

COLORADO STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

Historic District Listings Containing Colorado College Buildings & Monument Valley Park Bordering Colorado College on the West

History Colorado Web Site: [Old North End Historic District](#)

Old North End Historic District: [National Register Nomination](#)

Bounded by Monument Valley, Wood, Nevada, Madison & Uintah Sts.
National Register 12/17/1982, 5EP.333



The Old North End neighborhood is a substantial collection of intact late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century residential buildings, combined with a small number of intact commercial and institutional buildings from the same period that have historically served a supporting role in the district. The majority of the district's buildings has remained relatively unchanged and serve as excellent examples of the wide variety of house types and architectural styles that were popular from 1885-1965, including Georgian Revival, [Mission](#), [Spanish Colonial Revival](#), [Bungalow](#), [International Style](#), and other Modern Movement styles and types.

[NORTH WEBER STREET-WAHSATCH AVENUE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT](#)

N. Weber between Boulder & Del Norte
National Register 02/08/1985, 5EP.348



This district is significant as an intact middle-class neighborhood dating from the late 19th and early 20th century. Its design and setting reflect the early planning principles and philosophies that guided the initial development of the community.

MONUMENT VALLEY PARK

Monument Valley Park National Register Nomination

Approximately bounded by Monroe, Culebra, Westview and Bejou Sts., the BNSF railroad tracks, and the west edge of the north-south trail, north of Del Norte, Colorado Springs
National Register 1/25/2007, 5EP.613



This two-mile long ribbon of public parkland green is the most significant component of the open spaces donated by city founder William Jackson Palmer that formed the nucleus of the public park system. Palmer envisioned its creation, acquired the land, provided direction for its development, and paid the immense cost of its initial improvement. He selected the original landscape architect and worked closely with the engineer to insure that the design and plantings proceeded according his exacting specifications. Monument Valley Park is considered the most significant of Palmer's park donations, and it was the most extensively planned and improved. It most represents his philosophies of park use and development, including an emphasis on preserving and utilizing existing topography, enframing scenic views, employing native materials and vegetation, and most notably excluding motorized vehicles. Creation of this park was one of the largest local employment projects in the city during 1904-07. The park has served as a place of quiet contemplation as well as for active recreation.

The park exhibits the work of landscape architects and planners Charles W. Leavitt, Jr. and Charles Mulford Robinson, as well as that of engineer Edmond C. van Diest. Architecturally, the [Rustic](#) style is displayed in early 20th century park resources and translated by the WPA in the 1930s into a number of native stone park features (such as bridges, ditches, seating areas, retaining walls, entrances, monuments and overlooks). Following the 1935 Memorial Day flood, the [Works Progress Administration](#) focused major efforts on the park. Flood debris cleanup, creek re-channeling, building and structure restoration, and the erection of new monuments and structures, all provided a major source of local employment during the Great Depression.

Multiple Property Submissions

Historic Resources of Colorado College

Definition: National Register Multiple Resource Area

A series of individual and/or district listings from a single geographic area, which encompasses a series of resources, linked by place rather than by historic association. (Example: Manitou Springs Multiple Resource Area)

Directory of Colorado State Register Properties

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF COLORADO COLLEGE THEMATIC RESOURCE/MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

Colorado College, founded in 1874 as an independent, coeducational liberal arts college, is significant as one of the first degree-granting institutions in Colorado. Its establishment is associated with General William Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, and Henry McAllister, a director of the Colorado Springs Company, both of whom donated land along Cascade Avenue for use as a campus.

Architecturally, the historic buildings on the campus are some of the most important in the city. They include examples of the [Romanesque](#) and [Classical Revival](#) as well as the English-influenced styles popular during the "Little London" period in Colorado Springs' development. In addition, the location of the college influenced development in the north-central portion of the city. The prestige of the college and the high architectural quality of its buildings is also reflected in the surrounding residential neighborhood. (Cover documentation accepted by National Register in 1986, Revised 1997.)

EL PASO COUNTY

Colorado Springs

BEMIS HALL

920 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus

National Register 03/28/1997, 5EP.3954

COSSITT MEMORIAL HALL

906 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus

National Register 03/28/1997, 5EP.3955

CUTLER HALL

912 N. Cascade Ave.

National Register 07/03/1986, 5EP.3951

LENNOX HOUSE

1001 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado College Campus

State Register 08/11/1999, National Register 10/21/1999, 5EP.3359

McGREGOR HALL

930 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 01/27/2000, 5EP.3481

MONTGOMERY HALL

1030 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 09/13/1990, 5EP.3952

PALMER HALL

116 E. San Rafael St., Colorado College Campus
National Register 07/03/1986, 5EP.3953

PLAZA HOTEL

830 N. Tejon
National Register 09/01/1983, 5EP.331

TICKNOR HALL

926 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 01/27/2000, 5EP.3480

Colorado College State and National Register Listings

1. **EDGEPLAIN** (*ARTHUR HOUSE*)
1106 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register, 11/21/06, 5EP.5097



Located on the campus of Colorado College, Edgeplain is associated with Chester Alan Arthur II, who owned the house between 1901 and 1922. The son of President Arthur, Alan and his wife purchased the house, remodeling and expanding it to accommodate their extensive calendar of dinners and parties. Alan became deeply involved in the social life of the Pikes Peak region and Edgeplain became one of the outstanding meeting places of the social leaders from Colorado Springs and Denver. The house is an example of the work of prominent Colorado Springs architects [Walter Douglas](#) and [Thompson Hetherington](#). While not the original designers of the 1881 home, the firm was responsible for its substantial expansion and alteration. The walls consist of multi-hued sandstone blocks of varying widths and height laid in random work with tinted mortar. Indicative of the work of master stonemasons, the

stone displays a variety of dressings (including pecked and vermiculated). The combination of colors and finishes is an unusual and distinguishing characteristic.

Built in 1881 by Lyman K. Bass, an attorney for General Palmer's Denver and Rio Grand Railroad, this lovely home was the scene of many gatherings and dinner parties for the society of "Little London," as Colorado Springs was called. The Tudor-style home has rich paneling, beamed and hand decorated ceilings, tiled fireplaces and exquisite "jeweled glass" by John LaFarge in transoms and windows. It is said that the 22-room stone mansion was bought by the son of President Chester Alan Arthur for his son Chester Alan Arthur III. The three-story sandstone building, once called "Edgeplain," was leased to Colorado College in 1925 for use as the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house. Colorado College purchased the house from two Colorado College graduates in 1962.

[Edgeplain National Register Nomination](#)

2. [BEMIS HALL](#)

920 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 3/28/1997, 5EP.3954



Constructed in 1908 as a women's dormitory and dining hall, the building served as a focus of campus social life for women and reflects the early 20th century design philosophies for women's dormitories. The building is also important as an example of architect Maurice Bischoe's application of the [Tudor Revival](#) style to collegiate facilities. Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Multiple Property Submission.

3. **BURGESS HOUSE** (*SPECIAL SENIOR STATUS FACULTY/SSS HOUSE*)

730 N. Nevada Ave.

National Register 9/13/1990, 5EP.789



Completed in 1888, this large [Queen Anne](#) style "pattern book" residence was built by Charles H. Burgess, an affluent citizen of Colorado Springs. It is one of the few survivors in its neighborhood dating from the first wave of development in Colorado Springs.

4. **COLORADO SPRINGS FINE ARTS CENTER** (*AT COLORADO COLLEGE*)

30 W. Dale St.

National Register 7/3/1986, 5EP.622



The Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center.



Above Photo by Phillip Spears.

The Center, built in 1936, was designed by [John Gaw Meem](#). Its design is a blend of the regional Santa Fe style and modernism. The founder of the Fine Arts Center was Alice Bemis Taylor, an important local philanthropist.

Restoration work was conducted with the aid of a [State Historical Fund grant](#).

[Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center at Colorado College National Register Nomination](#)

5. [COSSITT MEMORIAL HALL](#)

906 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 3/28/1997, 5EP.3955



Completed in 1914, the building, with its gymnasium, training and locker rooms, and no longer extant outdoor amphitheater, led to the adoption of a 3-year physical education requirement for graduation. Designed by [Maurice Biscoe](#), it is the only representation of Neoclassicism on the campus and is notable for its Modernistic elements. Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Multiple Property Submission.

6. [CUTLER HALL](#)

912 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 07/03/1986, 5EP.3951



Designed in the High Victorian Gothic style, by the Boston architectural firm of Peabody and Sterns, Cutler Hall was constructed between 1877 and 1880, with flanking wings added during 1881-1882. The building sits on the original parcel of land donated to the college by Major Henry McAlister, a director of the Colorado Springs Company. Listed under [Colorado College](#) Thematic Resource.

7. DODGE-HAMLIN HOUSE (*HAMLIN HOUSE*)
1148 N. Cascade Avenue/1122 Wood Avenue)
National Register, 12/3/2014, 5EP.1515



The 1916 Dodge-Hamlin House is an excellent local representation of the [Mission](#) architectural style and its surrounding grounds are an intact residential landscape reflecting City Beautiful concepts. Both the house and gardens are the work of master architect Nicolaas van den Arend.

In addition to its significance for architecture and landscape architecture, the property is significant in the field of Education, as specified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) [Historic Resources of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado](#) for its association with the growth of the Colorado College campus and its educational programs (1943-64).

Dodge-Hamlin House National Register Nomination

8. IDA M. RICE HOUSE (*HASKELL HOUSE*)
1196 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register, 11/21/2006, 5EP.5098



The Rice House is one of the finest examples of [Colonial Revival](#) design in Colorado Springs. The style is reflected in the rectangular massing, symmetrical façade, side-gabled roof, vertically aligned windows, and a central front door accentuated with sidelights, columns and an arched pediment.

Georgian influences are seen in the decorative moldings of the cornice, the pedimented dormers, and the pilasters and elaborate entablature around the entrance. The 1927 house is brick, while most of the Colonial Revival residences erected in the city during this period were frame. The Rice House represents the movement toward historically correct proportions and detailing. The design represents the work of master architect [Thomas P. Barber](#). No other Colonial Revival style residences have been attributed to Barber, and this is his last documented work in Colorado.

[Ida M. Rice House National Register Nomination](#)

9. [JACKSON HOUSE](#)

1029 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado College Campus
State Register 12/08/1999, 5EP.3482



The 1900 Jackson House is associated with the development of the residential neighborhood directly east of Colorado College, an area of wealthy city residents who would become benefactors of the college. The building was donated to Colorado College in 1914 and became its administration building, later serving as a dormitory. During World War II, the college was the site of a Navy-Marine training unit, and the Jackson House was one of the facilities converted to meet Navy housing requirements.

10. [LENNOX HOUSE](#)

1001 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado College Campus
State Register 08/11/1999, National Register 10/21/1999, 5EP.3359



Constructed in 1900 for a prominent businessman, the house became part of the Colorado College campus in 1936. It is associated with the development of north Colorado Springs and subsequently played a significant role in the college's history, serving as the Student Union from 1937 to 1959.

The building is a good example of the [Mission Revival](#) style and is the work of prominent Denver architect [Frederick J. Sterner](#). Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Multiple Property Submission.

11. [LINDLEY-JOHNSON-VANDERHOOF HOUSE](#) (*MORREALE HOUSE*)

1130 N. Cascade Ave.

National Register, 12/3/2013, 5EP.6315



The 1892 Lindley-Johnson-Vanderhoof House is significant for its architecture as an excellent example of the [Queen Anne](#) style in Colorado Springs executed in stone and brick, as reflected in its steeply pitched gables, asymmetrical façade, use of multiple materials, circular tower and semi-decagonal bay, one-story porch extending into a terrace, and porte cochère. The house features a variety of surface ornamentation, including decorative shingles, panels with ropework, rock-faced red sandstone, and red brick. The reconfigurations of the porch and other changes in the 1920s were in keeping with the original style and reflected its continued use as a residence with an attractively landscaped yard.

[Lindley-Johnson-Vanderhoof House National Register Nomination](#)

12. [McGREGOR HALL](#)

930 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 01/27/2000, 5EP.3481



Built in 1903, the style building, designed by the architectural firm of [Douglas](#) and [Hetherington](#), is notable for its Colorado Springs red sandstone construction. It was the college's third dormitory for women and reflects the increasing number of female students at the college during the early 20th century. The building also housed the first women's athletic facility on the campus and was the location of the women's physical education department after its completion. Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Multiple Property Submission.

13. [MONTGOMERY HALL](#)

1030 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register 09/13/1990, 5EP.3952



Constructed in 1891, as one of the original buildings on the Colorado College campus, the design by Colorado Springs architect [Walter F. Douglas](#) has a distinctive English feel. The property is associated with the [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Thematic Resource.

14. [PALMER HALL](#)

116 E. San Rafael St., Colorado College Campus
National Register 07/03/1986, 5EP.3953



Constructed in 1904, Palmer Hall is located on the eastern portion of the campus where it dominates the north edge of a large open square. Designed by Andrews, Jacques, and Rantoul of Boston in the [Romanesque Revival](#) style, it is a massive two-story building of rock-faced, peachblow sandstone. Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College](#) Thematic Resource.

15. [PLAZA HOTEL \(SPENCER CENTER\)](#)

830 N. Tejon St., Colorado College Campus
National Register 09/01/1983, 5EP.331



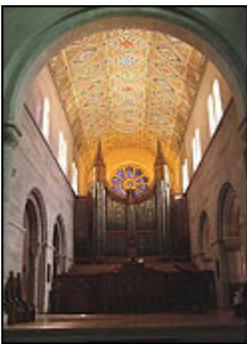
Built in 1901, the hotel is a four story, H-plan structure of cream-colored pressed brick. It is [Renaissance Revival](#) in its overall massing, while Spanish influences are evident in its detailing. Listed under [Historic Resources Colorado College](#) Thematic Resource.

16. [SHOVE MEMORIAL CHAPEL](#)
1010 N. Tejon St., Colorado College Campus
National Register, 5/22/05, 5EP.4711

Shove Memorial Chapel was erected on the campus in 1930-31 for the use of the college community. The Chapel is regarded as the most important work of architect John Gray. Shove Memorial Chapel was given to the college by Eugene P. Shove A.D. 1931. According to Shove's wishes, this building is open for services of all denominations.



Erected in 1930-31, the chapel has been described as “one of the foremost examples of Norman Romanesque architecture in America.” Inspired by historic churches in England and Normandy, this original composition includes traditional components of Romanesque churches, including monumental size, masonry walls, limited exterior ornamentation, semi-circular arches, wall arcades, and a substantial tower. The chapel was the first major building architect John Gray designed after establishing his own practice, and it is regarded as his most important work. His all-encompassing design ranged from the planning of the door hinges to the creation of the print on the memorial tablets. Despite the Depression, the donor and architect were of one mind to create a building that combined the finest materials, artistry,



and craftsmanship. Gray utilized artists and craftsmen from around the country to complete his carefully planned, meticulously detailed design. The stonework of the walls required exacting skill, as each piece of Bedford limestone was cut in Indiana to precisely fit a certain location on the building. Master stone carver John Bruce executed the ornamental work based on designs provided by the sculptor. Robert Garrison, considered Denver's first important twentieth-century sculptor, designed the exterior carvings, including the gargoyles and carved heads. An authority on design and painting of church interiors, Robert E. Wade planned and painted the ceilings. Joseph Reynolds, Jr. of the nationally recognized Boston firm of Reynolds, Francis, and Rohnstock, designed all the stained glass windows. The east wall of the Morning/Pilgrim Chapel is embedded with ancient stones from buildings in England

important to the Shove family. The property is associated with the [Historic Resources of Colorado College Multiple Property Submission](#).

17. [TICKNOR HALL](#)

926 N. Cascade Ave., Colorado College Campus
National Register, 01/27/2000, 5EP.3480



Erected in 1897-98 and designed by the architectural firm of [Douglas](#) and [Hetherington](#), the building was the second women's dormitory to be built on the campus and continues to serve in that capacity. It is notable for its Colorado red and green dolostone construction and represents Late Victorian residential design adapted to collegiate architecture. Its home-like appearance reflects then popular philosophies of collegiate housing for women. Listed under [Historic Resources of Colorado College Multiple Property Submission](#).

18. [Van Briggie Pottery Company](#) (*COLORADO COLLEGE FACILITIES SERVICES*)

1125 Glen Ave./ 231 W. Uintah St., Colorado Springs
Colorado College campus
National Register, 4/29/2009, 5EP.614



The 1908 Van Briggie Pottery Company building is a remarkable expression of early twentieth century pottery factory architecture, as an excellent example of the work of Colorado Springs architect Nicolaas van den Arend, and as



a building displaying high artistic values exhibited in thousands of artistic tiles and terra cotta architectural features adorning its walls. The architect created a visually stimulating building that would attract visitors, provide a canvass for the display of its decorative products, and incorporate beauty that would inspire its workers. Anne Van Briggie played a significant role in the establishment of the pottery; she secured the financing and the site for the building, planned the building with the architect and engineer, designed and fabricated most the

ornamental elements on the interior and exterior, and headed the company when the building opened in 1908. The Van Briggie Pottery, operating in this building from 1908 to 1968 and still producing pottery to the present day, is the longest-lived producer of art pottery in Colorado and one of the longest operating of such businesses in the nation. The company's importance in the art pottery industry is reflected in the recognition and awards bestowed at national and international exhibitions, becoming one of the most awarded potteries in the country. The building is listed at the national level of significance.

[Van Briggie Pottery Company National Register Nomination](#)