

Teacher Resource Set

Title/Content Area	Hotel de Paris
Developed by	CH/TPS Colorado Staff
Grade Level	4–8
Essential Question	<p>Why is the Hotel de Paris Museum an example of the importance of historic preservation?</p> <p>How is the Hotel de Paris an example of the social life in a mining town?</p>
Contextual Paragraph	<p>The Hotel de Paris in Georgetown, Colorado, was established in 1875 – a year before Colorado became a state. Owner Louis Dupuy changed the Powers Building (Delmonico Bakery) into a first-class French restaurant and hotel that offered the most modern accommodations of that time. He began a renovation around 1889 that turned the Hotel de Paris into a building reminiscent of a Provincial hotel with a Statue of Liberty replica on the roof, French and American flags painted on a side wall and a zinc lion and stag embellishing the gate portals to the side of the building.</p> <p>Born in Aleçon, France, Adophe Francois Gerard immigrated to the US and in August 1868, joined the US Army. Less than a year later in April 1869 he deserted and moved to Georgetown where he worked in the mines and did odd jobs around town. It was at that time that he changed his name to Louis Dupuy. He became known as the “Father of Domestic Science” after a meal with Dr. James E. Russel, Dean of Columbia University Teachers’ College who did much to establish the topic as a subject on the university level. Dupuy died in 1900.</p> <p>Mrs. James Burkholder bought the property for \$7,000 after Dupuy’s death and ran the hotel until her death in 1932. In 1954, the Colonial Dames Society Historical Foundation, Inc. acquired the property. The site reopened as Hotel de Paris Museum, a public charity whose mission is to collect, preserve, and share history associated with Louis Dupuy’s Hotel de Paris and to serve as a catalyst for heritage tourism in Colorado. It is dedicated to the finer aspects of a mining town’s life and to the memory of Louis Dupuy.</p> <p>Over the past sixty years, the Hotel de Paris Museum has undergone millions of dollars of preservation and restoration efforts. Restored period rooms showcase the site’s original furnishings, faithfully arranged. Visitors are immersed in a setting of authenticity, which provides a fascinating window into the lives of the hotel’s proprietors, workers, builders, and guests. The site is a treasured landmark that appears much as it did during the 1890s. The Hotel de Paris Museum is located in the Georgetown–Silver Plume National Historic Landmark District, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and became a site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 2007.</p>

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Alpine Street, Georgetown, CO	Bathroom, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO 1942	Bedroom, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO c. 1954–77	Dining Room, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO c. 1954–70	Dining Room, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO c. 1942	Louis Dupuy (born Adolph Francois Gerard)
View looking west on Alpine (Sixth) Street, Georgetown, Colorado. On the left Mrs. Hazel McAdams, the owner of the Hotel de Paris walks onto the sidewalk.	Interior view of a bathroom at the Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, Colorado.	Interior view of a second-story guest room at the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown. Owner Louis Dupuy built the hotel between 1875 and 1900.	Interior view of the dining room at the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown, Colorado.	Interior view of the dining room of the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown. The left wall holds a framed William Henry Jackson photograph.	Born in France in 1844, Adolph Francois Gerard immigrated to the US in 1866. He changed his name to Louis Dupuy in 1869.
Example of High Victorian Eclectic style.	Mirror over the sink reflects a window and the upper part of a flush toilet mounted on the wall.	The room is furnished with a dark wood double bed with a tall carved Victorian headboard, a fainting couch, a tube style radiator, a dresser, and a curved-arm rocking chair.	The dining room has elaborate Victorian doorways, a cabinet with the hotel's Havilland china, and a painted border to give a three-dimensional effect similar to plastering.	The wainscoting and floor are made of light and dark boards; a decorative border is at the top of the walls.	Date unknown, this sepia-toned photo is an example of typical late 19th- early 20th-century photography. The link will take you to the Museum's homepage.
					

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Georgetown, CO	Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO, c. 1951	Menu, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO, c. 1870–80	Menu, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO, c. 1870–80	Louis Dupuy's Study, Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, CO, c. 1954–77	Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Places, April 28, 1970
A view of Georgetown, Colorado, looking north toward the lake. Third Street runs horizontally in the foreground.	Exterior view of the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown. The hotel was constructed by Louis Dupuy, the proprietor, from three separate buildings, and was completed in 1890.	Menu from the dining room of the Hotel de Paris.	Menu offers oysters, tripe, brains, pigs' feet, steak, and omelets.	An interior view of "sample room #2" on the first floor of the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown.	The nomination form contains a wealth of detailed information about both Louis Dupuy and the Hotel de Paris in Georgetown.
Sixth Street landmarks include: The Masonic Lodge, the Fish Block, the Cushman Block, and the back of the Hotel de Paris. Also visible are the old school, Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, mine entrances, and railroad tracks.	The side porch and the vines were removed in 1954, when the National Society of Colonial Dames in Colorado restored the building to its late 19th-century appearance.	Reproduction of a Hotel de Paris menu.	Reproduction of a Hotel de Paris menu.	Room includes three bookcases filled with books, a door with a glass transom, two leather armchairs with carved legs, a microscope, newspapers, a narrow-patterned carpet, a built-in washstand with water faucets, and framed engravings on the wall.	The nomination form identifies commerce, entertainment/ recreation and architecture as the areas of significance. Further, it recognizes the importance of Louis Dupuy in relation to the Hotel de Paris.

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Hotel de Paris, June 14, 1966	Hotel de Paris Unknown date	Plan of Georgetown, CO, 1949	Nomination Form for the Georgetown – Silver Plume Historic District, November 13, 1966		
Front façade and western wall of the hotel. View to the south.	Front façade of the hotel with groups of people and a horse drawn coach in front of it.	Sketch map of Georgetown includes the location of major sites in town with the Hotel de Paris highlighted.	The Hotel de Paris is one of the buildings included in the Historic District. Other buildings can be found on the aforementioned 1949 map.		

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<p>Detailed photo illustrates the French and American flags, the Statue of Liberty on the roof and the walls of the courtyard at the rear of the hotel.</p>	<p>While undated, this photo gives the viewer a glimpse into what would appear to be a late 19th century scene. Clothing and transportation can encourage discussion.</p>	<p>Most of the sites identified on the map are historic in nature. It provides a good example of the benefits of preservation that has maintained the mining culture nature of the town.</p>	<p>Hotel de Paris is one of ten buildings of architectural and historical significance listed as part of the Georgetown-Silver Plume Historic District.</p>		
					
<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/7ae264ba-a08c-4bee-8dfc-0daede3df428</p>	<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/7ae264ba-a08c-4bee-8dfc-0daede3df428</p>	<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/4d1b8c4c-bdc5-4d72-a6d6-ad70fe42f44c/</p>	<p>https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=6002ace7-d14c-4a56-8fff-ada3d1986f0a</p>		

Foundations Annotations

Curriculum Connections

History

Curriculum Standards

CO State History Standard 1: Organize and sequence events to understand the concepts of chronology and cause and effect in the history of Colorado. (Fourth Grade)

- a. Analyze primary source historical accounts related to Colorado history to understand cause-and-effect relationships.
- b. Explain the cause-and-effect relationships in the interactions among people and cultures that have lived in or migrated to Colorado.

CO State History Standard 2: The historical eras, individuals, groups, ideas and themes in Colorado history and their relationships to key events in the United States. (Fourth Grade)

- c. Describe interactions among people and cultures that have lived in Colorado.

CO State History Standard 1: Formulate appropriate hypotheses about United States history based on a variety of historical sources and perspectives. (Eighth Grade)

- a. Use and interpret documents and other relevant primary and secondary sources pertaining to United States history from multiple perspectives.
- b. Analyze evidence from multiple sources including those with conflicting accounts about specific events in United States history.
- d. Construct a written historical argument on the use or understanding of primary and secondary resources.

Content and Thinking Objectives

Students will be able to:

- compare and contrast their own lifestyles with those of people living in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- discuss how historical “house” museums are important to understanding the lives of people in the past.

Inquiry Questions, Activities and Strategies**Inquiry Questions**

How does the architecture of the Hotel de Paris reflect Louis Dupuy’s personal heritage and background?

Inquiry Activities

Using the primary source set, ask students to identify the ways these images inform them about the past.

Teacher Resource Set

After analyzing the primary source set and reading the metadata ask students to identify influences from other cultures that are evident in the Hotel de Paris.

Assessment Strategies

Depending upon how one uses the resources and which standards are chosen, assessment can take many forms. For example:

CO History Standard 1 (b-c): (Fourth Grade) After analyzing items from the resource set, describe the choices Louis Dupuy made that would encourage people of different social and cultural backgrounds to stay at his hotel.

Other Resources

Web Resources

National Register of Historic Places: www.gov.nps.gov/nr

Hotel de Paris Website: <http://hoteldeparismuseum.org/louis.html>

Georgetown- Silver Plume Historic District Nomination: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=6002ace7-d14c-4a56-8fff-ada3d1986f0a>

Secondary Sources

State Historical Society of Colorado, *Hotel De Paris and Louis Dupuy in Georgetown, CO; a Fragment of Old France Widely Known Everywhere in the West*, 1954.

Linda R. Wommack, *Colorado's Landmark Hotels*, (Palmer Lake, CO: Filter Press, 2012.)

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Preservation Connection

The Hotel de Paris, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 28, 1970, stands as an example of one of the early high-class hospitality enterprises in Colorado. Unique for its Late Victorian architectural style, it also tells the story of a period when Georgetown was at its heyday. From 1875 to 1900 it was known throughout the West for its French-like culture, wine collection, food delicacies and somewhat erratic high-handed European hospitality.

The building is two stories high built of masonry overlaid with stucco. The walls on the first floor are three feet thick which insulated the hotel from both heat and cold. To the back of the hotel is a walled courtyard. The first floor contained six large rooms which included the kitchen with a huge oven from the original bakery. The second floor had ten bedrooms with running water, hot water heat and electricity for lighting. The cellar contained an imported wine collection in casks with the bottling equipment necessary for serving. Meat and early canned goods were also stored there. Overflow guests wishing to stay at the hotel were housed either in the first-floor library or rooms in the courtyard.

As one of the most interesting historical buildings in Colorado, the Hotel de Paris has been maintained in much of its original condition. Visiting the museum that was the hotel allows visitors a glimpse into Colorado's past, and the tea and coffee served to visitors during the summer add to the experience.

Preservation Questions

What does the Hotel de Paris tell us about the influence of European culture in the American West?

Why would the money raised and spent on the preservation of the Hotel de Paris be considered well spent?

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