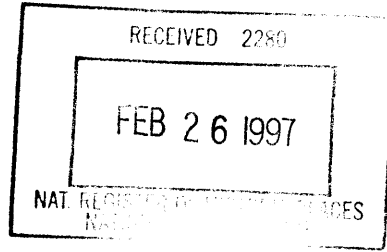


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cossitt, Frederick H., Memorial Hall

other names/site number Cossitt Hall/5EP611.7

2. Location

street & number 906 North Cascade Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Colorado Springs [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county El Paso code 041 zip code 80903

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Amelia H. Hartman Signature of certifying official/Title February 14, 1997 Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register

other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Edson A. Beall Signature of the keeper Date 3/28/97

Cossitt Hall
Name of Property

El Paso / Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Colorado College,
Colorado Springs, Colorado

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National
Register.**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater and
sports
SOCIAL

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Other: Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
 walls STONE
CONCRETE
 roof ASPHALT
 other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

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.)

Property is:

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Periods of Significance

1914-1946

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Biscoe, Maurice B.

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

Special Collections Archives, Colorado College Library

Cossitt Hall
Name of Property

El Paso / Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone 13	Easting 515100	Northing 4299660	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea J. Lucas
organization Colorado College date 12 September 1996
street & number 14 E. Cache La Poudre telephone (719) 389-6704
city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80903

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name The Colorado College, c/o Office of the President
street & number 14 E. Cache La Poudre telephone (719) 389-6700
city or town Colorado Springs state CO zip code 80903

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

Description

The Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial Hall ("Cossitt Hall") is an historic building on the Colorado College campus which meets the registration requirements specified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado." Cossitt Hall was erected as a men's all-purpose building and gymnasium in 1914, during Colorado College's historic development. The building is associated with the historic context "The Growth of Colorado College During President Slocum's Administration and the Impact of Cripple Creek Prosperity, 1888-1917." The property type represented is the nonresidential collegiate building. Although a portion of Cossitt Hall's outdoor amphitheater was removed during the construction of a later college building, the exterior and interior of the main section of the building display substantial historic integrity which conveys the building's significance for its association with the historical evolution of the college campus and changing philosophies in regard to collegiate athletic instruction and student social life. The stylistically eclectic building, reflecting Neoclassical and Modernistic influences, is also important for its construction of Castle Rock ignimbrite stone¹ and representation of the work of architect Maurice B. Biscoe.

Cossitt Hall is a rectangular building with inset semi-circular arched amphitheater on the south. One of the defining features of the building is its siting on a steep hill, approximately 250 feet west of Cascade Avenue. Although Cossitt Hall is very large, its bulk is masked by its siting, as much of the mass of the building is below the grade of the eastern entrance. The facade's appearance is of a low horizontal building extending from a central massive pier. Walls are composed of rock-faced Castle Rock ignimbrite, the same stone used for its nearest neighbor and the College's earliest building, Cutler Hall. The choice of siting and building material is harmonious with other historic buildings on the campus. Unlike many of the other historic Colorado College buildings, however, which were largely inspired by Gothic Revival, Richardson Romanesque, or Tudor Revival styles, Cossitt Hall is more stylistically eclectic.

Dominating the facade of Cossitt Hall is the central entrance block, two stories high (Photograph 9). The coursed ashlar is stepped inward in three steps to form a gradual pyramid. Although this central block is almost square, the appearance of vertical thrust is created by the entrance treatment. A smooth, light buff colored limestone surround echoes the pyramid of the entire central block and guides the eye upward with a stepped molding. The whole is then crowned by a large flagpole at the center top, whose base is hidden by two volutes. The entire smooth, light buff colored limestone entry has the simplicity of Neoclassicism but with a streamlined aspect that

¹Ignimbrite is a type of light colored volcanic stone used as a building material. The rock is a welded tuff which is similar in appearance to rhyolite but is produced by different geological processes (Loeffler 1996b).

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

signals the Art Moderne style to follow.

The portal, a deep, stylized, round arch with smooth voussoirs, is reached by three shallow steps of light colored limestone creating a small entry porch (Photograph 1). Smooth horizontal limestone piers anchor the porch on either side. The portal is topped by a fanlight, and each of the two double door panels has three lights. Two metal lanterns with chevron patterns anticipating Art Deco style flank the entry. Above the doorway is engraved the name "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" in two lines, and above that, a large cartouche bearing the College seal.

Two slightly lower symmetrical wings extend from the center bay, each with five pairs of casement windows in a solid band. Window surrounds of smooth, light colored limestone echo the limestone of the entrance. The casements are sheltered by deep roof eaves. Beneath the casements are four window wells on each side, without decoration save stone coursing above them forming lintels. The end walls of each wing are anchored by large stone piers whose upper corners extend beyond the midpoint of the gabled roof. This design is repeated on the west side of the building, which has a wing of a similar mass, also with a gabled roof and protruding piers. Each pier is decorated with a smooth, rectangular medallion.

While each of the wings has windows beneath the gabled roof, the window treatments are different according to the use intended for the corresponding interior room. On the north side of the building, designed primarily for offices, the windows are double-hung sashes, with six lights in each sash. Extending along the long center section of the building on the north side is the gymnasium, signified by a large bank of windows, nine sections to each window, the bottom six of which open inward.

The south side of the building also has end walls with windows appropriate to interior functions. To the east was the student lounge, to the west the dining room. Each of these has large sections of glass, extending the whole width of the wall between the piers. The window grouping has a shallow arch of lights crowning fifteen studio-type casement windows (Photograph 4).

Between the piers on Cossitt Hall's southern side is its most unusual feature -- an outdoor Grecian style amphitheater, which served as a running track and small athletic field (Photograph 11). The bowl of the amphitheater was largely replaced by the Honnen Ice Rink, erected in 1964, but its facade, balcony, entrance portal and some stone steps remain intact (Photograph 6). Every surface of the remaining portion of the bowl except the dirt field is composed of or finished with concrete. The entire structure cuts into the center of the hall, and is accessed from the lower level inside (Photograph 5). The shallow arch portal at the northern tip of the track has double doors. Two single doorways also provide access to the bowl from the northeast and northwest corners.

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

The reference to antiquity in this unusual space is reinforced by a semi-circle of large Tuscan columns with unadorned rectangular bases. The columns are composed of cut stone with a thick concrete facing. The architrave is decorated with only a simple molding. Since the oval track was fitted into a rectangular building, on the east and west sides triangular spaces were created. On the upper western elevation this space has offices with high casement windows, and on the eastern elevation is a roofed porch. On the lower level, small, rectangular windows which illuminate the lower hallway are spaced between the columns. Spanning the distance between building and track remnant are four, deep, poured concrete steps or seats, each approximately two feet high. These steps originally spanned the circumference of the oval bowl, providing seating for several hundred spectators.

The north side of the building is anchored on the east and west by wings which extend approximately one foot from the main axis of the building. Each of the wings is buttressed by large piers, between which are windows. Unlike the windows on the south, however, which span the width of the wall between the piers, the windows on the north are smaller and more varied. On the upper floor of the rotunda entrance, horizontal windows flank a small square window in the center of the wing. Below this three window arrangement are two vertical windows, which share a rock-faced stone lintel. At the peaked roof of the wing is a ventilation grille. The east and west wings are symmetrical. Between the wings is the wall of the gymnasium. Here the stone treatment is given an added variation. Beneath each of the large industrial windows which provide light to the gymnasium, the stonework is built outward approximately six inches from the plane of the wall, and extending to approximately three feet from the base of the window. The effect is an exaggerated crenelation along the east-west length of the gymnasium. There are two entrances to the building on the north elevation: a single door to the east and a double door to the west.

Traveling around the building gives a greater sense of its mass than can be seen from the eastern facade. Due to Cossitt Hall's siting on a slope, the western wall of the building is one story deeper than the eastern (Photograph 10). In the 1960's, the college heating plant was constructed only a few yards from the perimeter of the building so the full impact of this wall is somewhat diminished. However, the western side retains its wooden entrance canopy with double supporting brackets, and its molded limestone surround outlining the window on the center of the top floor (Photograph 3). The fenestration includes simple sash casement windows placed regularly between ashlar piers. Windows of the second and third floors are set back slightly from the piers and surrounded by textured pale stucco (Photograph 2).

Whereas the exterior of Cossitt Hall makes reference both to Neoclassical and Modernistic influences, the rotunda entry of the building is more unequivocally Neoclassical. The symmetry characteristic of the style is evident in the four doors leading off the rotunda, alternating with four large glass-fronted display cases (Photograph 12). Painted wooden pilasters with composite

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

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capitals flank each of the doors and cases. A course of acanthus leaves runs above the capitals and borders the tops of each of the doors. A plain frieze topped by a row of dentils comprises the top level of decoration. The dome ranges in height from twenty to twenty-seven feet above the floor.

The dome is finished with a mural which is not original to the building, but was painted by Eric Bransby in 1948, while he was a student at the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. Bransby had studied with Thomas Hart Benton, Boardman Robinson, and Fletcher Martin, and was responsible for a number of murals in Colorado Springs, including those at the Pioneer Museum and the Cheyenne Country Club. For this oil painting he took as his subject the early history of Colorado, and the one-and-a-half times life size figures depict the era of the trapper/trader, the search for gold, the migration of settlers, and the growth of the cattle industry. The mood of the piece is somber, with a palette limited to brown, rose, and gray-blue tones (Photograph 8).

Cossitt was designed as a multipurpose building, including within its walls physical training facilities, a dining hall, a student lounge, and multiple offices for the physical training director and other faculty members. Although the entry is on the ground floor on the east, the site is sloped, so that immediately upon entering the rotunda one is confronted by the stairway which descends through a circular opening echoing the shape of the rotunda. The railing surrounding the opening and descending with the stairs itself is Wrightean in form, a Modern element in an otherwise Classical space (Photograph 7). A polychrome floor alternates terra cotta and light grey tile in a wheel pattern around the rotunda.

South off the rotunda, a door leads to the student lounge, its walls panelled with oak (Photograph 13). Casement windows line both walls, interrupted on the west by a red brick lined fireplace. The fireplace surround is comprised of vertical piers of concrete crossed by a horizontal piece of the same material. The barrel vault ceiling is intact, although a modern dropped ceiling now disguises it. To the right of the entry is the entrance to administrative offices, which are used for the same function today. Directly facing the entry is a long hallway with windows on the south side looking over the amphitheater, and long wall to the north. At the end of the hallway is the room originally used as the men's dining room, also with oak paneling and with a Tudor-inspired open trusswork ceiling, which has also been disguised by a dropped ceiling in recent years. Both the former lounge and the former dining room are now used for classrooms.

The gymnasium is a large open room with hardwood floor, and a high ceiling with exposed trusswork. There is spectator seating on the east and west ends, approximately ten feet above the gymnasium floor, and accessible only from the main (rotunda entrance) level of the building. The floor of the gym is on the lower level of the building. The gymnasium is now used as a dance studio and large performance space. Large casement windows running the length of the north wall

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

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provide most of the light for the room.

Alterations

While the east and north sides of the building survive unchanged, alterations to Cossitt Hall have been made to the west and south. On the western face, two-by-two casement windows in groups of three have been replaced with nine-light aluminum framed windows. The roof of Cossitt Hall was originally of Vermont slate, similar to that of Bemis Hall to its north. The original roofing materials have been replaced with a heavy gray-green composite shingle of asphalt and fiberglass.

The most significant alteration to the building was the demolition of a large part of the outdoor amphitheater for the construction of Honnen Ice Rink. The campus master plan, completed in 1995, calls for the removal of the ice rink to another location by 2025, and the creation of open lawn to the south of Cossitt. This will open a vista which will highlight the southern facade and reveal the remaining portion of the amphitheater.

Cossitt Hall is now used by the dance department for training and classes, so many of the large spaces originally designed for physical training have remained intact. The two student gathering areas, the lounge and dining hall, are now used for classes, and their most substantial alterations are the additions of dropped ceilings which have disguised but not altered the original architecture. Some of the spectator area on the east side of the gymnasium was closed off to make room for additional offices, but many original wooden bleachers remain.

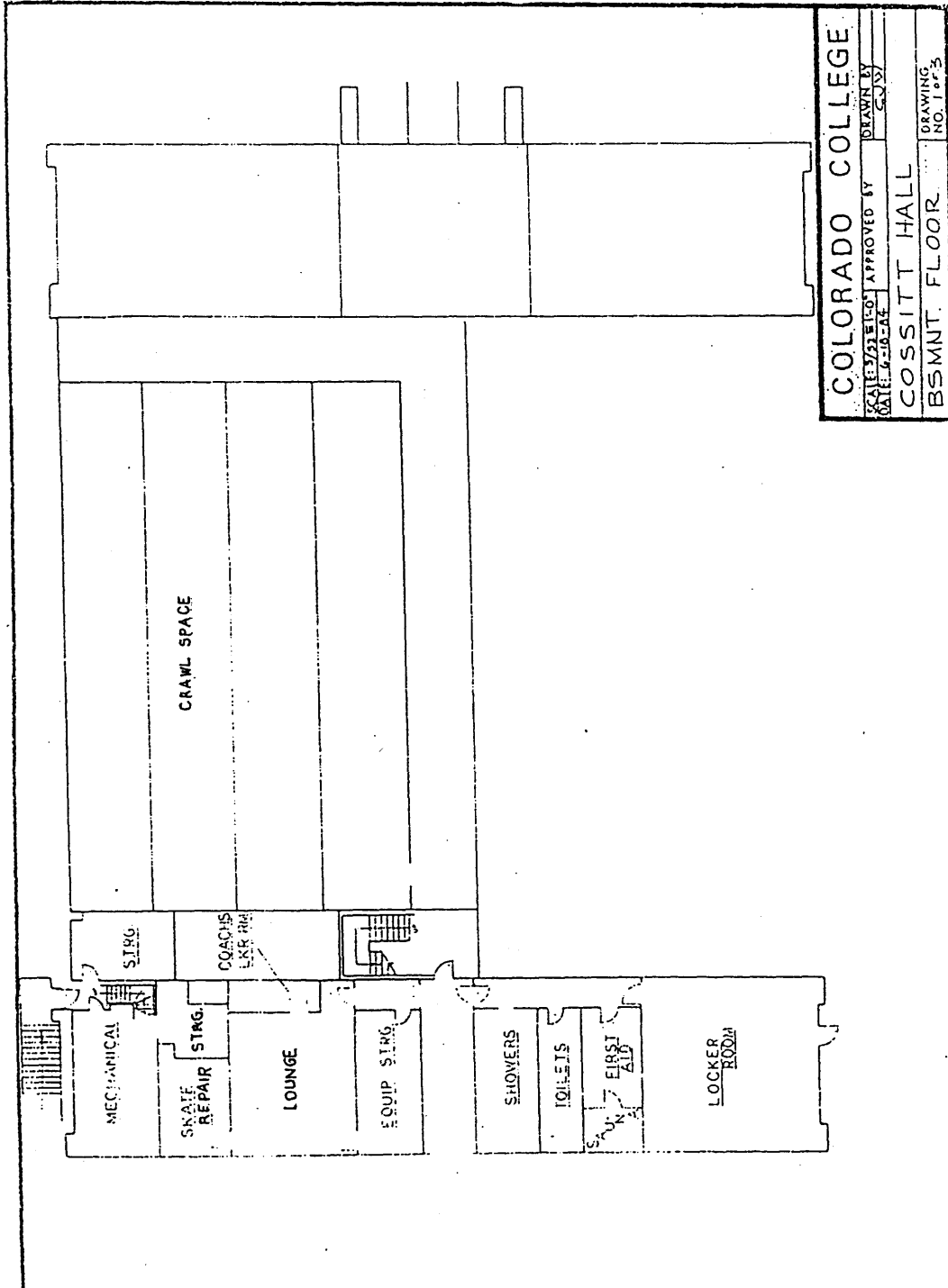
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Continuation Sheet**

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

Section number 7 Page 6

COSSITT HALL: Basement Plan



COLORADO COLLEGE	
SCALE/DATE: APPROVED BY	DRAWN BY
DATE: 6-10-82	CSJ
COSSITT HALL	
BSMNT. FLOOR	
DRAWING NO. 1 of 3	

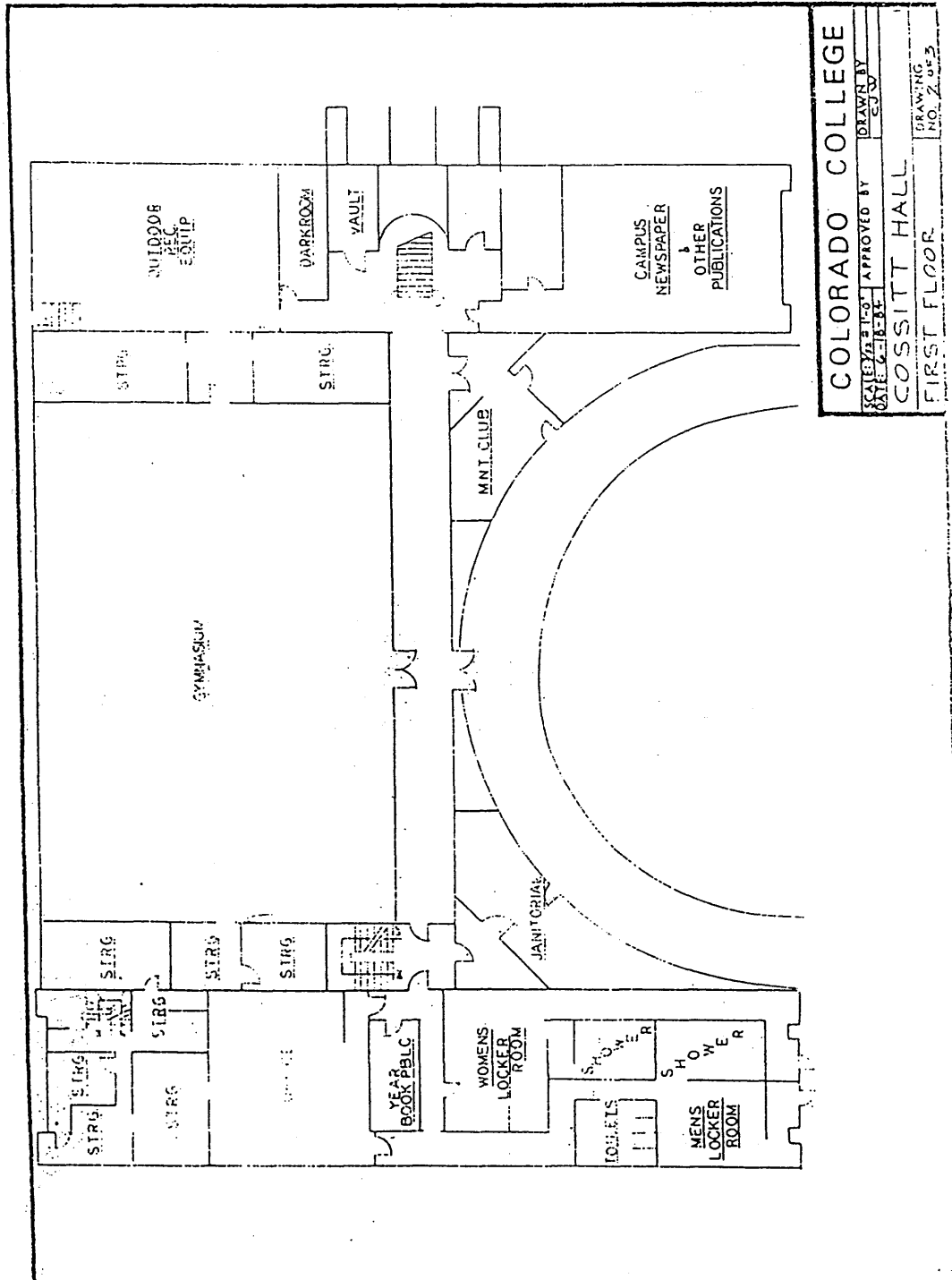
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National Park Service

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

COSSITT HALL: First Floor Plan



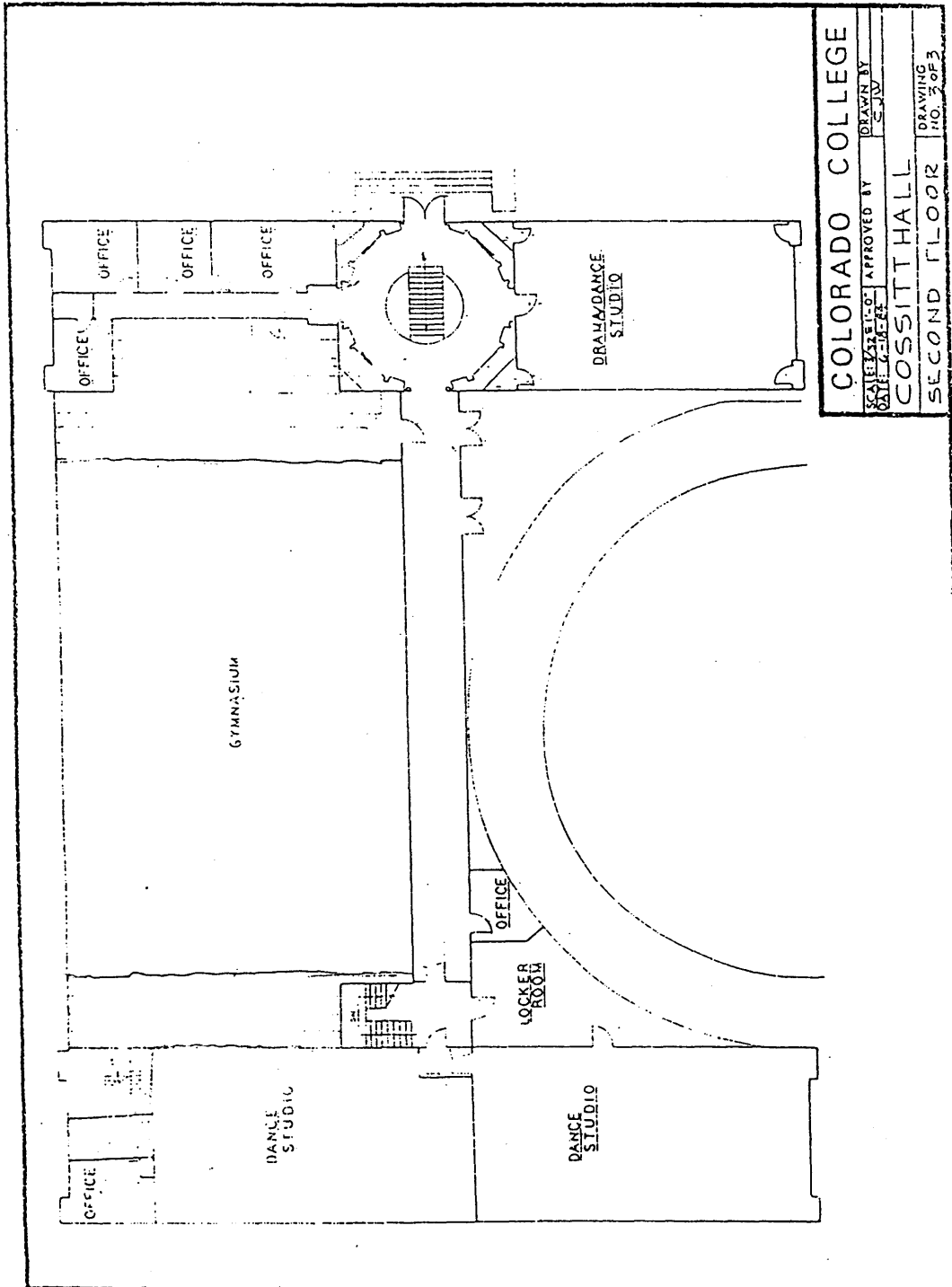
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

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COSSITT HALL: Second Floor Plan



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Section number 8 Page 9

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

Statement of Significance

Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial Hall is significant in several categories identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Resources of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Cossitt Hall is significant under criterion A for its association with education, social history, and recreation, and under criterion C for its architecture. The building is significant for its association with the historical development of the Colorado College campus as a liberal arts college, having been built in 1914 for educational, recreational, and social functions. The building is significant for its association with the development of athletic activities at Colorado College, having provided an indoor gymnasium and training and locker rooms, and an outdoor amphitheater for competitions, pep rallies, and theater. Completion of the building led the College to adopt a three-year physical education requirement for graduation. The building is significant for its association with social history on the campus, as the site where men students of all ranks and classes gathered for dinner in the dining room and social activities in the lounge. The building is significant as a representative of eclectic design on the College campus and is notable for its Modernistic and Neoclassical elements. The building is significant for its construction, which combines the Castle Rock ignimbrite found on several of the major buildings of the College with concrete components foreshadowing future construction on the campus. The building is also significant as a major work of the architect Maurice Biscoe and as the only collegiate athletic facility he designed in Colorado Springs. The period of significance for the building extends from its date of construction in 1914 through 1946, the historic era in which the building played an important role in the educational, social, and recreational lives of students at Colorado College.

In 1891, the growing popularity of college athletics led to the construction of the first gymnasium on the Colorado College campus, a simple frame building paid for by student subscription. The men utilized this structure, while women students used a small gymnasium in the basement of McGregor Hall for physical training. By 1909, soon after the completion of a new women's dormitory, Bemis Hall, enthusiasm for the construction of a men's multi-purpose gymnasium began to grow. Students held rallies in favor of such a building, not only as a place where athletes could train "scientifically", but where their enthusiastic supporters could gather for booster practice. The student newspaper carried humorous editorials about the problems of "grinds," all brain and no muscle, dying at an early age.

The college community launched into vigorous subscription drives from students and alumni, but in the end, as for most of the buildings on the campus, the money was provided by a private donor. President William F. Slocum, in one of his many fundraising trips to the East during his long tenure, convinced a distant cousin, Mrs. A.D. Julliard, to donate to the College the entire \$113,000 in construction costs. Mrs. Julliard was a resident of New York, part of the family known for its association with the Julliard School of Music. She requested that the building be named after her

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

Section number 8 Page 10

father, Frederick H. Cossitt, and so the building, like the College's first building, Cutler Hall, was named to please a wealthy eastern donor.

Selecting the architect for the building was likely an easy choice for the College, as Maurice Biscoe had four years earlier designed Bemis Hall, with which the College was very pleased. Biscoe was a well-known and influential Denver architect, who had moved from Boston in 1905 to supervise the construction of Denver's St. John's Cathedral. In Denver, Biscoe was responsible for a significant number of fine residences, as well as the Dickinson Branch Library and the Clayton School for Boys (Noel and Norgren 1987:190). In Colorado Springs, Biscoe designed the Myron Stratton Home, as well as Bemis Hall. According to Rutherford Witthus, Biscoe was known for his "thorough knowledge of historic styles, his awareness of the special needs of clients, and his sense of beauty in architecture" (Noel and Norgren 1987:190). After fifteen years in Denver, Biscoe returned to Boston in 1920 to join the firm of Andrews, Rantoul and Jones, successor firm to Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul, which had designed the College's most important academic building, Palmer Hall. Andrews, Rantoul and Jones became Andrews, Jones, Biscoe and Whitman in 1925.

Unlike Bemis Hall which was a women's dormitory and dining hall, Cossitt Hall was to be used for broader functions. The architect thus needed to design a building which was both an academic and a social and recreational building, one which could both match the spirit of the other buildings of the campus and provide a training ground for the College's athletes. Biscoe succeeded in his commission by cleverly siting the building, and by blending a variety of architectural elements: the horizontal massing permitted by the steeply sloping site, the use of the same ignimbrite stone as earlier buildings, and the employment of historical references on the facade which harmonized with the earlier buildings along the College's main east-west axis. The building's eclectic design differentiates it from the Tudor Revival style and residential appearance of Biscoe's earlier Bemis Hall.

To the south, Biscoe more clearly demonstrated the function of the building, with the Greek Revival amphitheater projecting from the central axis of the building toward Cache la Poudre Street. The amphitheater was used as an outdoor track, playing field and theater.² This outdoor structure complemented the indoor athletic facilities -- a basketball court, training and locker rooms -- at a time when outdoor athletic activity for men was considered invigorating for the body and spirit. Construction of the new facility even led the College to adopt a three-year physical education requirement for graduation.

²Architects Willis A. Marean and Albert J. Norton designed Denver's 1919 Civic Center amphitheater, also in the Greek style (Noel and Norgren, 1987:25).

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Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

For the students and faculty at Colorado College in 1914, the elements of ancient Greece embodied in Cossitt Hall had a resonance beyond the athletic. As a building where all men were obligated to gather for their meals (a requirement which caused considerable stir among fraternity men used to eating in their separate lodges and little interested in democracy if it meant they had to dress for meals) and which provided lounge space for men of all classes, the building was lauded by the local newspaper for democratizing student life (Colorado Springs Gazette Annual Edition, 1914). The Middle-West School Review wrote a review of the building in 1915:

The work carried on in the Cossitt Memorial thus touches the life of the students at many points....New men gather about the piano to learn the college songs, and old and new meet to practice college cheers, thus gaining the common touch and viewpoint which goes a long way to make that subtle thing called "college spirit" (Middle-West School Review 1915:13).

While the architecture and the college community were pointing to the past for strength and principle, they were also aiming to the future. Just as the streamlined facade presages the Art Moderne style, so does the 1914 dedication speech of President Slocum express the hopes of scientific modernism:

Here should be created men with noble souls, keen intellects and sound bodies. These should all exist in every college graduate. Both the soul and the body must have their highest possible development to make the true man.... the gymnasium with its scientific physical training should be a part of the education of every man and woman, just as much a part as his mathematics, English or philosophy.... Physical culture should be placed upon just as scientific a basis as mental and should hold equal rank in the college curriculum (Hershey 1952:73).

Cossitt Hall remained the center of the athletic program at the College from 1914 until 1970, when the El Pomar Foundation made a substantial grant to build El Pomar Sports Center, west of Cossitt. Cossitt Hall was used briefly thereafter as a center for women's athletics. Since that time, Cossitt Hall has become the center for classroom instruction in drama and dance, the offices of the writing center, the student publication rooms, and the offices of central services, including the campus mailroom.

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Section number 9 Page 12

Cossitt Hall, El Paso County, CO
(Historic Resources of Colorado College MPS)

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Colorado College Magazine

Fall 1960

Colorado College Tiger

1909 January 22, 1909.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is the footprint of the building on the south and five feet from the footprint of the building on the north, east, and west sides.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the entire building and to exclude other buildings and newer landscaping. There are no legal subdivisions of blocks and lots within the campus.

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Index to Photographs

Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial Hall (Cossitt Hall)
City and State: Colorado Springs, Colorado

Photo Number	Information
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Current Photographs

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Photographer: Kathy Brandt
Date: August 1996
Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
Description of View: Facade, view west |
| 2 | Photographer: Kathy Brandt
Date: August 1996
Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
Description of View: Rear (west) side of building, view northeast |
| 3 | Photographer: Marshall P. Kean
Date: August 1995
Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
Description of View: Rear (west) side of building entrance detail, view southeast |
| 4 | Photographer: Kathy Brandt
Date: August 1996
Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
Description of View: Southeast corner of building with Honnen Ice Rink projection in background, view northwest |
| 5 | Photographer: Kathy Brandt
Date: August 1996
Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
Description of View: Entrance onto amphitheater, view northwest |

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Photo
Number

Information

- 6 Photographer: Kathy Brandt
 Date: August 1996
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
 Description of View: Amphitheater, view northeast
- 7 Photographer: Marshall P. Kean
 Date: August 1995
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
 Description of View: Stairwell in rotunda, view south
- 8 Photographer: Kathy Brandt
 Date: August 1996
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College, Development Office
 Description of View: Eric Bransby mural in rotunda, vertical view

Historic Photographs

- 9 Photographer: Unknown
 Date: circa 1915
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College Library, Special Collections
 Description of View: Front and south side of building, view northwest
- 10 Photographer: Unknown
 Date: circa 1920
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College Library, Special Collections
 Description of View: Rear (west side) of building with Cutler Hall in background, view east
- 11 Photographer: Unknown
 Date: circa 1915
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College Library, Special Collections
 Description of View: Athletic track and amphitheater on south end of building, view northwest

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Photo
Number

Information

- 12 Photographer: Unknown
 Date: circa 1920
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College Library, Special Collections
 Description of View: Stairwell in rotunda prior to addition of mural, view west
- 13 Photographer: Unknown
 Date: circa 1920
 Location of Original Negative: Colorado College Library, Special Collections
 Description of View: Student lounge, with rotunda through doorway, view north

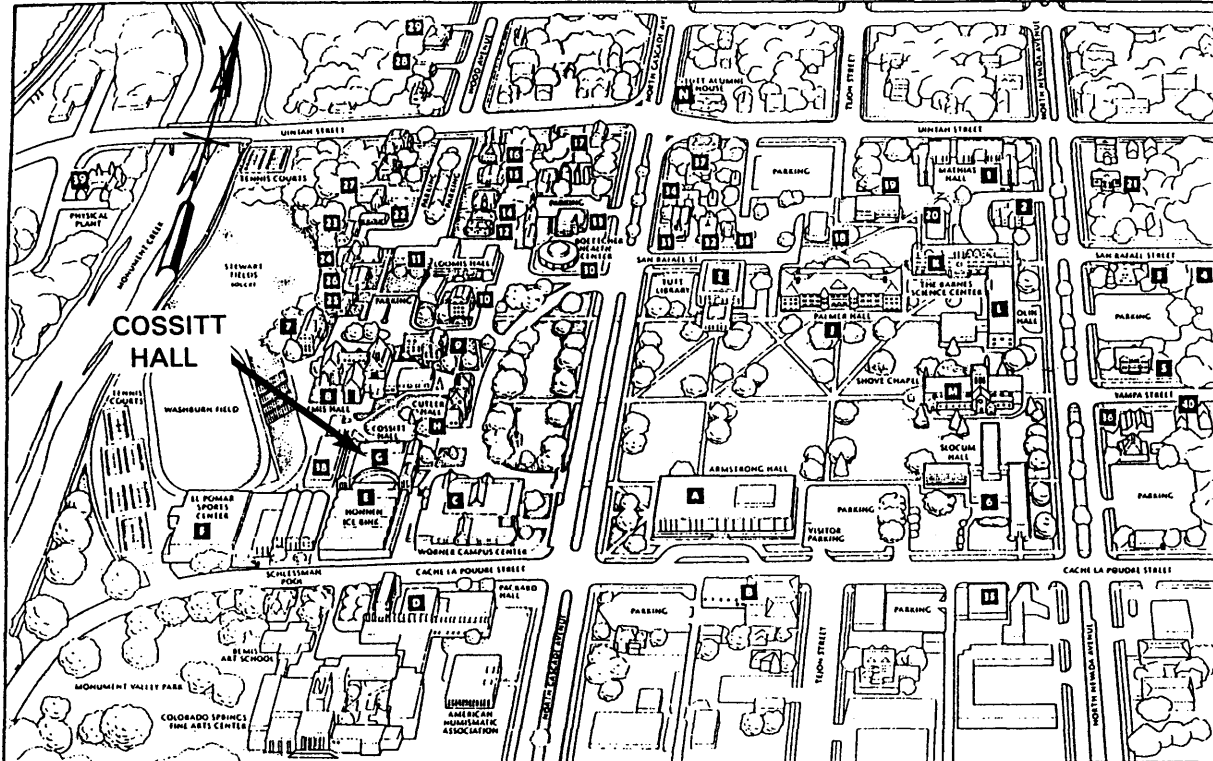
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COSSITT HALL: Campus Location Map



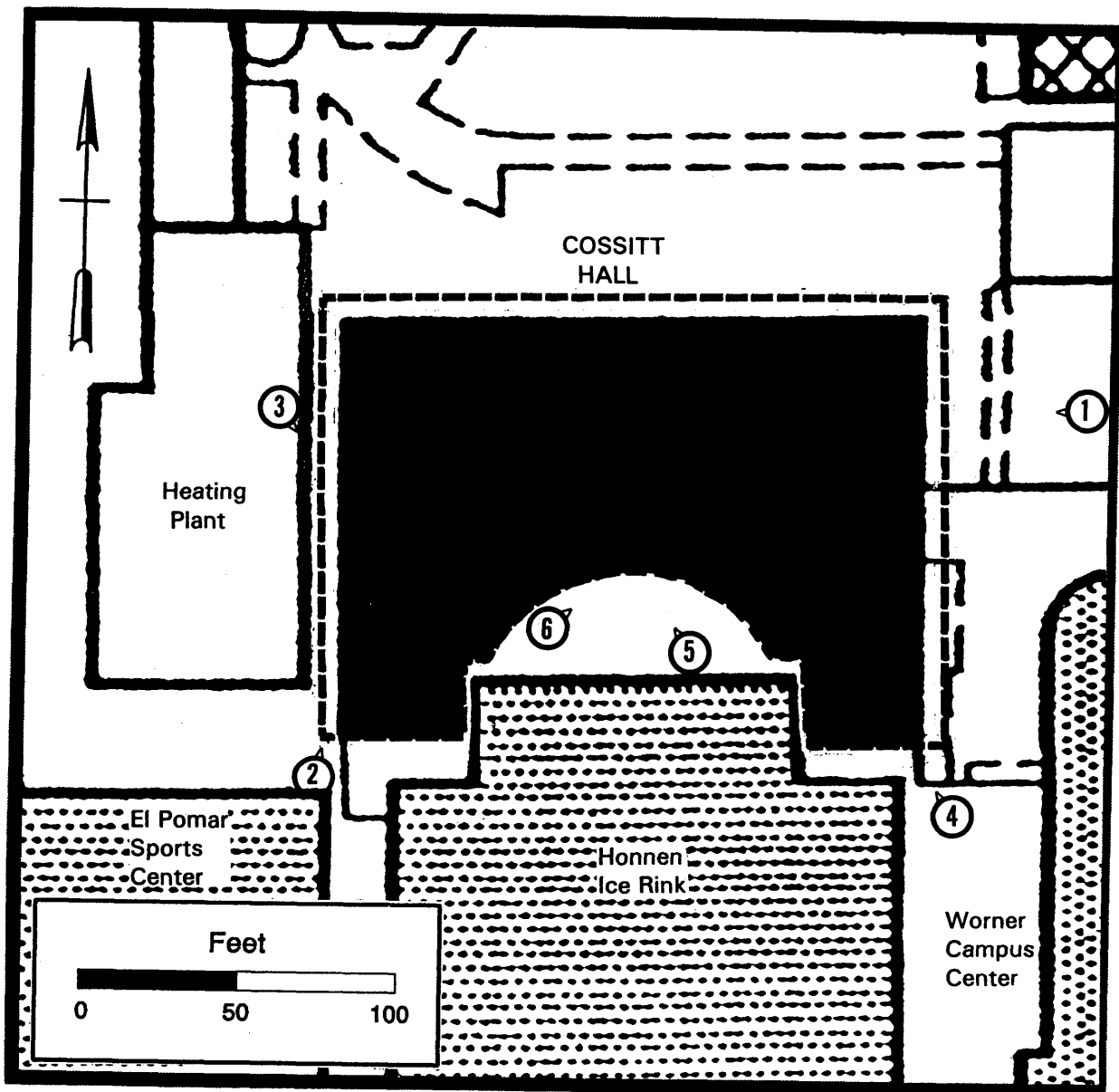
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COSSITT HALL: Sketch Map



SOURCE: Enlarged and labelled extract of Exhibit 1 in Manning et al (1993). Dashed line indicates boundary of nominated area; circled numbers indicate exterior photographs and camera direction.