bernesconi was born in 1866. Both were born in Italy, and they were married in about 1889 and are believed to have immigrated in about 1891-1892. They raised four children at 929 La Farge: Savina (DeAndrea) (1893-1939), Margaret (Smith) (1897-1987), Charles (1899-1969), and William (1904-1993). It is believed that there were at least two additional children in the family who died while young.

The following photo shows Peter and Disolina Bottinelli with their young daughter, Savina, in about 1894:

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The following undated photo shows Disolina Bottinelli:



This picture shows Peter and Disolina Bottinelli outside next to what appears to be a house, but it has not been determined with certainty whether they are next to 929 La Farge in the photo:



The census records for 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 show the Bottinelli family in the correct location on La Farge.

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Similarly, Louisville directories show the family to be living in this location over several decades. In 1904, the location was described as "Lafarge btw. Walnut & Caledonia," which refers to this site. From 1916 to 1928, the address was known as 430 La Farge. From 1930 until the late 1930s, the address was known as 428 La Farge.

Peter Bottinelli died in 1925. Son William Bottinelli continued to reside in the house at 929 La Farge with his mother, Disolina, for several more years. He worked as a coal miner. He then married, and Disolina is believed to have been the sole resident for several additional years. The last time that Disolina was listed as residing here at 929 La Farge was in the 1946 directory. She died in 1948.

Following Disolina Bottinelli's death, the next owners were Joe Santi, then Rosa Santi, from 1948 to 1954. However, the Santi family resided elsewhere in Louisville, and the house appears to have been a rental during this time. Directories show that members of the Wisek family lived at 929 La Farge between the years of 1948 and 1954. The 2000 survey that was completed on this property is believed to be in error with respect to its statement that this was the residence of the Wisek family starting in the mid 1930s, as Disolina Bottinelli was still residing in her home at 929 La Farge until the mid to late 1940s. Directories show that the Wisek family lived elsewhere in Louisville up until 1948. The period of 1948 to 1954 is the only time during which they were found to be renting 929 La Farge.

In 1954, Darwin Bean (born in Illinois in 1908) and Helen Gorce Bean (born in Colorado in 1907) purchased 929 La Farge. They are shown as residing here by the time of the 1955 Louisville directory. They lived in this house and were associated with it for about forty years. Darwin died in 1994 and Helen in 1984. In 1994, the house was finally conveyed out of the Bean family. The property changed hands a few more times after 1994.

This house has a connection with the house next door at 925 La Farge (5BL8000). Darwin Bean's sister, also named Helen, was married to Albert Porta. Albert and Helen Porta lived at 925 La Farge, right next door to Darwin and Helen Bean.

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 (including the photos for this report).

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>

"Biography of Angelo Bottinelli Family," *The Louisville Historian*. Louisville Historical Museum and Commission, Louisville, Colorado, August 1993.

Archival materials on file at the Louisville Historical Museum.

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 and significance to be individually eligible to the National Register. Until more information can be found regarding the 1955 remodeling, it is difficult to determine whether the property has any integrity, other than location, dating to the significant ownership and residence of the Bottinelli family, an Italian immigrant coal mining family. Relative to the 40-year period of ownership of the Bean family, the property has integrity of location, workmanship and association. Integrity of setting, feeling and design are compromised by the large rear addition. Integrity of materials is compromised by the replacement siding.

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

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

The property is worthy of nomination as a local landmark due to its association with Italian immigrants and coal mining within 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 a contributing resource.

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: 5BL8001_929LaFarge_01 through 5BL8001_929LaFarge_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

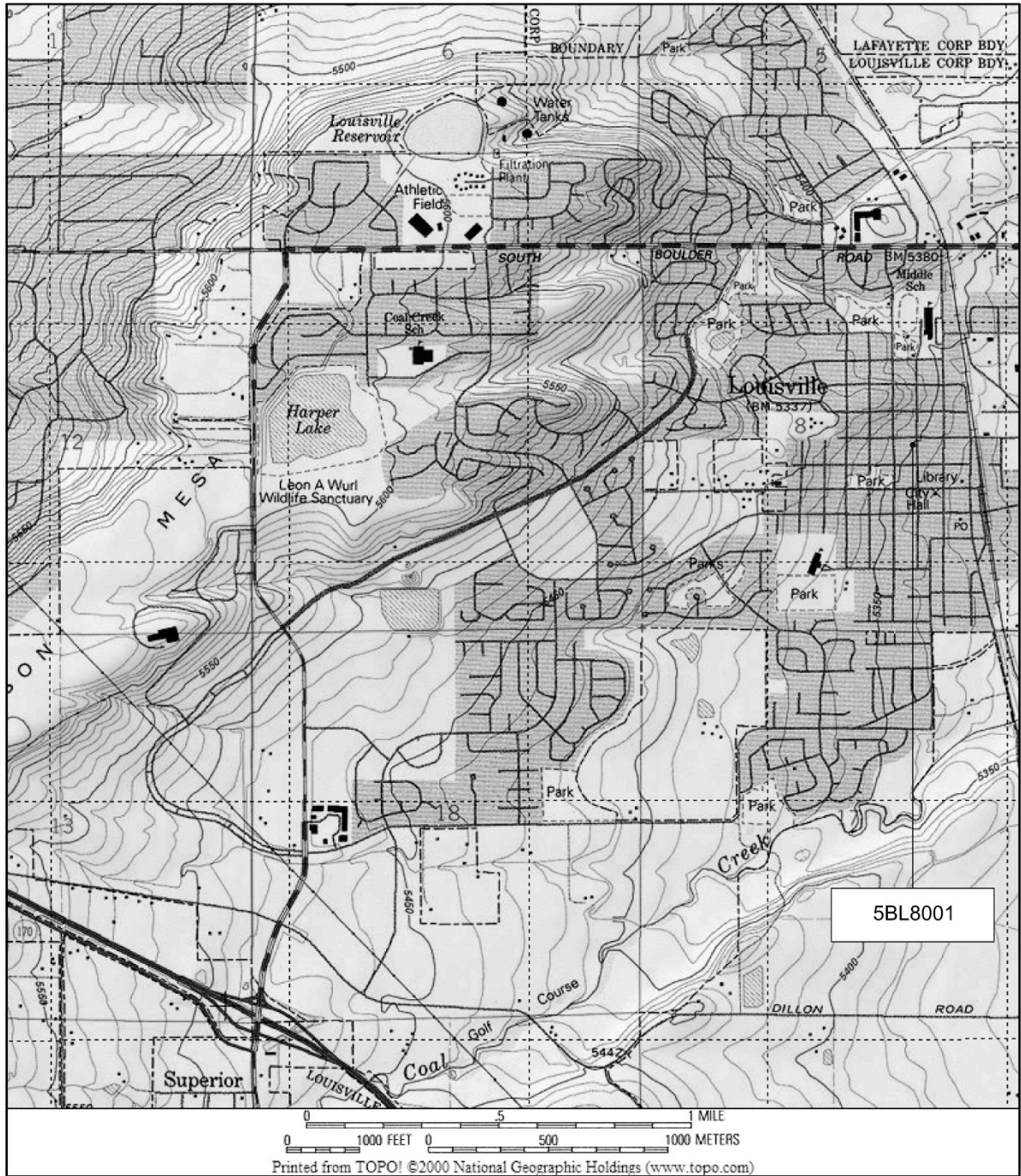
18. Recorder(s): Kathy and Leonard Lingo, and Bridget Bacon, City of Louisville 19. Date(s): 2013

20. Recorder Affiliation: Avenue L Architects, 3457 Ringsby Court Suite 317, Denver CO 80216 (303) 290-9930

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



929 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

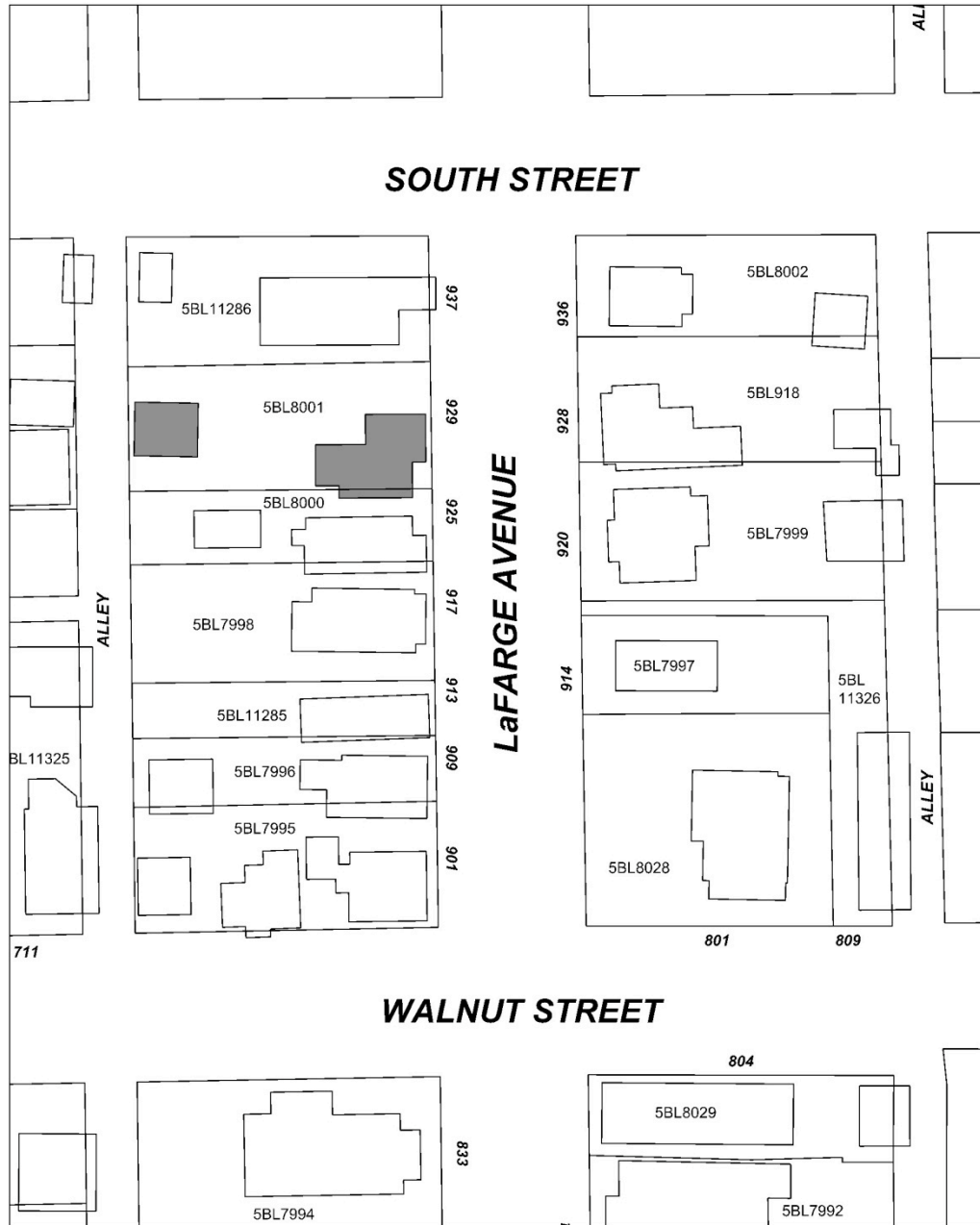
SOURCE: Extract of Louisville, Colorado
USGS map, 1994.



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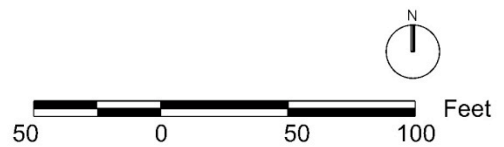
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Architectural Inventory Form
Site Location Map



929 LaFarge Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado
GIS Files.



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5BL8001_929LaFarge_01 east



5BL8001_929LaFarge_02 southeast

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5BL8001_929LaFarge_03 northeast



5BL8001_929LaFarge_04 west

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929 La Farge. Boulder County Real Estate Appraisal card, 1955.