NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8/86) NPS/CHS Word Processor Format (Approved 03/88)

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 determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Montgomery Hall - The Colorado College other names/site number: Maison Francaise, 5EP.611.2

2. Location

street & number: 1030	North Cascade Avenue	(NA) not for publication
city, town: Colorado	Springs	(NA) vicinity
state: Colorado	code: CO county: El Paso	code:041 zip code: 80903

3. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property No. of Resources within Property contributing (X) private (X) building(s) noncontributing () public-local 1 () district _____ buildings () public-State () site _____ sites _____ structures () public-Federal () structure _____ objects _____ Total () object 1 Name of related multiple property listing: No. of contributing resources previously listed in the The Colorado College Theme Resource National Register 0

Nomination (listed 7/3/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

AUG 1 3 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

	As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.					
	() See continuation sheet.					
	$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}$					
	Barbara Ludler 8.3.90					
	Signature of certifying official Date					
	State Historic Preservation Officer, 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.					
	Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date					
	State or Federal Agency and Bureau					
5	National Park Service Certification					
I	, hereby, certify that this property is: Sational Register					
(Yentered in the National Register.	/				
`	() See continuation sheet ()	90				
() determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet					
() determined not eligible for the					
	National Register.					
() removed from the National Register.					
) removed from the National Register.					
) removed from the National Register.					
) removed from the National Register.					

Education: education related housing

 foundations
 stone

 walls
 stone

 Other:
 English Influence

 roof
 shingle

 other
 other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Montgomery Hall is located on the west side of Cascade Avenue in what was the original campus of the college, and near the first structure, Cutler Hall. The building sits back approximately 250 feet from the street, and a circular drive curves in front. Several varieties of trees (silver maple, Colorado blue spruce, Siberian elms and Ponderosa pines) shade the lawn in front. A variety of plantings are around the base of the building, including Boston ivy, Japanese holly, iris, nine bark, mentor barberry, Rocky Mountain juniper and common lilac. Other residence halls have been built nearby, providing a sense of "neighborhood" to the residential area of the campus.

The original buildings on the Colorado College campus are noteworthy as they provide a clear expression of the social and economic backgrounds of the early college and Colorado Springs. Although varied in their specific styling, the architecture of the college facilities built before World War I all show a strong English influence. Montgomery Hall was built with this distinctive English feel, making use of such architectural elements as half-timbering in combination with rough stone facade. The long slender windows and the steep-pitched roof contribute to this influence as well.

The function as a residence hall is apparent by numerous identical third floor dormers and consistent fenestration on each floor. The attic floor is halftimbered, the first and second floors are rough faced stone. Classical features include the tall windows on the first floor, segmental arches on symmetrical facade, symmetrical plan, rectangular massing and a Georgian-like steep-pitched roof penetrated by gabled dormers. In 1938 a sun room was added to the rear of the building and included six large windows forming a bay.

(x) See continuation sheet

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number _7 Page _2_

Montgomery Hall

The interior of Montgomery Hall was designed to provide a home-like atmosphere for the young women it housed. The parlour was roomy and sunny with large windows and open tile fireplace. The dining room was symmetrical with the parlour, although it did not contain a fireplace. A large foyer contained arched doorways into the parlour and dining room. An infirmary was also part of the intended use with this room located behind the parlour. Hardwood floors were throughout the house and there was extensive use of decorative molding and wainscoting.

The interior was remodeled in 1938 to accommodate 21 more women students. This remodeling primarily involved the student living areas, although redecorating occurred in the parlour and dining room. The primary purpose of the remodeling was to modernize the building for plumbing, heating, etc. It is not clear the full extent of this remodeling, as records of this activity are not in existence. Even with modernizing and redecorating, however, the public rooms still retain the arched doorways, large windows, tile fireplace and the general charm of the original period.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the relation to other properties: ()	-			
Applicable National Register Criteria Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)			() E () F () G	
Areas of Significance				
(enter categories from instructions)	Period of a	Significance	Significant Dates	
Social History	1891		1891	
Architecture	1891		1891	
	Cultural A	ffiliation		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Significant Person	Architect/I	Builder		
N/A	<u>(Douglas</u>	and Hethering	nton)	
	Douglas, Walter Farguhor and			
		gton, Thomas I		

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Montgomery Hall meets criterion C and is significant for its architectural style and its association with the prominent Colorado Springs architects Douglas and Hetherington, who designed the building in 1889. The building also meets criterion A for its social significance as the first housing for women on the Colorado College campus.

Montgomery Hall has social significance because of its role in what was happening at colleges all across the country at the time of its construction. More and more schools were accepting women as serious students and meeting the challenge of housing them. Montgomery Hall was built in 1891 through the efforts of the Woman's Education Society (WES), an organization dedicated to "aid the young women in attendance upon Colorado College". Whereas most other buildings were built through the generosity of single benefactors, Montgomery Hall became a community endeavor through WES. The total cost of \$15,000 was raised through bazaars, lectures and other events. Mary Slocum, wife of the college's president was the founder of WES and served as its president for many years. The hall is named for her sister, Elizabeth Robinson Montgomery, and was the third building on campus. From its inception, the hall became a meeting place for the young women students to gather and study, take their meals, and on Sunday afternoons, participate in lecture and programs on "practical considerations of life and conduct." The hall was closed in 1925 and used intermittently as classroom space until it was remodeled and reopened in 1938 to accommodate 21 more women students. In 1963 Montgomery was Maison Francaise for students of French.

(x) See continuation sheet

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

Montgomery Hall

Montgomery Hall has architectural significance because of its design by the prominent local firm of Douglas and Hetherington. Indicative of the Scottish background of the architects, the building includes many elements popular in English architecture, including half-timbering, segmental arches and multi-paned windows. The design and construction are representative of the wealth associated with the Colorado Springs community (also known as Little London) in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Douglas and Hetherington were prominent architects in Colorado Springs, and their other works include the Burns Theatre, Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, the Spencer Penrose Riding Academy and many of the elegant mansions along Wood and North Cascade Avenues.

Montgomery Hall is being nominated as an addition to the 1986 Colorado College Thematic Resource nomination. It is among the 18 original campus buildings over 50 years of age.

9. Major Bibliographical References

D. Abele. "Historic Resource Advisory Board Report" 1985.					
Colorado College Special Collections Archives.					
Colorado College Catalogue, 1891.					
Charlie Brown Hershey, <u>Colorado College</u> .					
J. Juan Reid, Colorado College: The Fi	<u>rst Century, 1874-1974</u> .				
	() See continuation sheet				
Previous documentation on file (NPS):					
() preliminary determination of	Primary location of additional data:				
individual listing (36 CFR 67)	() State Historic Preservation Office				
has been requested	() Other State agency				
() previously listed in the National	() Federal agency				
Register	() Local government				
() previously determined eligible by					
the National Register	() Other				
() designated a National Historic	Specify Repository:				
Landmark					
() recorded by Historic American					
Buildings Survey #					
() recorded by Historic American					
Engineering Record #					
10. Geographical Data					
Acreage of property: Less than one					
Acreage of property: Less than one					
UTM References					
A $1 3$ 5 1 5 1 2 0 4 2 9 9 8 0 0	в				
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing				
Jone Hasting Northing	lone Basting Northing				
c					
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing				
bond Laboring northing					
	() See continuation sheet				
Verbal Boundary Description					
See attached scale map					
-					
	() See continuation sheet				

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include some of the landscaping and walkways historically associated with the property.

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By				
Name/Title:	Patricia B. Munson, Director of Col	llege Relations		
Organization:	Colorado College	Date: <u>May 31, 1990</u>		
Street & Numbe	r: <u>14 E. Cache La Poudre</u>	Telephone: <u>(719)389-6603</u>		
City or Town:	Colorado Springs			



