

Resource Number: 5BL 11305
Temporary Resource Number: 157508413002

OAHP1403
Rev. 9/98

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Architectural Inventory Form

Official eligibility determination
(OAHP use only)

Date _____ Initials _____
____ Determined Eligible- NR
____ Determined Not Eligible- NR
____ Determined Eligible- SR
____ Determined Not Eligible- SR
____ Need Data
____ Contributes to eligible NR District
____ Noncontributing to eligible NR District

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Resource number: 5BL 11305
2. Temporary resource number: 157508413002
3. County: Boulder
4. City: Louisville
5. Historic building name:
Mariott/Hamilton/Souply/LaSalle House
6. Current building name: Sholders House
7. Building address: 833 Jefferson Avenue, Louisville,
CO 80027. Alternate addresses: 318, 335, and 835
Jefferson. Louisville addresses were changed in the
1930s.
8. Owner name and address: Melissa Sholders, 300 Spruce St. Louisville, CO 80027-1942.



II. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

9. P.M. 6 Township 1S Range 69W
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8
10. UTM reference NAD 83
Zone 13 ; 488485 mE 4425360 mN
11. USGS quad name: Louisville, Colorado
Year: 1965 revised 1994 Map scale: 7.5' X 15' Attach photo copy of appropriate map section.
12. Lot(s): 7, 8 Block: 10
Addition: Jefferson Place Year of Addition: 1880
13. Boundary Description and Justification: The surveyed area is bounded by Jefferson Avenue on the east, an alley on the west, and property lines on the north and south.

III. Architectural Description

14. Building plan (footprint, shape): L-shaped plan
15. Dimensions in feet: Length 36 x Width 28
16. Number of stories: One
17. Primary external wall material(s): Plywood/particle board
18. Roof configuration: Cross gable
19. Primary external roof material: Asphalt composition roof

20. Special features: Porch, chimney, fence
21. General architectural description: 833 Jefferson is a one-story, wood framed house, L-shaped in plan, with its primary façade facing east to Jefferson Avenue. The foundation is concrete. The exterior is clad with horizontal composition siding painted yellow. The roof is a cross gable covered with red-brown asphalt shingles. Eaves are boxed. There is a parged brick chimney exposed on the center of the south wall. The front entrance faces north to a recessed porch at the north half of the front façade. The porch roof is supported on two turned wood posts. The porch has wood board flooring and two painted concrete steps leading to the concrete sidewalk. The entrance door is non-historic with a 6-light glass panel and a white aluminum security door. There is a large non-historic "picture window" at the south end of the east façade. A pair of single-hung wood sash windows facing the front porch could be historic. Dense vegetation conceals the north elevation from view. Privacy fencing conceals the west and south elevations from view.
22. Architectural style/building type: Gabled ell
23. Landscaping or special setting features: 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. 833 Jefferson Avenue is consistent with these patterns and blends well with the scale and character of the neighborhood. The house faces east to Jefferson Avenue. Memorial Park is to the south, separated from this property by a cedar privacy fence. The front yard is grassy and open to the street, with some planted shrubs and a concrete walk to the front porch. There are brick pavers between the City sidewalk and the curb along Jefferson. To the north and south are narrow grassy side yards. The west end of the property abuts a public alley that dead-ends at Memorial Park. 833 Jefferson has a garage opening onto that alley. The entire back yard is enclosed with a cedar privacy fence and was not observed.
24. Associated buildings, features, or objects: There is a shed/garage at the west end of the lot constructed of painted concrete masonry with a gable roof covered with red/brown asphalt shingles.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

25. Date of Construction: Estimate: 1895 Actual: _____
Source of information: Boulder County deed of trust
26. Architect: Unknown
Source of information: NA
27. Builder/Contractor: Unknown
Source of information: NA
28. Original owner: Fred Marriott
Source of information: Boulder County property records
29. Construction history (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):
The house was probably built in 1895. Since 1950, the wood shingle roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles, the original wood siding has been replaced with composition siding, some windows have been replaced and an enlarged "picture" window added on the south end of the front façade. The dates of these modifications are unknown.
30. Original location X Moved _____ Date of move(s):

V. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

31. Original use(s): Domestic, Single Dwelling

32. Intermediate use(s): N/A
33. Current use(s): Domestic, Single Dwelling
34. Site type(s): Urban residence
35. Historical background:

This building is part of Jefferson Place, the first residential subdivision in Louisville.

The property at 833 Jefferson was associated with several people who were key to Louisville's development, and a number of its owners had connections with other properties in Jefferson Place. Historically, it was located directly beside the Louisville grade school for many decades, from when it was constructed until the school was demolished in the early 1960s.

833 Jefferson has a connected history with that of 841 Jefferson (5BL11307), the next parcel to the north. Jane Carlton was a common owner of both properties in the 1890s. She owned the property next door at 841 Jefferson by 1893 and the property at 833 Jefferson by 1895, when she conveyed it to her son-in-law, Fred Marriott. She may have acquired the property at 833 Jefferson at the same time that she acquired 841 Jefferson in 1893, but this is not completely clear from the online property records and the legal descriptions of the properties. Jane Carlton appears to have acquired this property from R.S. Vanolinda, who acquired it from Jefferson Place developer Charles Welch.

Jane Trimble Carlton (1849-1942) was the daughter-in-law of Thomas Carlton, who was the major force behind the founding of the Methodist Church nearby at 741 Jefferson (5BL924). She was born in Carlisle, Cumberland, England and married David Carlton in 1868. He died in 1892. More information about the Carlton family is available in the architectural inventory forms for 741 Jefferson and 841 Jefferson.

Fred Marriott (1871-1965) and Jane "Jennie" Carlton (1870-1960), the daughter of Jane and David Carlton, married in 1893. Records indicate that Fred Marriott acquired 833 Jefferson from his mother-in-law in 1895 and that he owned it until 1904. He was a miner who lived in Louisville as early as 1892, and possibly earlier. Their children were Vernie, Emily, Joseph, Enid, Frederick, and Raymond. Unfortunately, they cannot be located in the 1900 census and it is not known whether this family resided in the house in 1900.

The County gives 1905 as an estimated date of construction for this house, but the house is believed to have been constructed earlier. Boulder County has sometimes been found to be in error with respect to the dates of construction of historic buildings in Louisville. Fred Marriott granted a deed of trust to McAllister Lumber with this property as security for the mortgage in 1895, which could be evidence of the construction of a building on the property. Also, the Marriotts did not own any other property in Boulder County to use as their residence during their period of ownership. Finally, as explained below, owner Harry Hamilton and his family resided in this location in 1904, according to the Louisville residential directory for that year.

The house at 833 Jefferson appears in the correct location on the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map of Louisville and on the Methodist Church Map of Louisville that was made in circa 1923-25.

In 1904, Harry Hamilton acquired 833 Jefferson from Fred Marriott. Harry Hamilton was the son of longtime Louisville teacher Virginia Hamilton, who resided in Jefferson Place at 925 Jefferson (5BL923). He and his wife, Lena Jones, had two children, Donald and Asenath. (Lena Jones Hamilton was the sister of George Jones who lived at 720 Jefferson, 5BL11296, in Jefferson Place.) The 1904 directory states that they live on Jefferson between Spruce and Walnut, which is an accurate description of this property. The 1910 census records list the Harry and Lena Hamilton family as living in a location that could be 833 Jefferson. Louisville directories show this family to be living at 833 Jefferson.

Harry Hamilton (1874-1918) worked in both mining and business. In 1904, he was a miner, but by 1906, he had a bowling alley, and the 1906-07 directory shows him to have a confectionery. The 1910 census records state that he had become a mining engineer.

Records indicate that the house at 833 Jefferson was owned by different members of the Hamilton family between 1904 and 1931. Harry Hamilton owned it from 1904 to 1906; Harry's mother, Virginia Hamilton, owned it from 1906 to 1925; and Harry's brother, Frank Hamilton, owned it from 1925 to 1931.

Harry Hamilton died in 1918 of tuberculosis. Lena Hamilton went to work as a clerk in the store of her brother-in-law, Owen Thirlaway. The 1920 census records show that Lena, Donald, and Asenath Hamilton were still living at 833 Jefferson. Lena was 41 and her children were 13 and 11. Directories show that they were still living at this location through the 1920s. Donald died in 1926 of tuberculosis and valvular heart disease.

It is worth noting that Asenath Hamilton was one of the five Chinook Camp Fire Girls who collected books and started Louisville's first public library, the Chinook Library, in 1924 while they were Louisville students. Asenath was about 16 at the time. The library that they started evolved into the Louisville Public Library of today. Asenath Hamilton Edmond died in 1989.

From 1931 to 1935, this house was owned by Pearl Conley (1877-1939). She had been the editor of *The Louisville Times* since 1917, as described in the Spring 2011 issue of *The Louisville Historian*. It is not believed, however, that she lived in the home during her ownership. In 1932, Nestor and Alice Souply are listed as living in this house, and records indicate that they would become the legal owners of the house in 1935.

Nestor Souply was born in Belgium in 1889 and came to the US in 1902 and to Louisville in 1923. He died in 1973. He and his wife, Alice Merciez (1892-1988) had several children, including Florence, Evelyn, Nestor Jr., Lorene, and Betty. He worked as a miner. The Merciez family was also associated with 729 La Farge (5BL7981) and 728 La Farge (5BL919). In addition, Nestor and Alice Souply helped operate Forte's grocery store at 804 Walnut (5BL11308) in Jefferson Place and lived behind that store for a time in 1936. Alice's parents were Jules and Marie Merciez, who had been born in France, and it is believed that in at least 1936, Jules and Marie had their residence at 833 Jefferson. It has also been remembered that Jules Merciez used to live in a small house behind the main house at 833 Jefferson.

In 1937, relatives of Alice Merciez Souply purchased 833 Jefferson. They were Anthony "Boney" and Amelia Merciez La Salle. They and their children (Barbara, Mary Anne [Patete], and Jeffrey) would own it for at least 52 years, until 1989. Looking at the combined ownership by members of the Merciez family, it was owned by the same family for about 54 years. Alice Merciez Souply of 833 Jefferson, Amelia Merciez La Salle of 833 Jefferson, Edith Merciez Chiolino of 729 La Farge, and Alex Merciez of 728 La Farge were all siblings.

Anthony La Salle (1906-1986) was born in Louisville as the son of William and Katherine Scran La Salle. He worked as a miner in Louisville and played a role in the rescue operations at the Monarch Mine in 1936 following the explosion that killed eight local miners. He also was an enterprising businessman. Following the death of his brother, William "Buck" La Salle, Anthony began to rent his brother's pool hall from William's widow. This building later became Colacci's Restaurant and is now the building of the Empire Restaurant at 816 Main Street (5BL8012). According to William's daughters, the La Salle Pool Hall served ice cream, soft drinks, and apples. There were also card tables for playing cards. Some recall that barbuitt, a dice game, was played in the basement.

Former Louisville resident Harry Mayor has compared the three major pool halls of his childhood in Louisville and has written that "Boney's was the younger, boisterous crowd. It was always involved with the baseball teams and the volunteer hose teams."

Anthony and Amelia La Salle purchased the original Catholic Church one block away at 833 La Farge (5BL7994) in Jefferson Place in 1945 from the St. Louis Catholic Church congregation and resold the property to Mark Baughman for the construction of an Apostolic Church in 1946.

In 1947, Anthony La Salle and his partners moved two buildings from the Monarch Mine camp to become the Wagon Wheel Inn at 1160 South Boulder Road. This building is now Union Jack Liquor. It was a popular bar and restaurant

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that attracted University of Colorado students and other out-of-towners as well as local residents. Evidence suggests that La Salle stayed very involved in its operation.

Anthony La Salle died in 1986. Death records for Amelia La Salle could not be located. 833 Jefferson finally passed out of the Merciez and La Salle families in 1989.

Later owners were Randolph Cummings, John Seibert and Elizabeth Salkind, Heather and Jerome McGarey, and Melissa and Chad Sholders. The current owner is Melissa Sholders.

Other addresses found for 833 Jefferson, under Louisville's old address system, were 318 Jefferson and 335 Jefferson. The address was known as 835 Jefferson in 1940, when addresses were in transition.

36. 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.

Methodist Church Parish Map of Louisville, Colorado, circa 1923-25.

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

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

Columbia Cemetery (Boulder) records, accessed at Boulder Genealogical Society website, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bgs/>

Louisville, Colorado cemetery records, accessed at <http://files.usgwarchives.org/co/boulder/cemeteries/louisville.txt>

Bacon, Bridget. "Pearl Conley, Louisville Newspaperwoman." *The Louisville Historian*. Louisville Historical Museum and Commission, Louisville, Colorado, Spring 2011.

Cohen, William M. "Blast: The 1936 Monarch Mine Explosion" written for the Louisville Historical Museum, accessed at <http://library.louisvilleco.gov/Portals/1/Museum/monarchminenarrative.pdf>.

Archival materials on file at the Louisville Historical Museum, including a narrative by Harry Mayor dated May 1999.

Interviews conducted by Museum Coordinator Bridget Bacon: Hannah La Salle Harper and Catherine La Salle, July 2007; Lois Chiolino Tesone, June 2009; and Ed Domenico, 2009.

VI. SIGNIFICANCE

37. Local landmark designation: Yes ____ No X Date of designation: NA

Designating authority: NA

37A. Applicable Local Landmark Criteria for Historic Landmarks:

 A. Architectural.

(1) Exemplifies specific elements of an architectural style or period.

- (2) Example of the work of an architect or builder who is recognized for expertise nationally, statewide, regionally, or locally.
- (3) Demonstrates superior craftsmanship or high artistic value.
- (4) Represents an innovation in construction, materials or design
- (5) Style particularly associated with the Louisville area.
- (6) Represents a built environment of a group of people in an era of history that is culturally significant to Louisville.
- (7) Pattern or grouping of elements representing at least one of the above criteria.
- (8) Significant historic remodel.

☒ B. Social.

- (1) Site of historic event that had an effect upon society.
- (2) Exemplifies cultural, political, economic or social heritage of the community.
- (3) Association with a notable person or the work of a notable person.

☐ C. Geographic/environmental

- (1) Enhances sense of identity of the community.
- (2) An established and familiar natural setting or visual feature that is culturally significant to the history of Louisville.

☐ Does not meet any of the above local criteria.

Local Field Eligibility Assessment: The property is worthy of nomination as a local Louisville Landmark for its association with the Souply family, a Belgian family who worked as miners and operated the Forte's grocery store in Jefferson Place. It is also associated with the LaSalle family who owned the house for 52 years. They were coal miners who later ran the locally well-known LaSalle Pool Hall and the Wagon Wheel Inn.

37B. Applicable State Register of Historic Properties Criteria:

- ☐ A. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history.
- ☐ B. The property is connected with persons significant in history.
- ☐ C. The property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan.
- ☐ D. The property has geographic importance.
- ☐ E. The property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.
- ☒ Does not meet any of the above State Register criteria.

State Register Field Eligibility Assessment: Not eligible

38. Applicable National Register Criteria:

- ☐ A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- ☐ B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- ☐ C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

☐ D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

☐ Qualifies under Criteria Considerations A through G (see Manual)

☒ Does not meet any of the above National Register criteria

39. Area(s) of significance (National Register): NA

40. Period of significance: NA

41. Level of significance: NA National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

42. Statement of significance: This house is associated with the historic development of Louisville as one of the early homes in Louisville's first residential subdivision, Jefferson Place. Although Jefferson Place was platted in 1880, few homes were actually built here before 1900. The property is locally significant for its long association with the Souply and LaSalle families, who were coal mining families and locally prominent business owners.

43. Assessment of historic physical integrity related to significance: The property has integrity of location. It lacks integrity of setting due to the loss of the historic school to the south that was demolished in the 1960s and the non-historic house adjacent to the north. Integrity of design is compromised but not entirely lost due to the modified window openings and the prominent "picture window" on the front façade. Integrity of materials is compromised by replacement siding and windows. The dates of these window and siding modifications are unknown, and may fall within the period of significance. The property has integrity of workmanship, feeling and association.

VII. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

44. National Register eligibility field assessment:

Eligible ☐ Not Eligible ☒ Need Data ☐

45. Is there National Register district potential? Yes ☒ No ☐

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 dates of window and siding modifications to this house are unknown, so its contributing status is "Needs Data."

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.

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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.

If there is National Register district potential, is this building: Needs Data X Contributing ____

Noncontributing ____

46. If the building is in existing National Register district, is it: Contributing ____ Noncontributing ____

The property is not within an existing National Register district.

VIII. RECORDING INFORMATION

47. Photograph numbers: 5BL11305_833Jefferson_01 through 5BL11305_833Jefferson_04.

Digital images filed at: City of Louisville, Planning Department

48. Report title: Historical and Architectural Survey of Jefferson Place Subdivision, Louisville, Colorado

49. Date(s): 2013

50. Recorder(s): Kathy and Leonard Lingo, Avenue L Architects, and Bridget Bacon, City of Louisville

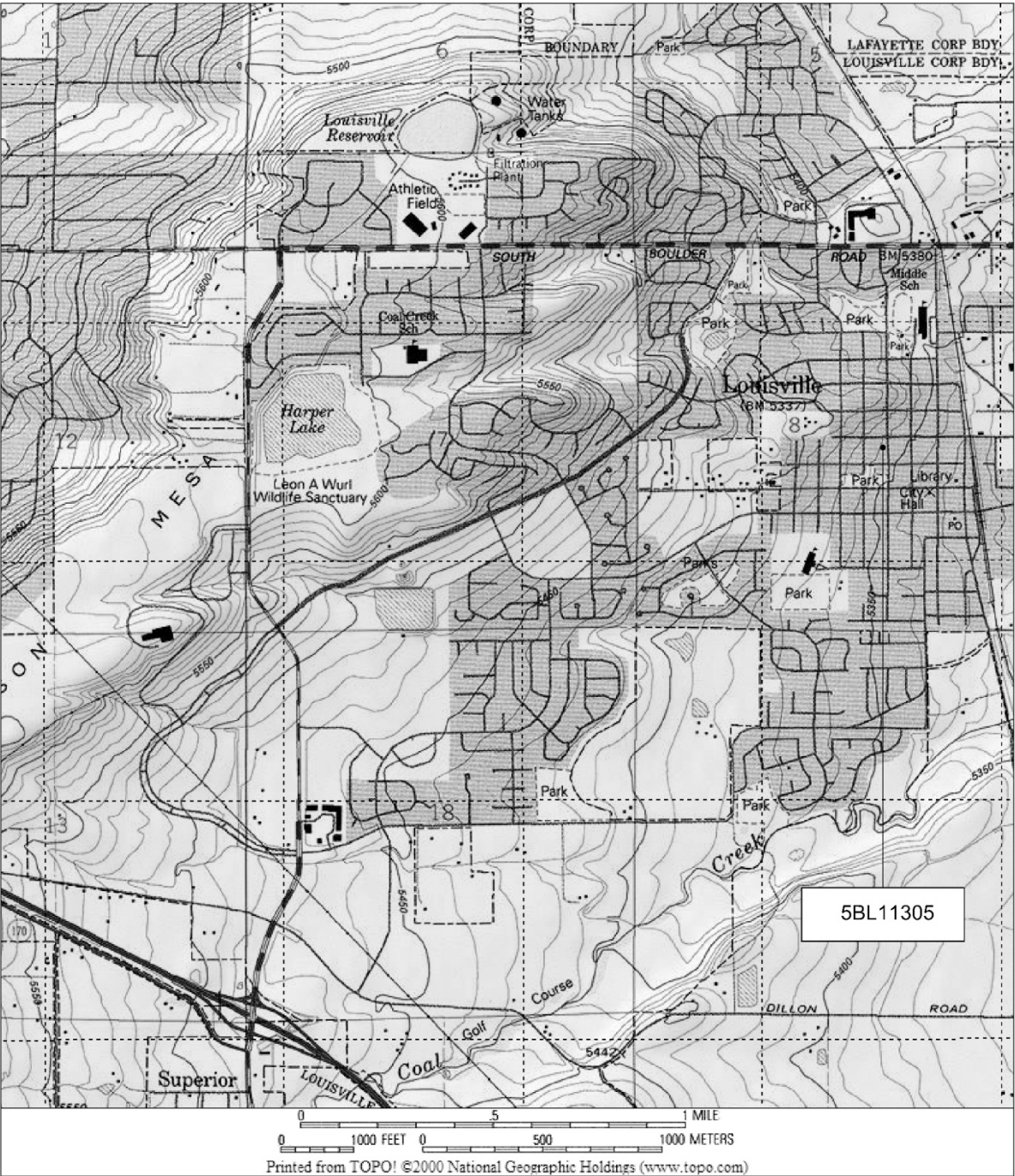
51. Organization: Avenue L Architects

52. Address: 3457 Ringsby Court Suite 317, Denver, CO 80216

53. Phone number(s): (303) 290-9930

NOTE: Please include a sketch map, a photocopy of the USGS quad map indicating resource location, and photographs.

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



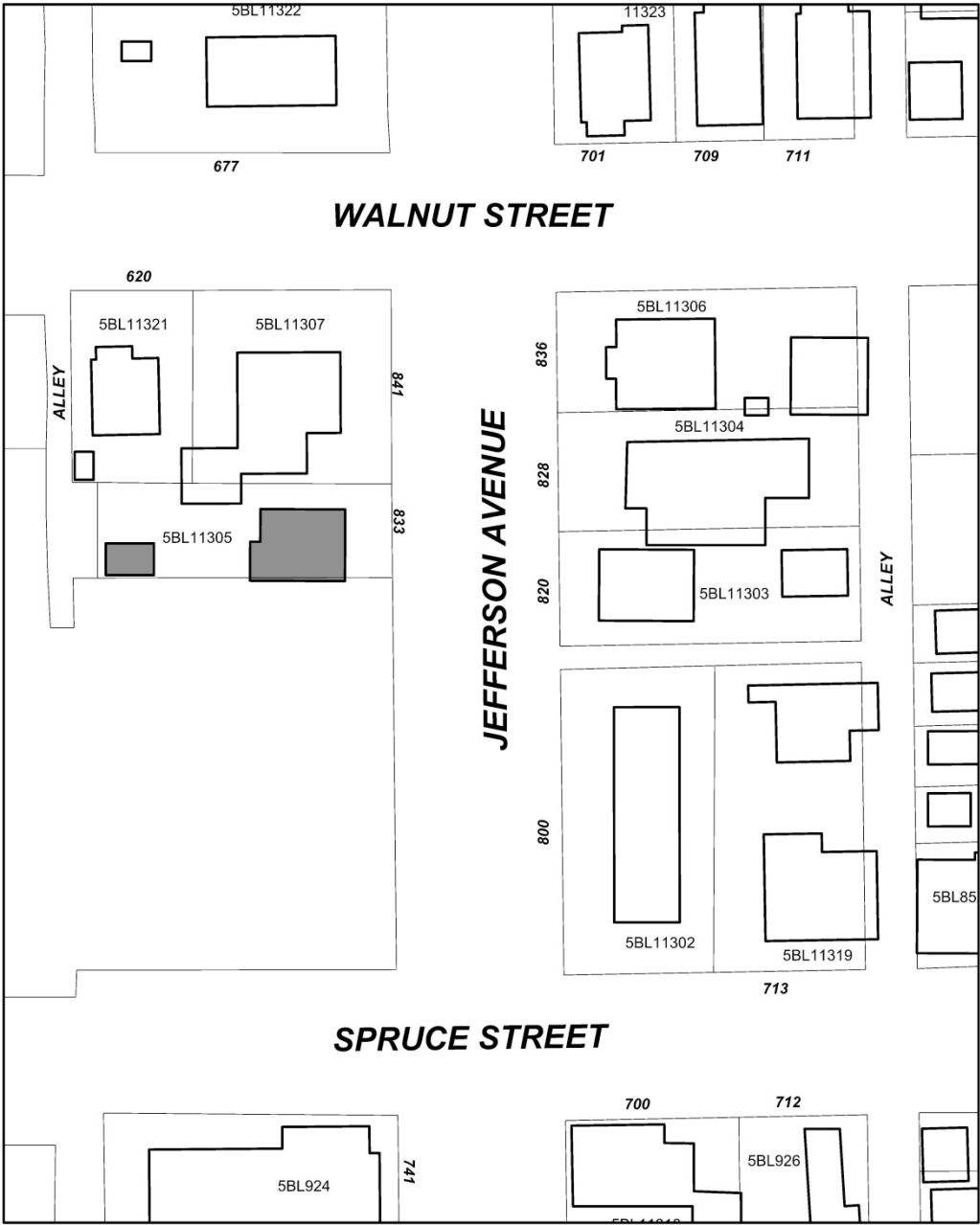
833 Jefferson Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

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



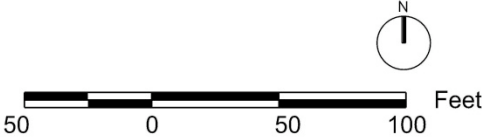
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Architectural Inventory Form
Site Location Map



833 Jefferson Avenue, Louisville, Colorado

SOURCE: City of Louisville, Colorado
GIS Files.



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5BL11305_833Jefferson_01 east



5BL11305_833Jefferson_02 southeast

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5BL11305_833Jefferson_03 northeast



5BL11305_833Jefferson_04 outbuilding southwest

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833 Jefferson. Boulder County Real Estate Appraisal card, 1950.