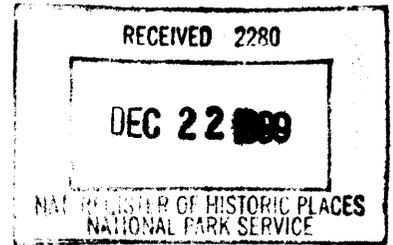


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1704



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 Ticknor Hall
other names/site number 5EP3480

2. Location

street & number 926 N. Cascade Avenue [N/A] not for publication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 [].)

Georgina Cortez 12/15/99
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 H. Beal _____
Signature of the Keeper Date

Ticknor 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/Education-related housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/Education-related housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE

roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County/State

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

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1898-1949

Significant Dates

1898

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Douglas, Walter F. and Hetherington, T.
Duncan (architects) Griffith and Hall (Builders)
Russell, D.A. (stonemason)

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. Zone 13 | Easting 515180 | Northing 4299780 | 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 R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 27 August 1999
street & number 3635 W. 46th Ave. telephone (303) 477-7597
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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

Description

Ticknor Hall is a historic women's residential hall 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." Ticknor Hall is associated with the development of the Colorado College campus during the late nineteenth century under the leadership of President William F. Slocum, and represents the growth in women's enrollment and development of women's programs at the college during that era. The building's design reflects then popular philosophies toward the role of residence halls in women's collegiate lives. 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 Residential and Social Collegiate Buildings. The building displays a high degree of historic integrity and is in good condition.

Ticknor Hall lies in the west-central part of the college campus, on the eastern edge of a small, grassy, open space once known as the Women's Quadrangle. The quadrangle is rimmed by other historic women's residence halls. Ticknor Hall is a T-shaped stone building which faces east, with a large rear wing which extends toward the west. The front of the building resembles a single-family home of the Victorian era, and features a central porch with arcade, a balustrade, and stone piers (Photograph 1). The side gable roof of the building has flared, overhanging eaves, and the gable ends are enclosed with pent roofs. The rock-faced red and green dolostone is laid in random ashlar.¹ The gable ends are ornamented with stucco and half-timbering. Larger stones at the corners of the building form quoins. There is a stone water table, composed of one course of larger blocks of rock-faced masonry, and a stone foundation. The front of the building is further enlivened by oriel windows on the second story that form dormers on the roof story (Photograph 2). The site drops away sharply toward the west, and the north, south, and west walls of the main wing and the rear wing are three-and-a-half-stories, while the front of the main wing is two-and-a-half-stories.

The symmetrical front of Ticknor Hall features a one-story, hipped roof porch with flared, overhanging eaves supported by rock-faced stone pillars with stone bases and capitals (Photograph 3). Between the pillars is an arcade of three round arches with molding springing from shortened columns and half-columns. The columns are tapered toward the top (entasis). The spandrels between the arches are shingled. There is a wood balustrade, a concrete porch floor with lattice along the outside of the deck, and concrete steps flanked by wood railings terminated by newel posts. Facing the porch is the central entrance, which has a paneled door with three round arched vertical lights. The door is flanked by paneled and glazed sidelights. A three-part transom above the door has leaded glass. Adjacent to the entrance on the north is a stone plaque inscribed

¹Dolostone is a sedimentary rock whose principal component is dolomite.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 7 Page 2

"Ticknor Hall."

On each side of the porch are three six-over-one-light double-hung sash wood frame windows with heavy rock-faced stone lintels and thinner, projecting, continuous stone sills. The windows of the upper stories are aligned above these windows and the center porch. On the front of the building near the northeast corner is a cornerstone dated 1897. Basement level windows with stone lintels face light wells.

Two six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows are centered on the second story of the front wall above the porch. Flanking the central windows under the roof eaves are beveled oriel windows. The oriel windows are frame and each has three evenly spaced six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The frame walls of the oriels have moldings above and below the windows, and each window has a corbel base. Above each oriel window is a frame polygonal dormer with eaves which flare outward sheltering three round arched windows with arched hood molds springing from pilasters. The windows have fanlight transoms, and the spandrels between the windows are shingled. Between the polygonal dormers is a gabled dormer with paired windows divided by pilasters; each window has two four-light casements. The paired windows are surmounted by a pediment which is ornamented with decorative wreath and garland carvings. The cheeks of the dormers are shingled.

The first story of the north wall of the main wing of the building has a slightly off-center entrance with paneled and glazed door with multiple lights which is surmounted by a divided transom and a stone lintel (Photograph 4). Windows of the first story are aligned with those above. East of the entrance is a three-over-three-light window, and west of the door is a small double-hung sash window. The second and third stories are basically of identical design, with center flush panel doors facing metal fire escape landings and stairs. Flanking the entrances are double-hung sash windows with six-over-one lights. There are wide bargeboards with molding and small knob-like decorations, and the gable face is ornamented with stucco and half-timbering which is enframed by a pent roof sheltering the lower walls. At the center of the gable face is an arched louvered vent above an entrance with a flush panel door. The entrance is accessed by a metal fire escape which extends from the ground floor. Flanking the entrance are six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A low stone wall enclosing a driveway linking the women's dormitories is near the building on the north.

The first story of the west wall of the north end of the main wing has small paired double-hung sash windows with diamond pane sashes and a triple window with narrow four-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a shared stone sill course (Photograph 5). Two six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows are on the upper stories of the wall. A hipped roof dormer has shingled walls.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 7 Page 3

A three-and-a-half-story rear wing extends toward the west from the central part of the building (Photographs 5 and 6). At the angle of the intersection of the main wing and the rear wing on the northwest is a projecting one-story rectangular stone bay with hipped roof and with six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the north and west. Above the stone bay on the second and third stories is a frame two-sided bay window which is shingled and has narrow four-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Above the bay window is a hipped roof dormer with four-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and shingled walls; the dormer wall is angled on the northwest.

The rear wing has a clipped gable roof with overhanging eaves (Photographs 5 and 6). The first story of the north wall of the rear wing has three evenly spaced six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. There are tall multi-light casement windows on the second and third story. Wall dormers with stone front walls have multi-light casement windows.

The lower two stories of the west (rear) wall of the rear wing have two six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels (Photograph 6). Toward the south end of the wall is a basement level entrance with paneled and glazed door with multiple lights. The third story of the west wall has a shed roof balcony with exposed rafters, post supports, and a balustrade. Triangular wood braces under the balcony have projecting stone bases on the rear wall. Above the balcony are two widely spaced double-hung sash windows. The west wall of the rear wing has a central stone chimney.

The south wall of the rear wing has three double-hung sash windows and an entrance on the first story with a paneled and glazed door with divided transom and sidelights. Also on the south wall are basement windows with security grilles and thick stone lintels. There is a small stoop with stone steps and metal pipe railings. The upper stories of the south wall have double-hung sash windows, and adjacent to the main wing are flush panel doors facing a metal fire escape. There are two wall dormers on the south with six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and stone front walls that break the overhanging eaves.

The first story of the west wall of the main wing, south of the rear wing, has three windows with diamond panes in the upper sashes and two lights below. There is a frame oriel window on the second story with a hipped roof and four-over-one and six-over-two-light windows. The bases of the windows are shingled, and there are scroll brackets under the oriel window. The third story has two six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows.

On the first story of the south wall of the main wing is a center porch with hipped roof with flared eaves supported by paired columns of the same design of those on the front porch (Photograph 7). The columns rest atop a solid stone balustrade. A center door with diamond pane light faces the porch. The second story has six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, with paired windows

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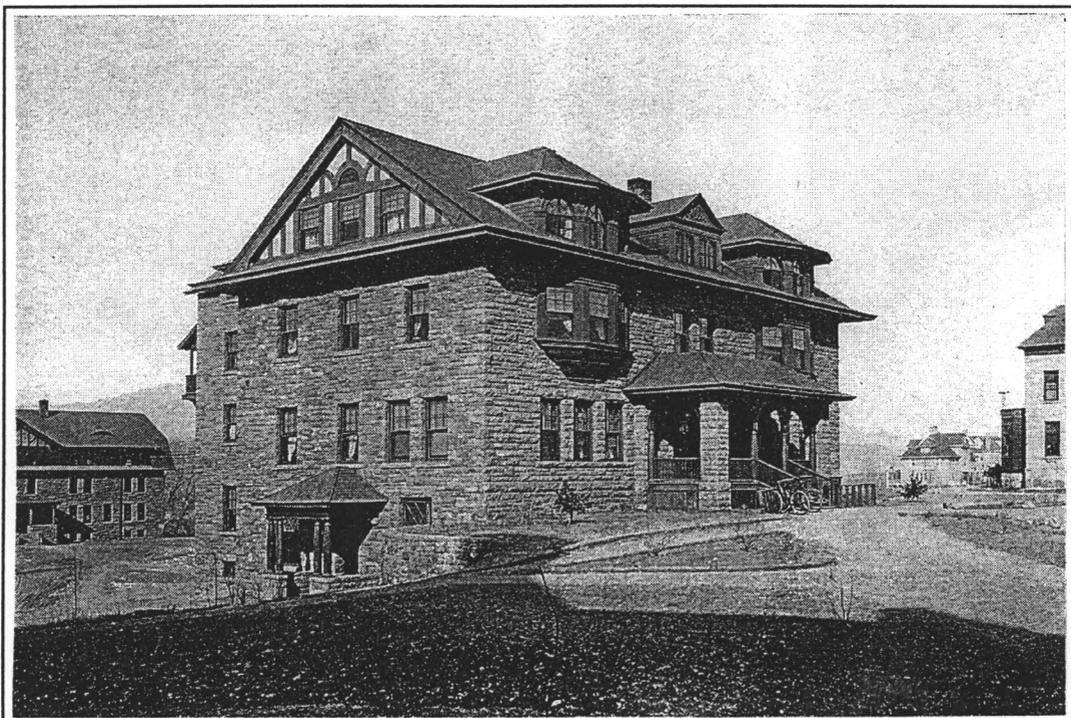
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

at the east end. The third story has three evenly spaced double-hung sash windows. The south wall of the main wing has wide bargeboards with knob-like ornaments, and the gable face has stucco and half-timbering and a center arched vent. The gable face is enframed by a pent roof which shelters the lower stories of the building. Near the southeast corner of the building is a curved stone retaining wall which mitigates the steep drop of the land away from the front of the building.

Although the interior of Ticknor Hall has been remodeled over the years, it retains its original lobby with doorway with carved ornamental arch with keystone, paneled wainscot, hardwood floor and baseboards, and cornice moldings (Photograph 8).



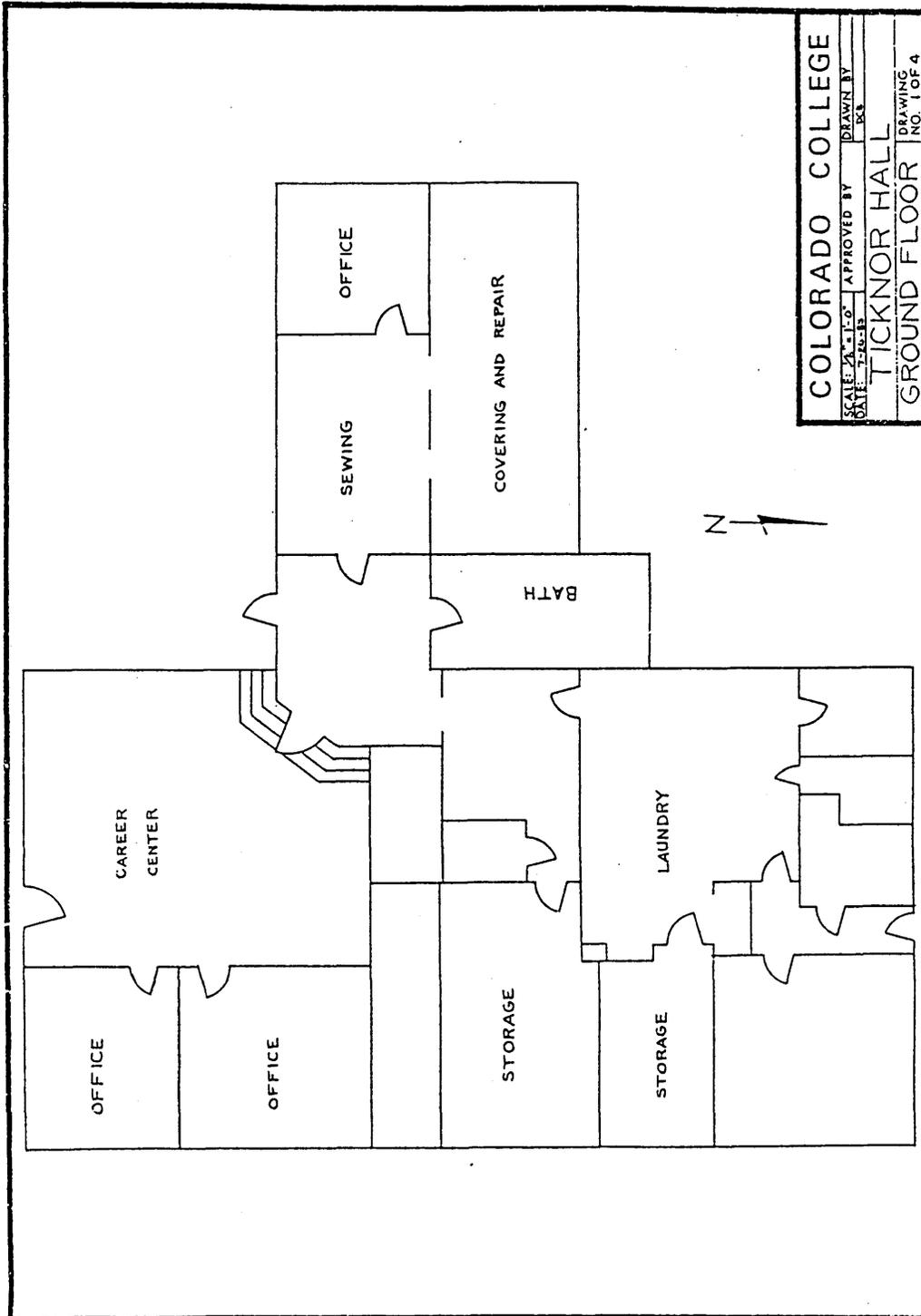
Ticknor Hall is shown in this undated historic view northwest with McGregor Hall visible at the left edge of the photograph and Montgomery Hall at the right edge. SOURCE: Special Collections and Archives, The Colorado College Library.

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



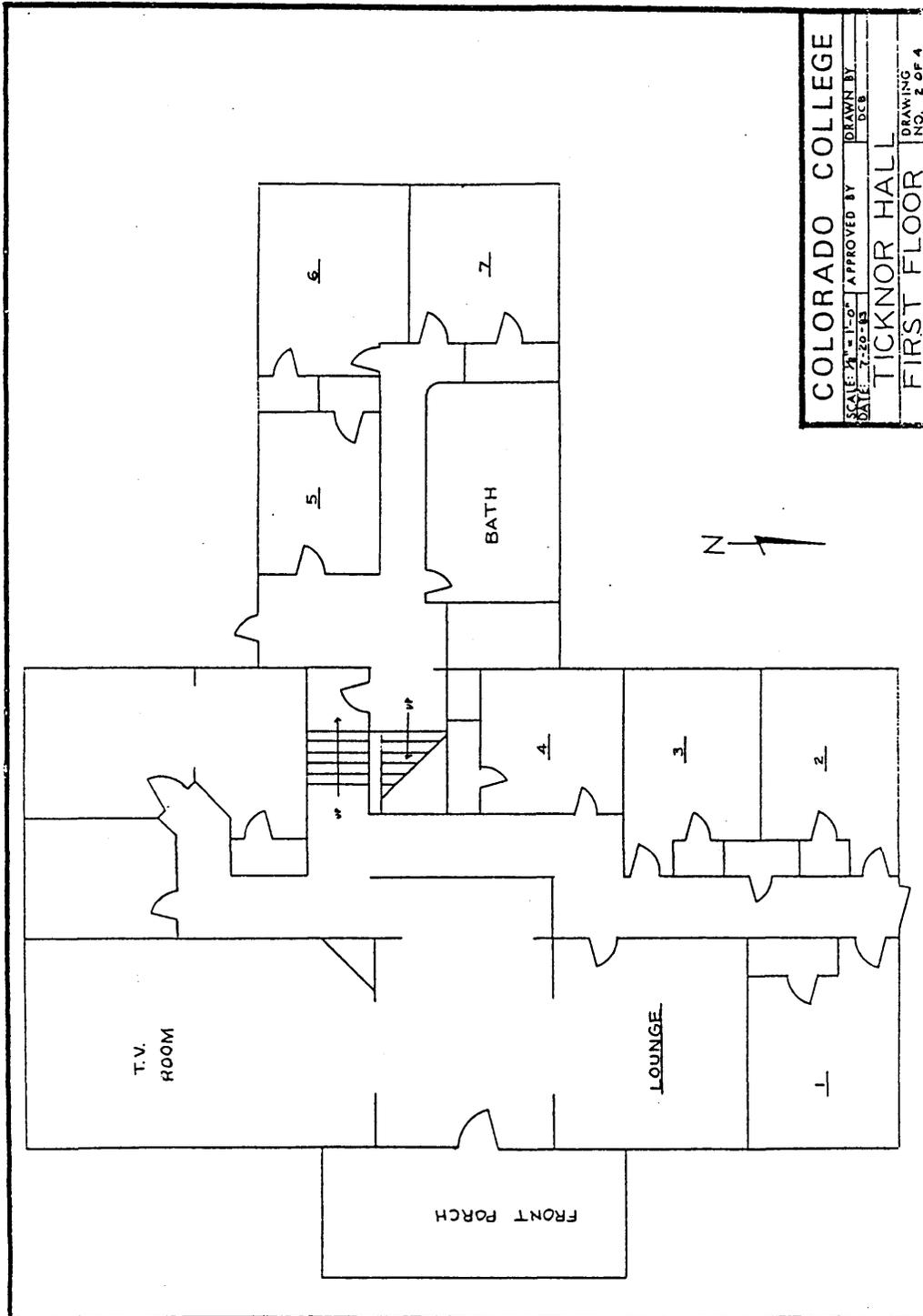
Ticknor Hall, Ground Floor, 1983. SOURCE: Facilities Services, The Colorado College.

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



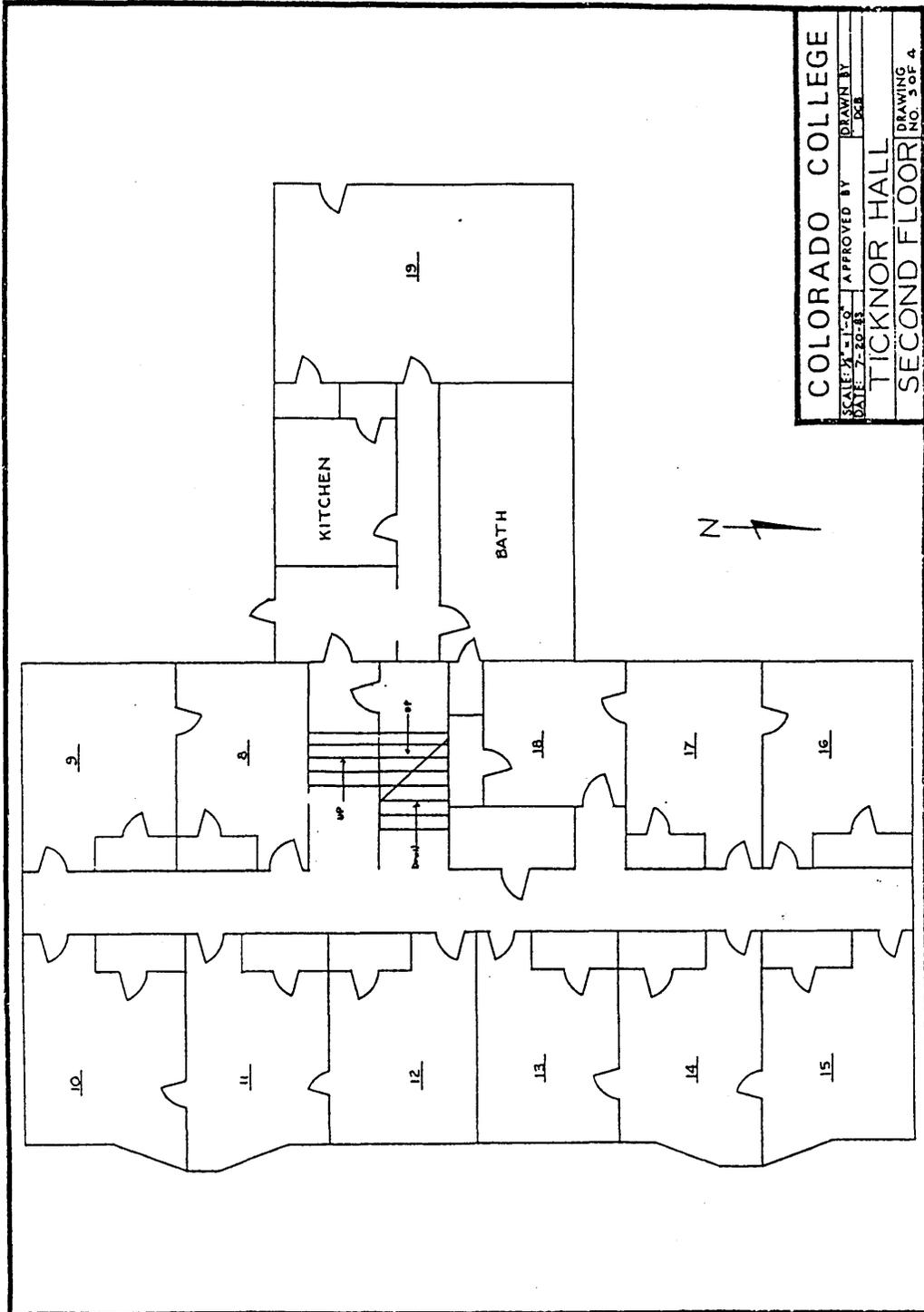
Ticknor Hall, First Floor, 1983. SOURCE: Facilities Services, The Colorado College.

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



COLORADO COLLEGE
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" APPROVED BY: DRAWN BY:
DATE: 7-20-83 TICKNOR HALL
SECOND FLOOR DRAWING NO. 3 OF 4

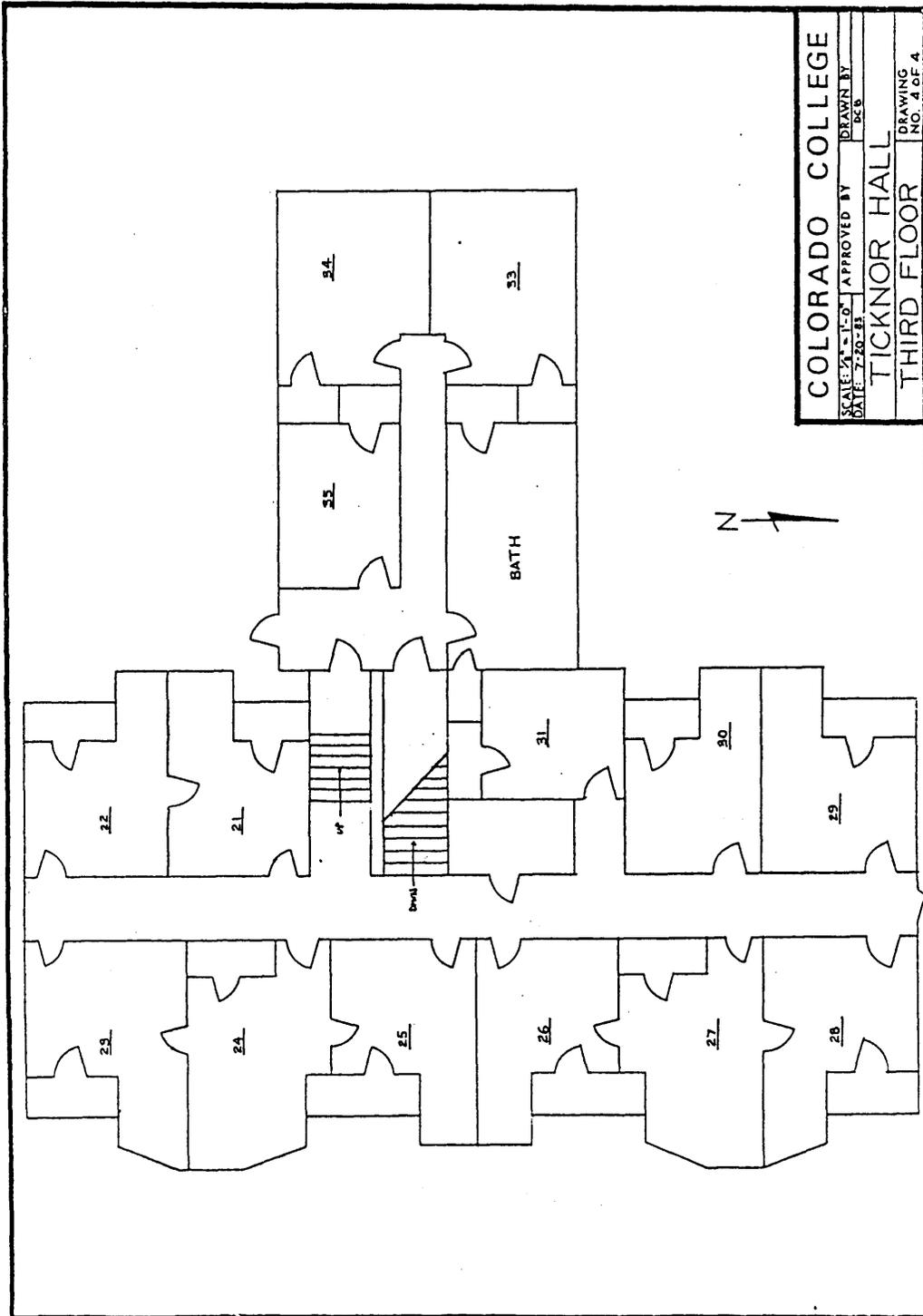
Ticknor Hall, Second Floor, 1983. SOURCE: Facilities Services, The Colorado College.

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

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Ticknor Hall, Third Floor, 1983. SOURCE: Facilities Services, The Colorado College.

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

Statement of Significance

Ticknor Hall is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the growth and development of Colorado College under the leadership of President William Slocum. The building was erected in 1898 as part of the expansion of college facilities during Slocum's administration. The building is associated with the history of women's education at Colorado College, having been erected as a women's residence hall and continuing to serve in that capacity today. The building reflects the impact of the growing number of women enrolled at the institution during the late 1890s and the development of women's programs during that era. The building is also notable for its association with the Woman's Educational Society, an organization founded to support women on the campus, which helped plan the residence and raised funds for its furnishing.

Ticknor Hall is also significant under Criterion C, for its architecture, which represents Late Victorian residential design as adapted to collegiate architecture. Although the size and basic symmetry of the building reflect its function as an institutional facility, elements such as the projecting porches with columns, the oriel and bay windows, the variety of dormers, and the stucco and half-timbering reflect popular features of single family homes of the late nineteenth century. The design of the building was influenced by philosophies toward women's collegiate housing during the late 1890s, reflected in the gracious, home-like appearance of the building. The building is also notable for its construction of Colorado red and green dolostone. The building is also significant as representative of the work of architects Douglas and Hetherington, who were among the leading architects of Colorado Springs during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Period of Significance for the building, 1898-1949, begins with the date of completion of the dormitory and extends through the historic period when it was utilized as a college facility. The year 1949 was selected as the closing date of the Period of Significance because the building's use by the college continues today, and no more specific date appropriately ends the historic period.

Ticknor Hall, erected in 1897-1898, was the second women's dormitory built on the Colorado College campus. Montgomery Hall, completed in 1891, rapidly became inadequate to house the growing number of women students living on campus. The college found a temporary solution to its lack of facilities by leasing two private residences adjacent to the campus as well as a wing of the nearby Plaza Hotel. President William F. Slocum, who guided the college through an important period of growth and development fueled substantially by generous contributions from the college's benefactors, formulated plans for a new women's residence which would relieve the lack of housing. In 1897, an anonymous gift of \$10,000, later increased to \$20,000, made possible the construction of the new building.²

²Robert D. Loevy, *Colorado College: A Place of Learning, 1874-1999* (Colorado Springs: Colorado College, 1999), 68.

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

The Colorado Springs architectural firm of Douglas and Hetherington, who had designed Colorado College's first women's hall, Montgomery, was hired to work on the new building. Walter F. Douglas and T. Duncan Hetherington had both received their architectural training in Scotland. After coming to the United States, Hetherington first worked in Chicago and then moved West for his health. Settling in Denver, he served as chief assistant to Denver architect Robert Roeschlaub for several years. Douglas came to the United States in 1878, and lived in Florida and Denver before moving to Colorado Springs in 1888. The partnership of Douglas and Hetherington, established in Colorado Springs in 1896, was responsible for "many of the principal buildings in Colorado Springs." Their work included the residences of many prominent citizens, schools in Colorado Springs, several in the Broadmoor neighborhood. The firm designed the Ute Park Hotel, the Unitarian Church, the St. Francis Hospital, the Odd Fellows Hall, and the McIntyre and Barnett Block. Colorado College employed D.A. Russell, mason of the stone buildings previously erected on the campus, to complete the stonework for the residence. Griffith and Hall were the general contractors for the project.³

The Woman's Educational Society, an organization dedicated to supporting women students of the college, played a major role in the planning and furnishing of the building. The group was founded at Colorado College in April 1889 under the leadership of President Slocum's wife, Mary, to provide "physical, intellectual, and spiritual aid to young women" of the campus. The society raised funds for the construction of the first women's residence hall, and quickly became involved in soliciting donations for the furnishing and decoration of the new dormitory. In addition, the women were asked to provide suggestions regarding the design of Ticknor Hall.⁴

The cornerstone of the building was laid on 15 June 1897. Miss Edith Dabb, president of the graduating class represented the student body in the setting of the stone. A box with college publications and those of the Woman's Educational Society, as well as copies of newspapers from Colorado Springs and Denver, was placed with the cornerstone. The ceremony included the announcement that the building would be named Ticknor Hall in honor of Miss Anna Ticknor, of

³Colorado Springs Gazette, 16 May 1897, 2, 12 January 1898, and 3 February 1901; Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections and Archives, "Ticknor Hall;" Mountain Sunshine 2(December-February 1900-01); Rocky Mountain News, 9 December 1934, 7; Sargent & Rohrbacher, *The Fortunes of a Decade* (Colorado Springs: The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph, 1900; reprint, Colorado Springs: Old Times Publishers Co., 1979), 98; Manly D. and Eleanor R. Ormes, *The Book of Colorado Springs* (Colorado Springs: the Dentan Printing Co., 1933), 350; Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Architects Files: Douglas and Hetherington; Colorado Springs Facts, 1898, various issues.

⁴J. Juan Reid, *Colorado College: The First Century, 1874-1974* (Colorado Springs: The Colorado College, 1979), 39 and 49; Loevy, 100. The Woman's Educational Society continued to be an active organization in support of the college in later years, purchasing and equipping a student health center, establishing a women's scholarship program, and raising funds for improvements to facilities.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Boston, a friend of the building's donor. Mrs. Mary Slocum, president of the Woman's Educational Society, promised to reveal the identity of the mysterious contributor of the building, but instead humorously presented a photograph of the Sphinx as a likeness of the benefactor. The photograph was the first picture hung in Ticknor's entrance hall, where it remained for many years.⁵

The identity of the person who funded the construction remained secret until 1903. It was then revealed that Miss Elizabeth Cheney had provided \$20,000 for erection of the building. Miss Cheney, a young woman from a wealthy family, had come from Wellesley, Massachusetts, to Colorado Springs for her health. She was still in her early twenties at the time of her gift, and decided with her mother that it was best that her name not be revealed. President Slocum later reported that upon viewing the plans for the proposed residence hall, Miss Cheney had stated, "build it, and I will pay for it." Her mother, Mrs. B.P. Cheney, provided most of the funding for the furnishing of the dormitory.⁶

The completed Ticknor Hall was dedicated on 11 January 1898, with "a throng of visitors from all parts of the state" in attendance, including such dignitaries as William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs. The Woman's Educational Society arranged for the display of numerous gifts of furniture and decorations received for Ticknor Hall. Following the dedication ceremonies, a luncheon was served for guests in the new building.⁷

The design and completion of Ticknor Hall represented both the impact of the expanding number of women enrolled at Colorado College and prevailing attitudes toward the education and housing of women students. The residence halls served as the center of the carefully regulated social lives of the women. After Ticknor Hall was completed, the college hired Ruth Loomis, previously of Vassar College, to serve as director of the women's halls. Miss Loomis provided the "sophistication, gentility, and sense of proper behaviors typified by an eastern college." Living in the dormitory was not just a convenience, but was considered an important part of a young woman's education. At the opening of the building, President Slocum stated: "The home which is dedicated today will help to fashion the life of the young women who are to live in it, and out of its influences they will pass into the homes of Colorado, carrying with them whatever of cultivation and refinement they have been able to absorb here."⁸

Although the building resembled an elegant Victorian residence from the front, its capacity was substantially increased by the inclusion of a rear wing. The building's construction of Ute Pass red

⁵Loevy, 141.

⁶Reid, 49; *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 16 June 1897; Loevy, 70; *Denver Times*, 7 February 1903, 3.

⁷Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections and Archives, "Ticknor Hall."

⁸Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections and Archives, "Ticknor Hall"; and Loevy, 71.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 12

and green dolostone was said to "present a most ornate appearance" and "form a striking contrast" to the other buildings on the campus, which were built of other types of stone. Picturesque architectural features, such as bay windows, dormers, and half-timbering harmonized with the other buildings. Completion of the building tripled the amount of housing space for women on the campus.⁹

Ticknor Hall was located south of the older women's dormitory on a site which sloped westward to allow illumination of the ground floor rooms. The interior finishings of the house were of New Mexico pine. The ground floor contained the kitchen, laundry, servant's room, and large storeroom. In addition, a large area on the south with a separate outside entrance was intended as a club and study room for women from throughout the campus. Also on the ground floor was a dining room with a capacity of forty to fifty persons and an associated pantry. Beneath the ground floor were a large cold storage room and a "bicycle stable." The inclusion of a storage area for bicycles reflected the popularity of the sport at the time. The **Colorado Springs Gazette** commented that "the wheelwoman's interest has, of course, had to be considered and their valued steeds will find safe lodgement in the basement under the dining room wing...."¹⁰

A wide staircase led to the parlor floor, which encompassed a large parlor where women entertained visitors and conducted group activities. Also on the floor were a private reception room, an entrance hall, and rooms for the women supervising the house. A short stairway led to the rear wing which contained bedrooms and lavatories. The second floor contained thirteen bedrooms and a study room, as well as a two-room women's infirmary staffed by a nurse. The infirmary had separate bath and toilet rooms and could be shut off entirely from the rest of the building. The third floor included fifteen bedrooms. A trunk elevator carried luggage from the ground floor to the top of the building.¹¹

The **Colorado Springs Gazette** judged that

the whole hall is so new, so neat, so quiet in its coloring and effects, and so perfect in its adaptability as to possess an elegance seldom, if ever before, seen in structures of this character. Surely it would seem that no young women can live four years at Ticknor Hall and not come forth a thoroughly cultured person, partaking unconsciously of the influence of her surroundings.¹²

⁹Bruce M. Loeffler, Professor of Geology, to Elaine Freed, 14 October 1996; and **Colorado Springs Gazette**, 16 May 1897, 2 and 12 January 1898.

¹⁰**Colorado Springs Gazette**, 16 May 1897, 2 and 12 January 1898; Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections and Archives, "Ticknor Hall."

¹¹**Colorado Springs Gazette**, 12 January 1898.

¹²**Colorado Springs Gazette**, 12 January 1898.

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Ticknor Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
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Ticknor Hall has played an important role in the life of the Colorado College campus since its completion in 1898, reflecting the influence of national events and changing educational philosophies. During the influenza epidemic which swept the country in 1918, the campus was quarantined by the local health department, and Ticknor Hall was converted to an infirmary for members of the Student Army Training Corps (a military training program for students during World War I). When the college suffered declining enrollments during the Great Depression, the dormitory was closed. By 1936, increases in the number of women enrolled resulted in the renovation and reopening of the building. The building served as a women's dormitory until 1957, when it was converted into a faculty office building. In 1960, the building was restored to its original function as a women's dormitory. A Career Center, which provided assistance with career planning and job searches, was located in the basement of the building in later years. Today, the building continues to serve the women of Colorado College as a residence hall.¹³

¹³Loevy, 111; Reid, 127-128; Colorado College, Tutt Library, Special Collections and Archives, "Buildings of Colorado College: Past and Present," 1984, revised 1996; *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 18 September 1960.

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Ticknor Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
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Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of the perimeter (footprint) of the building plus fifteen feet on all sides, in Township 14 South, Range 66 West, Section 7 (SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4), Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property encompasses the entire extent of the building and excludes other buildings.

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Photographic Index

The location and camera direction of photographic views are indicated on the Sketch Map. Information that is the same for all photographs:

Name of the Property: Ticknor Hall, Colorado College

City and State: Colorado Springs, Colorado

Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons

Date: May 1999

Location of Original Negatives:

Colorado College

14 E. Cache La Poudre

Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

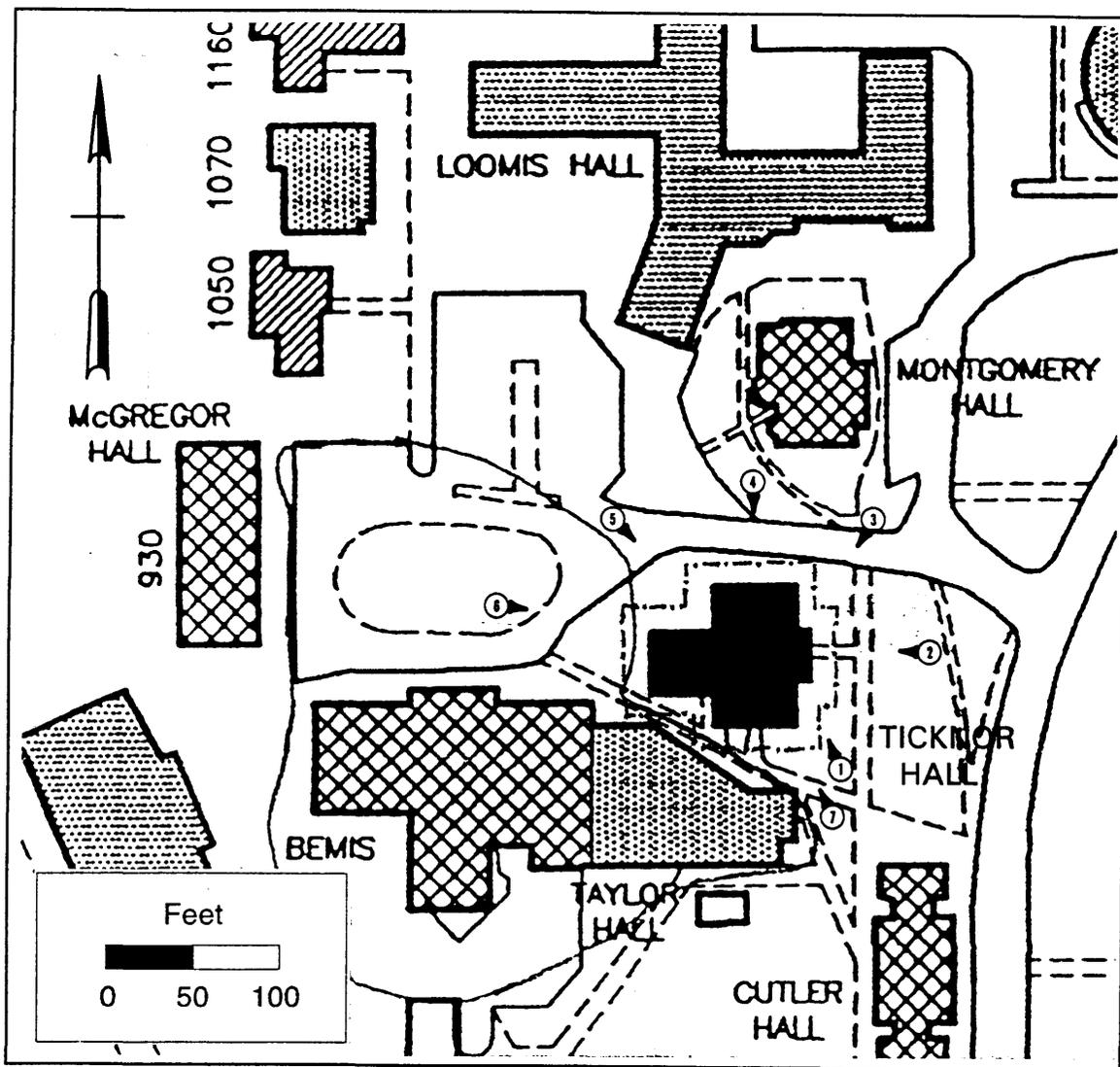
| Photograph Number | Camera Direction | Direction of View |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | Northwest | Front (east side) and part of south side |
| 2 | West | Front (east side) |
| 3 | Southwest | Front (east side) |
| 4 | South | North side |
| 5 | Southeast | Northwest portion of building, showing main wing to left and rear wing to right |
| 6 | East-Southeast | Rear (west portion of building), showing rear wing at right and part of the main wing at left |
| 7 | Northwest | South side of main wing with a portion of the rear wing visible at left |
| 8 | Southwest | Lobby with arch |

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Ticknor Hall, El Paso County, Colorado
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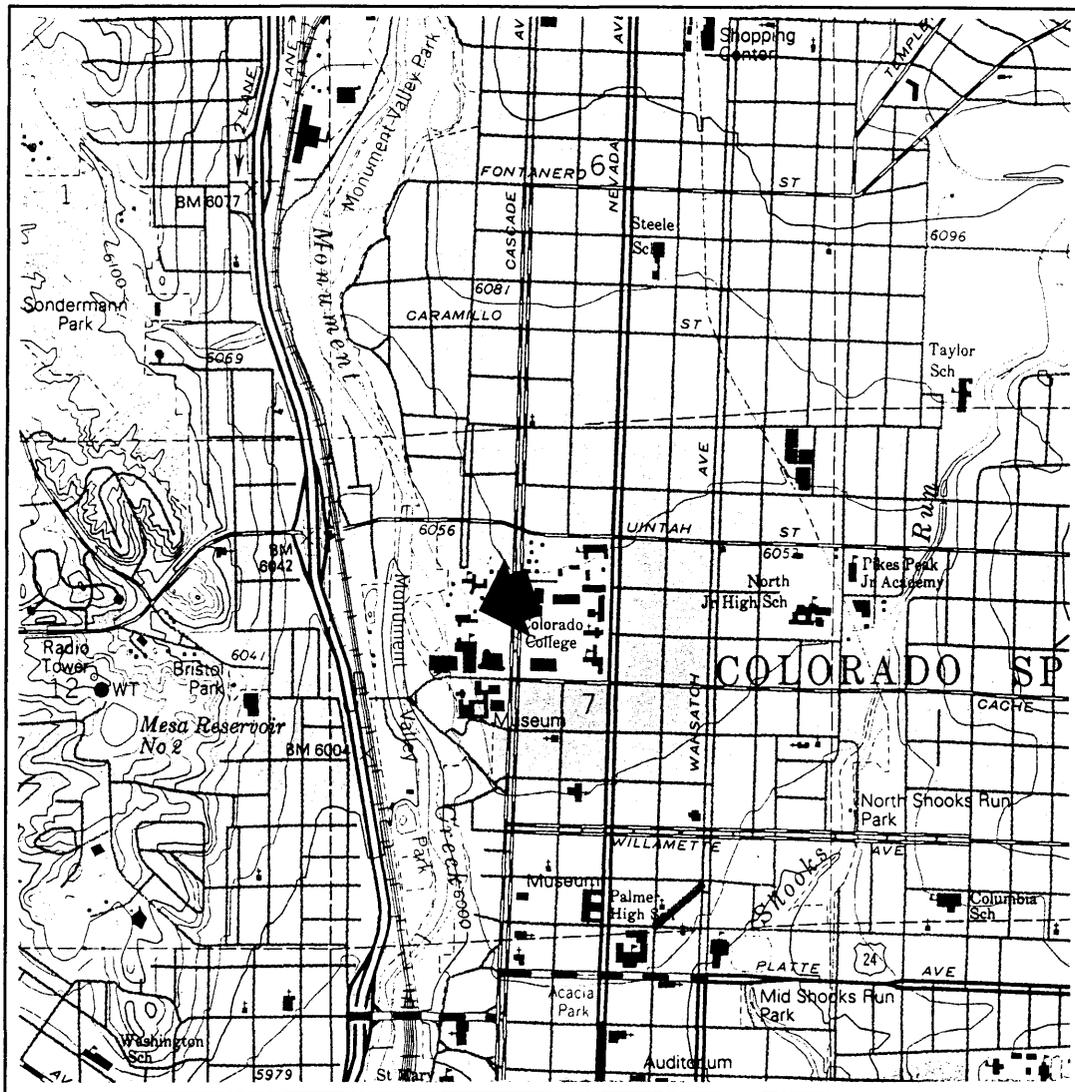
The dot-and-dash line shows the boundary of the nominated area. Photograph numbers and locations are keyed to the discussion in the narrative. SOURCE: Based on extract of Exhibit 1 in Manning et al, *Colorado College Historic Preservation Project* (1993).

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Arrow indicates location of Ticknor Hall. SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey, "Colorado Springs, Colo.," 7.5. minute map (Denver, Colorado: U.S. Geological Survey, 1961, revised 1994).