United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
JAN 29 2016
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Western Hotel
Other names/site number: Bosco Rooms / 5GF.1042
Name of related multiple property listing
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 716 Cooper Avenue
City or town: Glenwood Springs State: CO County: Garfield
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___B ___C ___D

1/19/16

Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

History Colorado

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

Western Hotel
Name of Property

Garfield, Colorado
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 3·15·17

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/ Hotel
COMMERCE/ Restaurant / Specialty Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ____Brick and Concrete_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The two-story brick Western Hotel was constructed in four phases with the first story of the original brick section constructed circa 1887 and occupied by a restaurant. The middle two-story brick section was constructed between 1904 and 1907. Between 1907 and 1912 the owner had a second story added onto the circa-1887 one-story section creating a Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival style building. Circa 1945 the owner constructed a two-story rear addition. In 1951 the first-floor main façade was renovated to provide a more modern feel. The Western Hotel, also under the name Bosco Rooms, has continuously provided modest guest accommodations from at least 1920 through 2012.

Setting

The Western Hotel is in downtown Glenwood Springs about one-third of a block south of 7th Street on the east side of Cooper Avenue. The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW) Depot and tracks occupy the north side of 7th Street. The Colorado River meanders just north of the railroad tracks and depot. The Hotel Denver occupies the south side of 7th Street and its circa-1980s addition sits north of the Western Hotel, separated only by a concrete-paved alley, which runs in an east/west direction.

Abutting the Western Hotel on the south is another two-story brick commercial building also constructed between 1904 and 1907 in the same architectural style. To the east is

another concrete-paved alley running in a north/south direction. However, it does not go through to 7th Street, rather stops just south of The Hotel Denver. Other buildings along the 700 block of Cooper Avenue, on the east and west side, consist primarily of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century two-story brick commercial buildings, with one 1973 one-story commercial building also existing on the east side.

Narrative Description

The mostly rectangular two-story brick Western Hotel building measures approximately 25' x 95', which includes the additions. The building has a flat roof on the western section, a modest shed roof on the eastern sections, and no chimneys. Metal screens were added to the original windows in the last fifteen years.

Main (west-facing) façade, photos 1-5

The first floor of the main façade received a renovation in 1951, as reflected in its scored tan brick and mid-twentieth-century windows. It extends beyond the plane of the second story, to the west, by about 1'. Four pilasters support three bays on the first floor; two bays contain large windows and the center bay is the entrance. A centered non-historic wood door protected by a glass and aluminum storm door provides the main entrance to the hotel. A fifteen-light, glass-block transom is above the entrance. A small non-historic blue canvas canopy exists in front of the transom with "Western Hotel" written in white letters in the canopy's lower portion. Above the transom between two pilasters is a circa-1985 wood sign painted brown with "WESTERN HOTEL" painted in white lettering.

The north and south bays each contain a large metal window with a rowlock sill. The north bay contains a large fixed metal picture window and the south bay contains a tripartite metal window with a large fixed light in the center flanked by two metal casements. The casements each have a long rectangular light in the lower two-thirds and a square light in the upper one-third. The windows in the first floor all date to the 1951 first-floor façade renovation. Above each large window opening, in both the north and south bays, is a large, thirty-three light, glass-block transom with a rowlock surround. Topping the first-floor façade bays is double rowlock with the upper rowlock projecting slightly. The cornice at the top of the first-floor façade contains a two-course corbelled articulation under an unornamented frieze.

A rough-cut stone belt course exists above the first-floor façade and below three equally-spaced, one-over-one double-hung original wood windows in the second floor. Metal screens were added to these windows circa 2000. The second-floor façade reflects the circa-1907 cut-away brick on the north end, where an angled corner entrance existed. Dogtooth ornamentation highlights the angled corner. A denticular

corbelled cornice appears at the top of the building. Between 1939 and 1951 the corner entrance was removed and only two west-facing entrances existed.

North-facing side, photos 6-8

1951 first-floor façade renovation

The westernmost end of the north-facing side is part of the 1951 first-floor (main) façade renovation, which projects approximately 3'-6" from the original building, as it infills the area where the angled entrance once existed. Within the projection on the north-facing side is a 1951 metal double casement that provides additional light into the hotel lobby.

Circa-1887 one-story portion with circa-1912 two-story addition

Although the Garfield County assessor lists the construction date for the hotel as 1910, a Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map dating to January 1888 reflects a one-story brick building of the same size and fenestration placement through 1904, with a two-story rear addition by 1907. The 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts a two-story brick building of the same size and fenestration placement previously shown for the one-story brick building, with the same rear addition. It is surmised that a second story was added to the circa-1887 one-story brick building, which was renovated to contain the same brick, windows, and other elements.[1] This two-story section has a flat roof and wide-overhanging boxed eaves and measures approximately 25' x 30'.

To the east of the 1951 projection is evidence of a historic door opening filled in with scored bricks, similar to those of the 1951 projection. A wood hopper window in a segmental arch window opening under a double rowlock arch is east of the door opening at the basement level. Toward the east end of this section are two one-over-one double-hung historic (circa 1912) wood windows. A single-light transom appears above the easternmost window. The other window is taller than the easternmost. Each window has a rough-cut stone sill and a double rowlock arch above it. To the east of these windows is another bricked-in entrance door (see photo 7). The brick is similar to the circa-1912 brick construction and according to the current owner it was bricked-in prior to 1939. The double rowlock arch, originally above the doorway, is still visible.

The second story of this portion of the north-facing side has three one-over-one double-hung original (1912) wood windows in segmental arch openings. Each window has a stone sill and a double rowlock arch above it. The owner added metal screens on all of the windows on this section circa 2000.

[1] No building permits or other evidence have been located to precisely document the construction history.

Circa-1907 two-story addition

The 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map reflects a two-story brick addition to the circa-1887 one-story brick building. The two-story portion described under the circa-1887-1912 two-story section above is approximately 10' taller than the circa-1907 two-story addition, which measures approximately 25' x 44'. It has a modest shed roof, slanting toward the alley (or north), with wide overhanging boxed eaves, a concrete foundation, and no basement.

Three 1951 metal casement windows with soldier sills are equally spaced on the first floor of this section. These replaced original one-over-one double-hung wood windows between 1943 and 1951, about the same time the circa-1945 addition and the 1951 front façade renovation was completed. The westernmost casement is a tripartite window with two smaller rectangular casements flanking a larger fixed light. Four square fixed lights top the tripartite. East of this window are two double casements, each with a fixed light above the rectangular casement. Approximately 12" above these windows remains the original double rowlock arches from the original window openings.

The second floor exhibits three original one-over-one double-hung wood windows, each with a smooth stone sill and in a segmental arch opening. Above each window is a double rowlock arch.

Circa-1945 two-story addition

Between 1943 and 1945, owners of the Western Hotel expanded the building to the rear (east) by constructing a two-story concrete addition covered with stucco that measures 14'-6" x 20'. The addition included a garage on the first floor and additional rooms on the upper floor. It has a concrete foundation and no basement, a modest shed roof (sloping north toward the alley), wide overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails.

The north-facing side of the first floor contains one square fixed window toward the west end of the addition. The upper floor, from west to east, contains an approximately 3' x 3' metal double casement, a fixed small rectangular metal window, and a metal double casement (measuring approximately 2' x 2').

<u>East-facing side, photos 9-11</u>

Although not visible from the ground, two second-story windows are on the east-facing side of the circa-1912 two-story addition (addition on the circa-1887 building), where it extends about 10' higher than the circa-1904-1907 two-story section. The windows are single light casements and appear in each of the easternmost rooms of this two-story section.

Visible from the east-facing side is the rear portion of the circa-1907 two-story addition. On the first floor a historic rear wood and glass entrance door exists toward the south end. A historic wood storm door covers the door. To the north of the entrance is an original one-over-one double-hung wood window with a stone sill and a metal screen.

The entrance area is covered by a second-floor wood balcony that extends over the rear entrance by approximately 6'. A three-rail metal balustrade extends on the south and east-facing sides of the balcony, with an opening at the northernmost 3' where a metal staircase extends to the ground level. Ten wood steps covered with metal wire mesh provide access to the second-floor balcony and a second-floor door to the circa-1945 addition. A one-over-one double-hung original wood window, with an aluminum storm, faces east on the second floor of the circa-1907 section.

The east-facing side of the circa-1945 addition contains a centered non-historic garage door on the first floor and an original metal double casement centered in the second floor. A concrete driveway, measuring approximately 15' x 10', is east of the garage door and extends to the north-south paved alley.

South-facing side, photo 11

Because the majority of the hotel abuts the adjacent building to the south, only the south-facing side of the circa-1945 addition is visible from the rear. A recessed panel original wood door is on the westernmost portion of the first floor of the circa-1945 addition providing access to the garage. A fixed metal window exists toward the easternmost end of the addition on this side.

On the second floor, a metal door with a square light in the upper half exists at the westernmost portion of the addition. The door opens from the second-floor balcony. A double metal casement (approximately 3' x 3') is the only other fenestration on the second floor on this side.

With the circa-1945 addition extending only about half the width of the circa-1907 section of the hotel, a small open space is created at the rear. The open space is used as a small yard for the owner and has various small plantings including a historic lilac. A contemporary 8'-tall wood fence is at the property edge where it wraps around and meets the southeastern corner of the garage. A gate providing access to the yard and rear entrance is on the north-facing side of the fence.

Interior (see floor plans)

Although the owners updated the interior décor in the 1960s with minor changes again in the 1980s, many of the historic interior doors with transoms, door hardware, sinks, radiators, and light fixtures remain. The original hardwood floors are extant, although most are now covered with carpet.

First Floor

The first floor is divided at the front of the hotel, with the south portion used primarily for the owner living space and the north front portion as the large hotel lobby and guest space. Behind the lobby, to the east, are enclosed stairwells to access the basement and the second floor. An east/west hallway continues toward the east (or back) with two bedrooms on the north and a third bedroom at southeast corner, all of which were used by the owner. A large guest apartment is in the northeast corner that includes a kitchen. The garage is east of the apartment, however, there is not interior access to it from the guest area. The south portion of the first floor is the hotel owner's primary living quarters. This includes a large living room that opens to an eat-in kitchen. This area also includes one and one-half baths. It has been configured this way at least since circa 1939, but likely since it became the Western Hotel in 1925. The western 30' was originally the nineteenth-century restaurant.

Second Floor

The second floor has seven guest rooms and one shared bath in the circa-1912 portion and three bedrooms and a shared bath in the circa-1904-1907 section. An apartment with its own kitchen and bath is in the circa-1945 section. Unusual for the time, the south-side guest rooms of the circa-1907 section have skylights since they do not have any natural light from windows. It is unknown whether the skylights are original to this section of the hotel; however, they were in place by 1939. The skylights are in the rooms where the building abuts the building to the south. Directly under the roofline, one to two (depending on the room) one-by-one wood windows allows light into the rooms. A pulley system with a rope allows the guest to open the windows for ventilation. Screens prevent insects from entering the rooms.

Basement

The basement extends only below the original circa-1887 building. It has a large open area and two smaller rooms. One of the smaller rooms was where John Toniolli, hotel owner beginning in 1939, made wine for the family and hotel guests. From the other small room a tunnel extends east under the circa-1907 addition to the east-facing (rear) side of the circa-1907 addition. The earthen lined tunnel measures roughly 3' wide by 6' tall and exits in the small yard at the rear of the hotel where at one time a metal grate could be opened to enter or exit the tunnel. The grate was just east of the east-facing (rear) entrance. In the last twenty years the tunnel opening in the basement was covered as was the grate in the yard for safety purposes. It is unknown what the tunnel's original use was, but during the Toniolli's ownership their daughter Rosalind found it a fun place to play.

Alterations

As originally constructed in the 1880s, the building was a one-story brick restaurant. Between May 1904 and November 1907, a two-story brick addition to the east (or rear) was constructed with indoor plumbing. According to the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map, the circa-1887 portion remained one-story until sometime between 1907 and 1912 when a second story was added. During this time the map shows that a former privy at the northeast edge of the property was no longer extant. A small concrete driveway, accessing the rear garage, now covers the site of the privy pit. At least by 1912 the building exhibited an angled corner entrance on the north end of the west (main) first-floor façade. Circa-1945 the final phase of the hotel was constructed with a two-story concrete addition on the east (or rear) to allow for an apartment on the second floor and a one-car garage on the first.

Prior to 1951, the first-floor main façade had two entrances on Cooper Avenue, including one where it exists today and one to access the south portion of the building, as an interior wall extending from the front (west) to the back (east) divided the building when it was a restaurant and saloon. The south portion was the saloon and the north portion was the restaurant. A large picture window topped by a divided transom existed to the north of the central restaurant entrance (location of the current entrance). A transom topped the central restaurant entrance, which was a glass and panel door with a divided recessed panel in the lower portion and a single light in the upper two-thirds of the door. South of the central entrance two narrow windows topped with transoms existed and at the southernmost portion of the front was the entrance to the south portion of the building, also topped by a transom. Clerestory windows appeared above all of the transoms. It appears that the angled door on the northwest corner had been infilled with brick at least by 1951 as well.[2]

Between 1945 and 1951 the original first-floor wood windows of the circa-1904 – 1907 section were replaced with metal casements and a metal fire escape staircase and balcony were added to the east (rear) of the circa-1904 – 1907 section. The owner added metal screens to the original wood windows circa 2000. The casement windows were installed with screens. A non-historic vehicle garage door exists on the east (rear) side of the garage.

In 1951 a first-floor main façade renovation was completed to “modernize” the appearance of the hotel and is how it appears today. With the renovation a neon sign was added. A 1981 photograph depicts the vertical sign with the word “HOTEL” spelled vertically; a horizontal projection creating an angled curve that decreased toward the middle of the sign, displayed the word “Western” in cursive writing. The sign was removed by 1997. By 1981 a metal shed roof awning was installed above the main

[2] Details of the main (west) façade prior to 1951 are taken from 1946 photographs showing the first floor main façade; however, the details of the angled door on the north and the door at the southernmost portion cannot be discerned from the photographs.

entrance. This was replaced in 2004 by the canvas canopy that is there today. As part of the 1951 renovation, it is likely that the hotel's exterior was painted white. It remained white until at least 1981. By 1997 it was painted beige, the color it is today. Updates to the interior were included with the 1951 "modernization" of the hotel, which was primarily the installation of a dropped ceiling with interlocking white tiles in a concealed grid and additional bathrooms.

Later interior changes include the conversion of coal heat to gas heat in the late 1960s and upgrades to the décor in the 1960s and again in the 1980s.

Integrity

The hotel maintains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. It remains at its original location on Cooper Avenue with a comparable setting, late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings continue to populate the 700 block of Cooper Avenue and 7th Street with only two contemporary intrusions (the 1973 building three buildings south of the hotel and the circa 1980s addition to The Hotel Denver). Although two buildings on the west side of Cooper Avenue are no longer extant, the vacant lots do not diminish the setting.

Major alterations to the building are all within the period of significance of the hotel, which was constructed in four phases beginning as a one-story brick edifice in the 1880s. Therefore, the design, materials, and workmanship all date to the period of significance. The hotel has a good degree of integrity of association with the commercial past of Glenwood Springs and is the only surviving working-class hotel, which started as a rooming house in the early 1900s. This is when the town's popularity rose as a passenger train destination and the hotel was close to the town's hot springs and train depot. Although the hotel renovated the main first-floor façade in the 1950s and interior space during the 1960s, it did so to continue to attract guests as a "modern" and updated hotel; the updates date to the period of significance.

With its original hardwood floors beneath the carpet, original and historic windows, historic interior doors and transoms, door hardware, sinks and radiators, the hotel retains a high degree of integrity for materials and workmanship. The floor plan is the same as it was historically. The building has a good degree of integrity for feeling as it continues to provide a sense of an early to mid-twentieth-century working-class hotel.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce

Period of Significance
ca. 1907-1966

Significant Dates
ca. 1907
ca. 1912
1924
1945 - 1951

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Art LaRue, 1951 façade renovation

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Western Hotel is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce for its long association with providing area residents, visitors, and guests with accommodations as a restaurant, saloon, soda bottling shop, grocery store and rooming house before operating as a working-class hotel. It operated as the Western Hotel beginning around 1925. Although the building dates to circa 1887 with a restaurant occupying the one-story building, it was only in business for four years, the building was then vacant for at least eight years, reopening periodically, finally reopening as a saloon circa 1907, it continued in as a commercial business thereafter. Therefore the period of significance begins circa 1907, the estimated date it was a saloon, and ends in 1966, in keeping with the National Register guidelines. Although the hotel continued operating until 2012, no significant events occurred after 1966.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Western Hotel is important to Glenwood Springs' commercial area for providing goods and services along with working-class hotel accommodations for at least eighty-nine continuous years. Although the building housed a restaurant, saloon, soda bottling shop, grocery store, and rooming house at different times beginning in the late-1880s through 1924, its tenure as a hotel represents its most significant commercial contribution for the city. Just after the turn of the twentieth century, with a population of 1,400, Glenwood Springs had only two rooming houses to accommodate working-class residents and visitors who could not afford the lavish hotels in town. In 1904 the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW) constructed a new depot to accommodate increased rail traffic to Glenwood Springs' hot springs and other tourist attractions. The 1905 *Colorado State Business Directory* reflected the rapid response to the increased rail traffic listing at least eleven rooming houses (not including the hotels), eleven saloons and seven restaurants in the lively town; the population increased by over forty percent to 2,000 residents in three years. By 1911 the population had grown to 3,500 residents. Although the Western Hotel building rented furnished rooms earlier, it was not until about 1923 that it was known as Bosco Rooms and in 1925 as the Western Hotel. No other small two-story hotel or rooming house established in the first part of the twentieth century, that provided accommodations for the working class, continued serving in that capacity for as long as the Western Hotel. The Western Hotel is Glenwood Springs only surviving two-story hotel from the early part of the twentieth century with a high-degree of integrity.

Working-class hotels are often over-shadowed in a town's lodging history by the larger, more prominent, and elaborate hotels in town, which was the case in Glenwood

Springs. The Hotel Denver (circa 1910; 5GF.1043), to the north of the Western Hotel, the 1893 Hotel Colorado, to the north of the Colorado River (NRIS: 77000376; 5GF.767), the circa-1888 Grand Hotel at 8th Street and Cooper Avenue (demolished circa 1940s) and the circa-1886 Hotel Glenwood at 8th Street and Grand Avenue (destroyed by fire in 1945), established themselves as destination hotels and with the increased population and tourists at the turn of the twentieth century were able to expand or renovate to accommodate the white-collar class of travelers, visitors, and residents. As a result, the smaller two-story hotels often also served as rooming houses including the circa-1910 Star Hotel at 402 7th Street (demolished in 1948 in favor of an addition to The Hotel Denver), the circa-1885 Palace Hotel at 717 Grand Avenue (5GF.1016; largely altered in the last twenty years and was no longer used as a hotel/rooming house by the 1970s), the circa-1930 Hasley Hotel at the northwest corner of Cooper and 8th (discontinued as a hotel circa 1980s), the 1890s Rex Hotel at 420 7th Street (5GF.2439; demolished circa 2000), the Home Hotel on Blake Street (demolished in the 1960s) and the Williams Hotel at 8th and Blake Street (major alterations in the 1980s converting it to an apartment building). During the first half of the twentieth century these hotels competed with the Western Hotel for visitors or residents' business. Of these smaller two-story hotels, the Rex Hotel was the last one continuing to serve as a hotel, in addition to the Western Hotel, into the late 1980s. These small two-story hotels/rooming houses offered affordable accommodations to vacationers traveling on a budget, business travelers with limited expenses, railroad workers, construction workers who worked on the Glenwood Bridge and the emerging Interstate Highway 70, in addition to serving as homes to town residents with modest incomes.

Historic Context

Settlement of Glenwood Springs

The Parianuche (or Parianuc, Pahdteeahnooch, Parasanuch) group of the Ute tribe (later called the Grand River Utes) historically made their winter camp near the Grand River (renamed the Colorado River in 1921) near present-day Glenwood Springs. They were the first known visitors to the mineral-rich bubbling hot springs, which likely existed for thousands if not millions of years, flowing near the north banks of the Colorado River near present-day Glenwood Springs. The Grand River Utes found the springs healing and referred to them as Yampah [Hot Springs], which according to author Lena Urquhart translated to "Big Medicine."[3]

During the summer of 1860 Captain Richard Sopris and his party of geographic and gold explorers learned of the healing water after meeting some Ute Indians near present-day Carbondale (about 13 miles southwest of Glenwood Springs). According to Sopris' written account, the Native Americans informed the party of men of the hot

[3] Virginia McConnell Simmons. *The Ute Indian of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico*. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado Press, p 21; Lena M. Urquhart. *Glenwood Springs: Spa in the Mountains*. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing, 1970, p 12.

waters and the trail to find the hot springs. Sopris' party sought out and enjoyed the natural bubbling hot springs on July 23, 1860, prior to returning to the Denver area where Sopris made the first known written documentation of the hot springs. Sopris called them the Grand Springs due to the proximity of the springs to the Grand River. Locals continued to call them Grand Springs until 1885.[4]

The U. S. government assigned the Grand River Utes to the White River Agency near Meeker in the 1860s. Following the 1879 so-called Meeker Massacre in northwestern Colorado, the U.S. government removed the Grand River Utes to the Uintah-Ouray Reservation in Utah in 1881. Despite the removal from Colorado, as late as 1885 and possibly later, some members of the Grand River Ute band returned annually to enjoy the healing hot springs and vapor caves.[5] In 1880 Walter Horace, James Devereux, and a group of British investors purchased the springs along with ten acres of surrounding land. The group intended to control the 3.5 million gallons of the naturally hot mineral water that rise from the source each day and in 1888 opened the world's largest hot springs pool.[6]

Isaac Cooper, John Blake, William Gelder, and Frank Enzensperger organized a nearby settlement early in 1882 called Defiance. Their settlement, which was approximately ten miles east of the present location of Glenwood Springs and just north of the Grand River, was not successful and they sold the land. On March 15 of that year, James Landis built a ranch on the present site of Glenwood Springs and sold it to Isaac Cooper on October 5, 1882. Defiance organizers along with H. P. Bennet of Denver then formed the Defiance Town and Land Company, with Cooper as the president, and platted the relocated town of Defiance in 1883, primarily on the south side of the river, on 400 acres that included the Landis property purchase. It quickly gained popularity with area settlers and had 200 residents.

Cooper Avenue, the location of the subject property, was considered the main street in town. To easily connect the new town with the northern parts of the county, Isaac Cooper financed the construction of a wood bridge over the Grand River in 1883. It extended from Cooper Avenue, south of the river, to vacant land without streets or infrastructure, on the north side. Garfield County acquired the bridge and began assessing tolls for its use, $1 for a team and wagon, 25 cents for saddle and pack animals, 15 cents for cattle and sheep, and 10 cents for those on foot.[7]

In 1885 the town incorporated as Glenwood Springs, after Cooper's hometown of Glenwood, Iowa. In August 1887 the D&RGW Railroad arrived and built a small depot on the north side of 7th Street near the intersection with Cooper Avenue. The Colorado

[4] "Richard Sopris." Richard Sopris Chapter of the Colorado DAR website: www.captianrichardsopris.coloradodar.org. Accessed October 12, 2015; Urquhart. *Glenwood Springs*, p 13.
[5] McConnell Simmons. *The Ute Indian of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico,* p.205.
[6] "Glenwood Hot Springs History" from the Glenwood Hot Springs website at: www.hotspringspool.com/swim/history, last accessed September 23, 2015.
[7] Willa Kane. "Isaac Cooper Built Glenwood's First Bridge Across the Grand." *Post Independent*, April 5, 2007.

Midland Railway began traveling to Glenwood Springs in December 1887. With both rail lines coming and going to the town, the population doubled to 400 by the end of 1887.[8]

Shortly after the founding of the town, a 4'-high frame support covered by canvas was quickly assembled at the eastern end of what is today 7th Street as the town's first makeshift hotel to provide a dry place for newcomers and visitors to sleep. A large tent nearby served as the first restaurant. To accommodate the growing community and visitation by prospective business owners, residents, and investors, F. A. Barlow had the modest St. James Hotel constructed at 8th Street and Cooper Avenue. By 1890 Barlow removed the hotel and replaced it with the four-story brick Hotel Yampa (later known as Hotel Barlow and Grand Hotel, demolished in 1934). Many early residents lived in tents or built dugouts as their initial residence until they could afford a more permanent abode.[9]

Although rail travel to the new town provided a continued increase in population, the opening of the Glenwood Springs hot springs pool in 1888 gave the town an immediate and trendy tourist attraction, which continues today as one of the city's main attractions. As information spread about the hot springs pool and lodge, aristocrats, political and spiritual leaders, and vacationers ventured to Glenwood Springs to experience the purported healing powers of the hot springs.[10] Area coal mining and ranching also attracted residents and visitors to the town.

An 1884 flood destroyed the Cooper Avenue Bridge along with most other bridges in the county. Garfield County earmarked $5,000 from a road and bridge bond to replace the Cooper Avenue Bridge. The new Cooper Avenue Toll Bridge (1884), although functional, soon fell short in managing the ever-increasing traffic volume created by prosperity in the county and the newly opened mineral hot springs resort on the north side of the river. The county commissioners began fundraising for a larger bridge, including a request for financial backing from the Colorado State Legislature. To provide better access to the Hot Springs Pool and Lodge, in 1891 the Grand River Bridge Company completed the mostly state-financed construction of a cantilever steel bridge. The bridge began on Grand Avenue, south of the river and one block west of Cooper Avenue, and spanned to the north side of the river to the Hot Springs Pool and Lodge. As a result, Grand Avenue became the new main street.[11]

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[8] Frank Hall. *History of the State of Colorado.* Vol. 4. Chicago: The Blakely Printing Company, 1895, 133; Virginia Crowner. *History of Glenwood Springs.* Glenwood Springs, CO: publisher not identified, 1948.
[9] Frank Hall, 133; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map for Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 1890; Hank Bosco. "Places to Stay in Early Glenwood." *Glenwood Post, Centennial Edition.* August 23, 1985, p 24.
[10] "Glenwood Hot Springs History" from the Glenwood Hot Springs website at: www.hotspringspool.com/swim/history, last accessed September 23, 2015.
[11] Willa Kane. "Original Grand Avenue Bridge was Five Years from Conception to Completion." *Post Independent.* January 3, 2012; The 1884 Cooper Avenue Toll Bridge was relocated in 1891 to the Roaring Fork River, about two miles south from its original location, near the settlement of Cardiff, which has since been absorbed by Glenwood Springs.

Early Use of the Western Hotel Building

With settlement, increased visitation, and population growth, various businesses emerged along Cooper Avenue to meet the growing needs. The September 1886 Sanborn map indicated that on the east side of the 700-block of Cooper all but three lots had buildings constructed. The vacant lots were: the site of the Western Hotel, the lot directly south of the Western Hotel, and a lot that was four lots to the south of the Western Hotel. The January 1888 Sanborn map depicts a one-story brick restaurant at 204A Cooper Avenue (the address was later changed to 714 and by 1920 as 716 Cooper, the location of the Western Hotel). To the south of the restaurant, with the original address of 204 Cooper, was a two-story frame hotel. The Western Hotel and the building directly south were likely constructed in 1887. No substantive information has been uncovered as to the owner or name of the early restaurant. It was relatively short-lived as the building was vacant by 1890 and appears to have remained vacant until at least 1898. The frame hotel building was gone by 1904 leaving a vacant lot next to the restaurant building, which was again used as a restaurant at least by 1904. A privy at the east end of the restaurant property, next to the north/south alley was shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map through at least 1890. By 1904, the privy was gone from the map. It is unknown whether the second-generation restaurant installed indoor plumbing or if patrons utilized other facilities in the area, as there were several outhouses along the east/west alley, behind The Hotel Denver (north of the subject building) and other businesses that fronted 7th Street.[12]

By the 1890s a red-light district formed between 7th and 9th streets, primarily along Grand Avenue, one block west of the Western Hotel property. Patrons of the red-light district often visited the saloons and gaming halls in the vicinity. Along 7th Street and Cooper and Blake avenues (Blake is one block east of Cooper) there were approximately eleven saloons by 1904. Although brothels were primarily on Grand Avenue, a few may have existed on Cooper Avenue.

By 1907 the restaurant at the subject property closed and Edward (Ed) Bosco operated a saloon in the one-story brick building. The Bosco family had a two-story brick addition constructed to the rear (east) between 1904 and 1907. The use of the addition is unknown, although Bosco was living there with his family by 1920; therefore it could have been used as an owner/manager apartment for the saloon business. By 1912 the Boscos had a second story added to the circa-1887 one-story portion of the building. The 1912 use of the second story is unknown; however, rooming houses often were not listed if the primary business was unrelated to the room rentals. Likewise, brothels typically had a legal business on the lower floor with the brothel business on an upper story.[13]

[12] The location of the privy, based on Sanborn Insurance Company maps, was at the northeastern corner of the property where a concrete driveway now exists, just east of the garage.
[13] *Colorado State Business Directories,* 1899–1940*;* Kathy Heicher. "Morals, money mix common: Blend led to very lively 2-block 'Sporting District'." *Glenwood Post, Centennial Edition.* August 23, 1985.

Garfield County became a "dry" county in 1914 and with the onset of state-wide Prohibition on January 1, 1916 forbidding the manufacture for sale or otherwise selling, importing, or gifting of alcoholic beverages, local officials began policing other illegal activities found in the red-light district. Although prostitution was never legal in Glenwood Springs, an understanding was developed between the madams and local law enforcement that so long as the madams paid their modest fines for conducting their illegal businesses, they could continue operating. This provided lucrative income to the City and allowed the madams to stay in business.[14] However, after 1916 with the saloons closing and prostitution laws enforced, the brothels closed. With the decline of the red-light and saloon district, the Western Hotel building was converted to other business enterprises. The 1917 *Colorado State Business Directory* listed Ed Bosco selling groceries and the 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map indicates the Western Hotel building was used as a soda shop on the first floor. The 1920 U.S. Census lists Ed's wife, Rosa (also listed in some sources as Louise), as a "saleslady" for the grocery store. It appears that the soda shop and grocery may have been combined in the Western Hotel building.

Although the Boscos may have rented furnished rooms on the second floor of the soda shop as early as 1916, documentation to support that possibility has not been found. The 1920 U.S. Census lists one lodger at the Ed Bosco residence at 716 Cooper. The lodger was a 56-year old railroad laborer, John Ralanains.[15] The 1923 and 1924 *Colorado State Business Directory* listed Ed Bosco as having a soda shop and furnished rooms for rent, probably on the second floor. In 1925 the business directory listed the Western Hotel for the first time with the Bosco family as the proprietor.

The Western Hotel, 1925 –2012

Henry Bosco, brother to Ed Bosco, was the owner of the circa-1910 Star Hotel at the northeastern corner of the block (at 7th and Blake). In addition to the Star Hotel, Marcus C. (Mike) Bosco and his Uncle Henry also managed The Hotel Denver. After Henry died in 1920, Mike became the sole manager and eventually became the owner of The Hotel Denver and Star Hotel, while Ed continued to own and manage the Western Hotel building during the 1920s. In the 1930s Mike also began managing the Western Hotel. The Bosco families had become friends with John and Ida Toniolli over the years. Ida was born at the Star Hotel in 1911. The Boscos sold the Western Hotel to John and Ida in 1939 for $5,000. Mike was very knowledgeable in the lodging business and offered to mentor the Toniollis in getting started in the hotel business. The Toniollis planned to charge $.50 per night, but Mike told them they could easily charge $.75 per night. He advised them how to handle week-long or even longer rentals and that during Glenwood

[14] James F. Kimmett. "Prohibition in Colorado, 1910-1916" undated manuscript. Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy, Denver, Colorado, p. 1-2; Urquhart. *Glenwood Springs,* p.134.
[15] The 1920 U.S. Census also shows alternate spellings for John Ralanains of John Kalternoins and Jerry Kaldandins.

Spring's annual Strawberry Days festival, they could charge even a bit more. Usually there were no vacancies in town and tourists were willing to pay a bit extra to find a room during the festival.

The U. S. Navy operated special medical facilities for World War II sailors and marines no longer needing general hospitalization, but they were not quite ready to return to duty or be discharged. Between 1943 and1946 Hotel Colorado and the Hot Springs Bathhouse (also known as the Hot Springs Pool and Lodge) were closed to the public and used exclusively as a U.S. Naval Convalescent Hospital. Many of the guests at the Western Hotel during those years included some of the family members and other visitors of the convalesced needing a hotel offering clean and friendly accommodations for the working-class.

The increase in business prompted the 1945 two-story addition to the hotel. In 1951 to continue to actively compete with other hotels and new motels, the owners renovated the first-floor façade to provide a "modern" feeling and to continue be a popular hotel among working-class visitors. During the 1953 construction of the Glenwood Springs Bridge, which replaced the 1891 Grand Avenue Bridge, construction workers rented rooms at the Western Hotel. John and Ida continued operating the hotel for guests and long-term residents with modest incomes. One resident lived at the hotel for about thirty-three years and another was there for twenty-eight years.

The Toniollis had a friend who had grown up on the Silt Mesa named Dominic Tullo DiValentine (also listed as Tulio Valentino), but he went by the name of Don Valentine. He married Anne Gould, great granddaughter of Jay Gould, the wealthy, nineteenth-century railroad developer and a controlling manager of Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Don and Anne did not have children and visited the Glenwood Springs area annually to visit Don's mother. They were on an allowance from the Gould family, so Don did not work. Instead he tended to Anne, who the Toniollis recalled was a very lovely person. Don and Anne always stayed at the Western Hotel so they could also visit their friends, John and Ida. During one visit in the 1930s, Don asked Ida if she had ever seen a $5,000 mink coat. She had not. He then invited her to room #2 upstairs. There on the floor, under two dogs, was the mink coat. Ida never got over that. When Don's mother died in the late 1940s or early 1950s, the Valentines came from California and again stayed at the Western Hotel. John and Ida's young daughter Rosalind remembered Anne being, "a beautiful woman with black hair." As a tribute to Don, Anne insisted that Ida fix his mother's hair for the wake.

Several visitors to the Western Hotel during the Toniollis ownership made the visit annually to see all of the attractions of Glenwood Springs. They always stayed at the Western Hotel and became friends of John and Ida. The Toniollis lived in the majority of the first floor beginning in at least 1951 when the first-floor façade was renovated. When their guests and friends arrived for their annual visit, the Toniollis invited them to dinner and to enjoy the wine that John had made in the basement using concord grapes he bought from Mike Bosco. Because of the traditional process John used in making

the wine, Father Clarence Kessler of St. Stephens Catholic Church, in Glenwood Springs, considered it to be of a pure enough quality to use at the church. In the event the church ran low or completely out of the wine typically used for the church, Father Kessler would acquire a gallon from John Toniolli.

The Bosco Family

Henry Bosco, with his wife Giacenta, emigrated from Italy in 1888 when he was 31. They acquired 40 acres of land near the town of Silt, about 20 miles west of Glenwood Springs. Edward Bosco, Henry's younger brother, followed him and in 1890 acquired 120 acres adjacent to his brothers. Henry made and sold wine in the New Castle and Silt area. By 1902 Henry moved to Glenwood Springs and opened a saloon where he also sold wholesale liquor. Ed Bosco moved to Glenwood Springs by 1907 and operated the saloon in the one-story building that became the Western Hotel.

Marcus C. (Mike) Bosco arrived in Glenwood Springs in 1908 from Italy at the age of 16 to join his uncles in their successful businesses. He barely spoke any English, but enrolled in first grade to learn it. By 1910 he found work in a marble-polishing mill in nearby Marble, Colorado. Mike always sought profitable business opportunities. Seeing miners in the Marble-Redstone area discarding old wine and water bottles in the yards behind their homes provided Mike with an idea: to sell the glass bottles for reuse. Mike with the assistance of his Uncle Henry began shipping the bottles to Denver via the Redstone train station. Income from selling the bottles exceeded his wages at the mill. He continued this for three years until he learned of the new soft drink Coca-Cola. Mike began the first Coca-Cola franchise in Glenwood Springs. He bottled the cola in the basement of the Bosco Saloon, which his Uncle Henry started on the east side of The Hotel Denver on 7th Street.

Circa 1910 Henry had the Star Hotel constructed on the second floor of his saloon. Mike leased the hotel from him before serving in World War I. When Mike returned from the war, Prohibition had started and he found the saloons closed, although the Star Hotel continued to operate. He found another business. Although the Prohibition laws prohibited individuals from selling alcohol, they were allowed to make their own wine to consume at their own residence. Mike began brokering concord grapes from northern California and selling them to area residents. A large population of Italians and other Europeans lived in Glenwood Springs, which Hank Bosco, Mike's son, later credited with his father's success: "To an Italian a glass of wine with a meal was as important as a slice of bread."[16] Mike became very successful, soon shipping up to six rail cars full of grapes, with stops all through the Roaring Fork Valley including Silt and Woody Creek near Aspen. His sales continued through the Great Depression, occasionally trading grapes for food with some of his customers who had been hit hard by the financial crisis. Mike's success enabled him to buy The Hotel Denver in 1938, with additional

[16] Hank Bosco. Places to Stay in Early Glenwood." *Glenwood Post, Centennial Edition.* August 23, 1985, p 24.

financial backing from a grape buyer. In the 1940s he merged the Star Hotel with The Hotel Denver, which the Bosco family continued to own and operate until 1973. In 1956 Mike Bosco learned that a Texas investment group was planning to purchase the Hot Springs Pool and Lodge and convert it into a private club. Mike was one of twenty local investors who scraped together $100,000 as a down payment toward the $1 million purchase price, with the goal that the property stay in local ownership and remain open to the public.[17]

The Toniolli Family

John Toniolli was born in Bedollo, Austria, in 1900. In 1921, he migrated to the United States and worked in the silver and gold mines near Telluride and Ouray, Colorado. He also worked in the mines in Central City. One of the mines he worked at was the Camp Bird Mine (5OR.65) near Ouray.

Italian immigrants Augusta and Clement (Clem) Paolazzi met in Central City where Clem was a miner. They moved to the Glenwood Springs area circa 1904 where Clem continued mining at the Sunlight Coal Mine. Their daughter Ida was born in the Star Hotel (owned by the Bosco family) in 1911. Ida and her parents had no idea how the Bosco and Toniolli families would become entwined in her later life. When she was six months old, her family returned to the family homestead in the Tyrolean region along the Austrian-Italian border when Clem was diagnosed with “miner’s consumption.” Clem did not like living there again and left the family in Faver, Austria (now Italy), returned to America, and promised to send for the family once he found work and a place to live. He found a ranch in Garfield County where they could settle. However, because of the outbreak of World War l, Ida, her older brother Quirino, and Augusta could not leave, even though both children were American citizens. It was not until 1920 that the family was able to return to America and be reunited. The ranch that the Paolazzi family bought was on West Elk Creek near New Castle, Colorado. Ida rode on horseback to a one-room country school at Elk Park. When her high school years approached, she boarded in New Castle and attended New Castle High School where she played on a girls' basketball team. She then attended Barnes Business College in Grand Junction. Quirino received his Ph.D in education at Stanford University in Stanford, California.[18]

In 1932 when John Toniolli was a miner in Telluride he visited family in New Castle. While in New Castle he met Ida and they were soon married. They settled in Telluride where John continued to work in the mines. Ida worked as a cook’s assistant at the mine where John worked. They had their first child John (Johnnie) in 1936. Worried about John’s health as a miner, Ida schemed to buy the Western Hotel, which then owner Mike Bosco had for sale. Ida and John bought it in 1939, lived downstairs, and

[17] Ibid.
[18] New York Passenger Lists. Sailing on the *Pesaro* from Genoa, Italy. Departure March 4, 1920, Arrival March 23, 1920. Ancestry.com. Last accessed August 18, 2015; “Ida Turns 100” *Post Independent*, January 1, 2011.

rented the rooms in the second story as the Western Hotel. In 1946 they had their second child, Rosalind.

John and Ida were active members of the community, being charter members of the Eagles Lodge 5 and members of St. Stephens Catholic Church on Tenth and Grand Avenue (5GF.2960), which John and other church members helped build in 1942. John also helped build the Grand Avenue Bridge in 1953. Although John Toniolli died in 1980, Ida continued to own and operate the hotel. She retired in 2012 at the age of 101, closed the hotel, and kept it as her private residence for another year or so.[19] Today at 105 years old, Ida remains the oldest known person living in Garfield County. Ida and her children now own the hotel and have plans to make necessary restore the building, reopen the hotel, and once again serve working-class tourists and town residents.

[19] *Post Independent*, January 1, 2011.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ Previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: _Frontier Historical Society, Glenwood Springs, Colorado_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____5GF.1042_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one_____

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

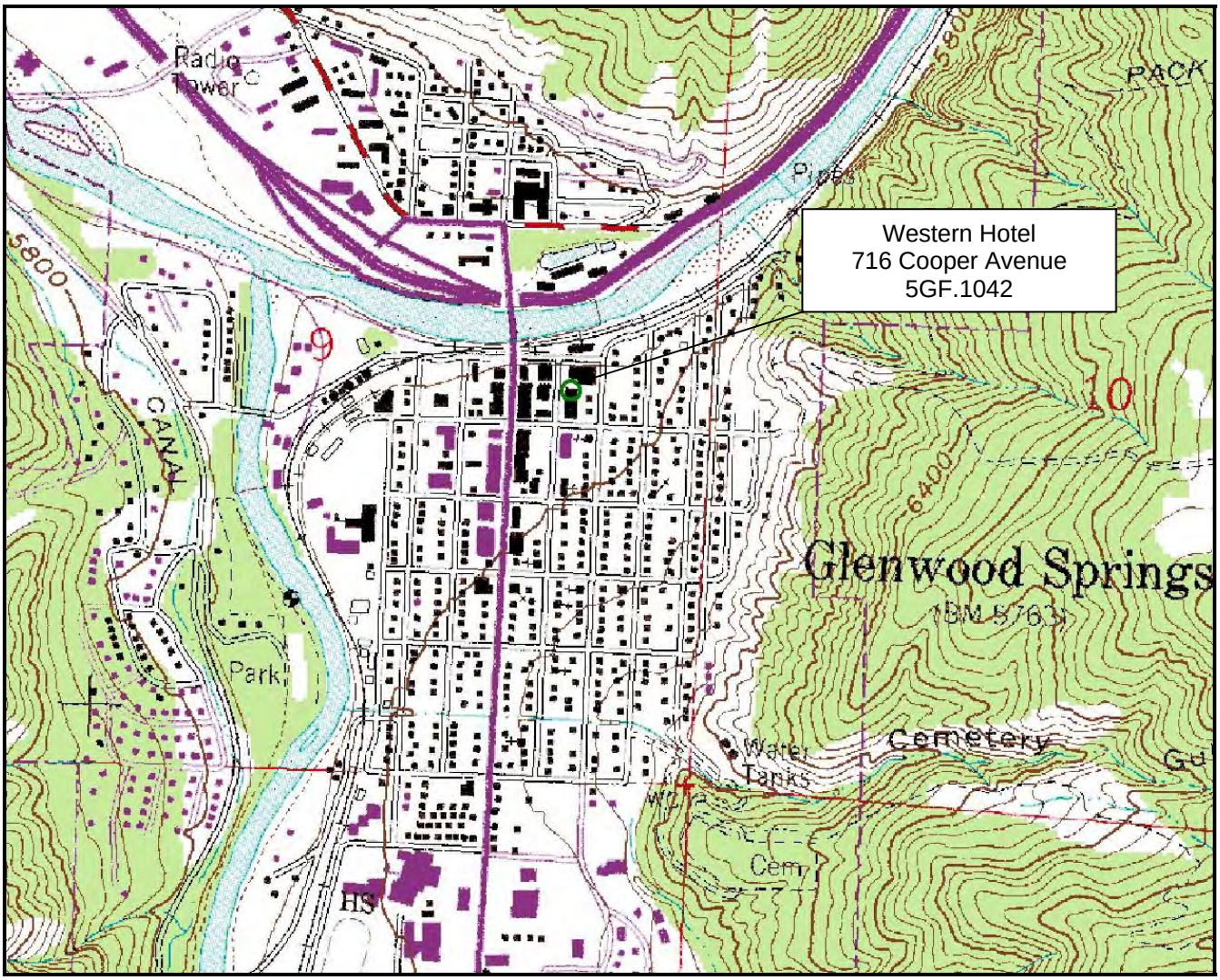
The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

1. Zone: 13 Easting: 300 375 Northing: 438 0091

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
Lots D, Block 45, of the Original Township Plat of the City of Glenwood Springs, County of Garfield, Colorado, also described as a portion in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeaster quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, township 6 south, range 89 west of the 6th principal meridian.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

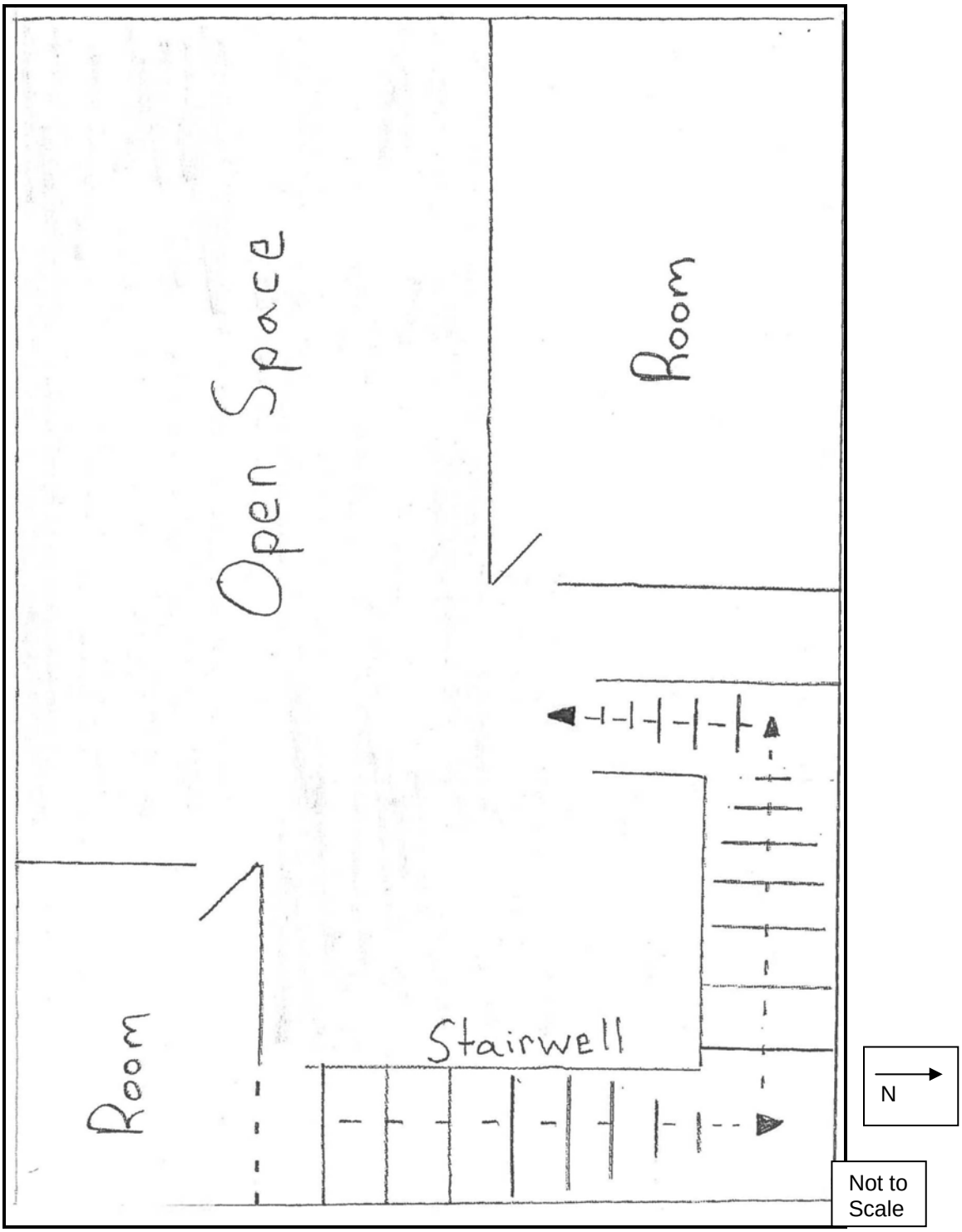
The nomination boundary includes the property historically associated with the Western Hotel.



USGS topographical map, Glenwood Springs 7.5 minute quadrangle. Elevation - 5800'

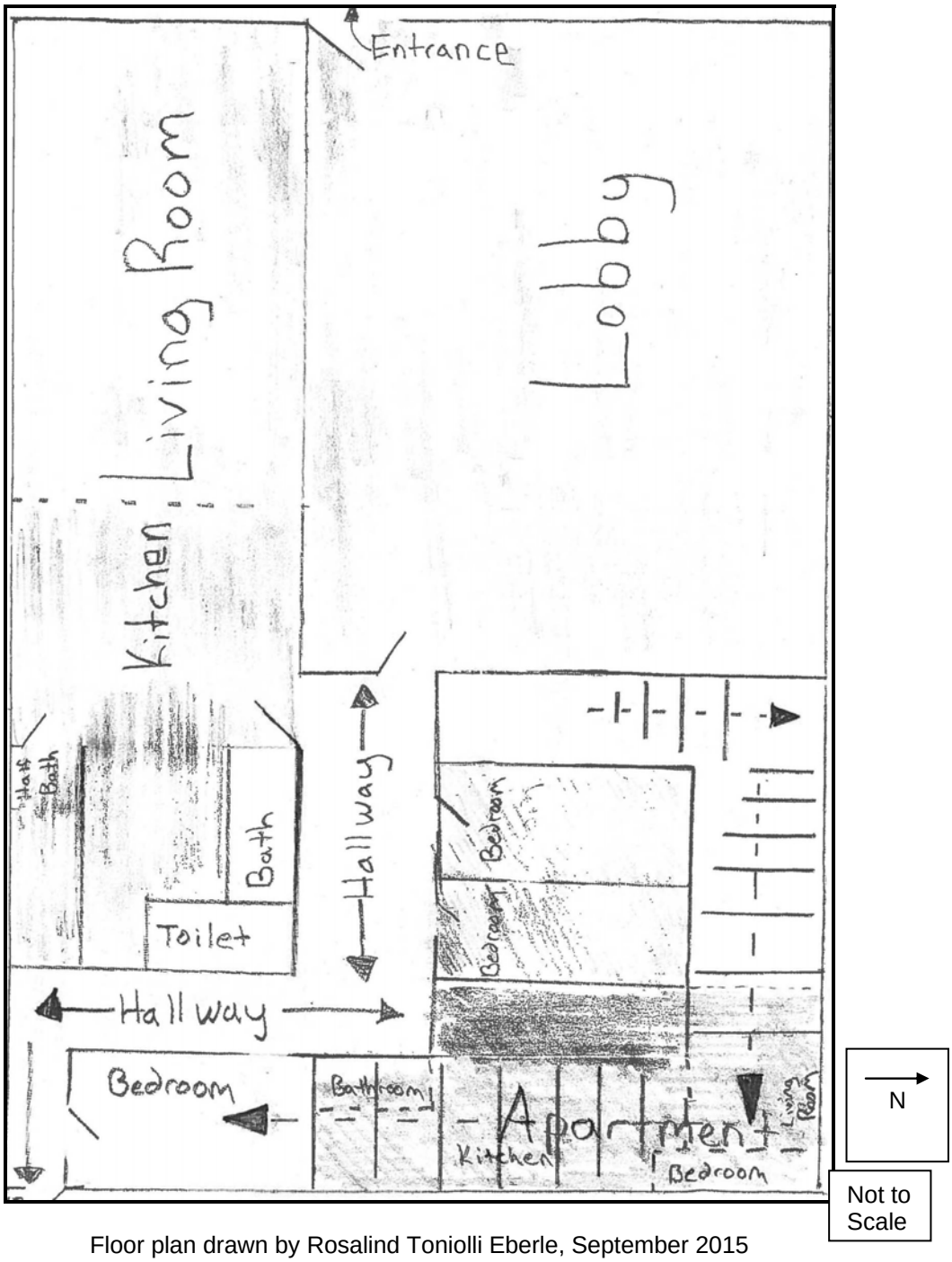
Close-up perspective: USGS topographical map

Floor plan - basement



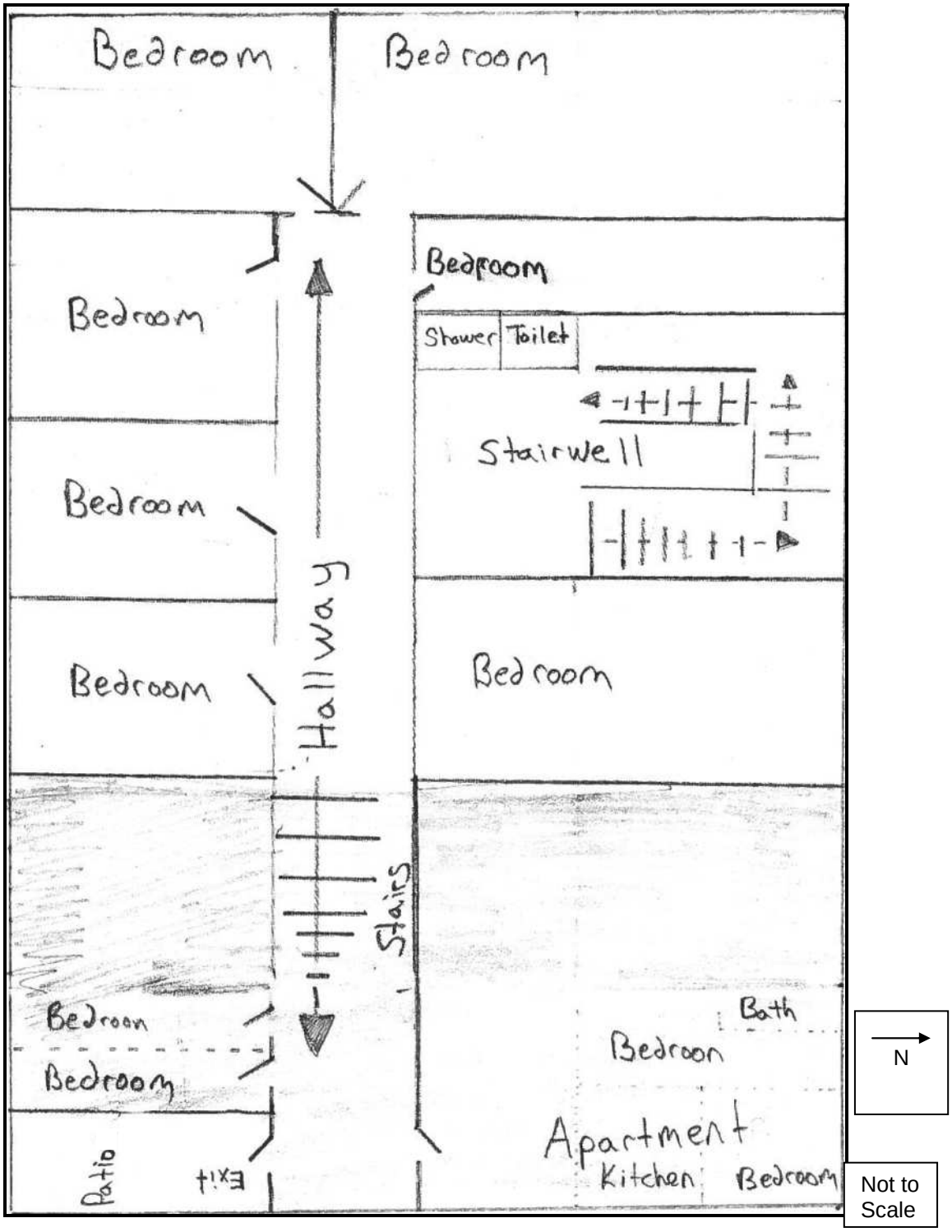
Floor plan drawn by Rosalind Toniolli Eberle, September 2015

Floor plans – first floor

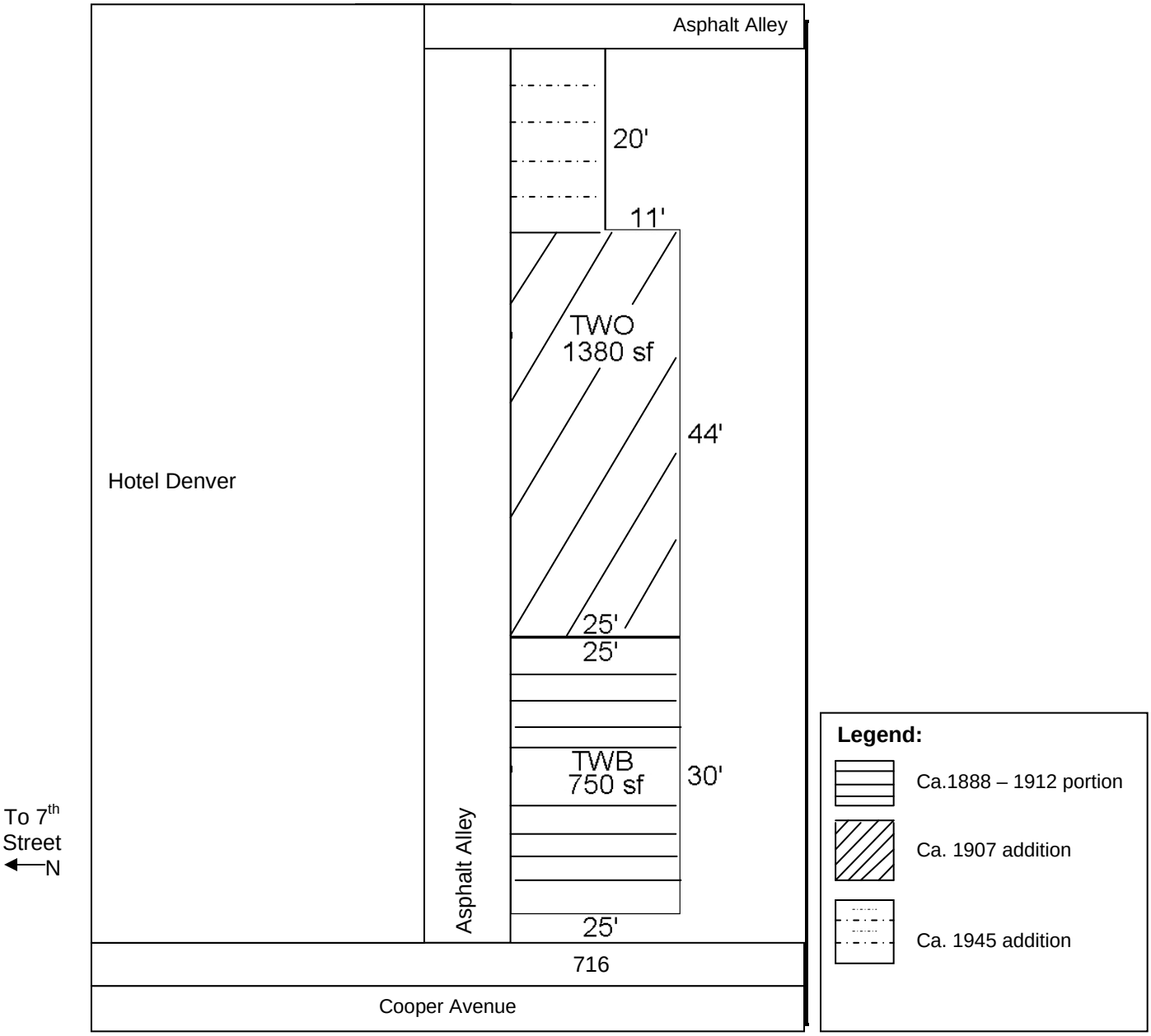


Floor plan drawn by Rosalind Toniolli Eberle, September 2015

Floor plans – second floor



Floor plan drawn by Rosalind Toniolli Eberle, September 2015



Sketch map of building based on sketch from Garfield County Assessor, September 2015.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rosalind Toniolli Eberle and Scott Eberle (for property owners)
organization: N/A
street & number: 316 Keller Avenue | 6263 Winter Haven Dr.
city or town: Minnesota City | Colorado Springs state: MN | CO zip code: 55959 | 80919
e-mail Scott.Eberle@us.af.mil
telephone:
date: 25 April 2015 | Revised September 2015

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: Western Hotel
City or Vicinity: Glenwood Springs
County: Garfield **State:** CO

Photographer: Heather Peterson, Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
Date Photographed: June 15, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo No.	Photo Description
1	Main (west-facing) façade and north-facing side, camera facing southeast.
2	Main (west-facing) façade, camera facing southeast.
3	First floor of main façade, camera facing southeast.
4	Second floor of main façade, camera facing southeast.
5	Northwestern corner with north-facing side and portion of main façade (note the brick in-filled door (circa 1951) toward bottom center of photo, camera facing southeast.
6	North-facing side of circa-1904-1907 two-story section, camera facing southwest.

7	Brick in-filled door on circa-1904-1907 two-story section, first floor, north-facing side, camera facing south.
8	Northeastern corner of building with north-facing side and portion of east-facing side, camera facing southwest.
9	East-facing (rear) side with circa-1904-1907 section in center of photo and circa 1945 addition with garage to next to it, camera facing west.
10	East-facing (rear) entrance on the first floor, camera facing west.
11	East-facing (rear) second floor-entrance and metal staircase, camera facing west.
12	Interior guest room door with historic doorknob and transom, camera facing east.
13	Interior guest room door with original doorknob, camera facing north.
14	Skylights with pulley system above south rooms in circa-1904-1907 portion of the building, camera facing west.

HISTORIC IMAGE LOG

Figure No.	Image Description
1	John Toniolli in front of the hotel (camera facing south), circa 1940s. From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.
2	John and Ida Toniolli standing in front of the hotel (camera facing north), 1946. From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.
3	Photo of baby Rosalind Toniolli Eberle, brother John Toniolli and their godparents standing in front of the hotel on the occasion of Rosalind's baptism, 1946; (camera facing south). From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.
4	Western Hotel, 1981, camera facing southeast. Photographer: Vera Kirkpatrick. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.
5	Western Hotel, 1997, camera facing southeast. Photographer: Ron Sladek. On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Figure 1: John Toniolli in front of the hotel (camera facing south), circa 1940s. From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.

Figure 2: John and Ida Toniolli standing in front of the hotel (camera facing north), 1946. From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.

Figure 3: Photo of baby Rosalind Toniolli Eberle, brother John (Johnnie) Toniolli and their godparents standing in front of the hotel on the occasion of Rosalind's baptism, 1946; (camera facing south). From the Rosalind Toniolli Eberle collection.

Figure 4: Western Hotel, 1981, camera facing southeast. Photographer: Vera Kirkpatrick.
On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Figure 5: Western Hotel, 1997, camera facing southeast. Photographer: Ron Sladek.
On file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

WESTERN HOTEL
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