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  
city, town: Colorado Springs  
state: Colorado  
zipcode: 80903

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>No. of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(X) private</td>
<td>(X) building(s)</td>
<td>contributing noncontributing</td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) public-local</td>
<td>( ) district</td>
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<tr>
<td>( ) public-State</td>
<td>( ) site</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( ) public-Federal</td>
<td>( ) structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( ) object</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing: The Colorado College Theme Resource Nomination (listed 7/3/86)
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.

Barbara Sedler 8-3-90
Signature of certifying official Date

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

( ) See continuation sheet.

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:

( ) 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:) ______________

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register
6. Functions or Use

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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<tr>
<td>(enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(enter categories from instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Education: education related</td>
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<tr>
<td>housing</td>
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7. Description

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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<td>(enter categories from instructions)</td>
<td>(enter categories from instructions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other: English Influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>walls stone</td>
<td>walls stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roof shingle</td>
<td>roof shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 half-timbered, 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
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 significance of this property in relation to other properties: ( ) nationally ( ) statewide (X) locally

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) (x) A ( ) B (x) C ( ) D
( ) A ( ) B ( ) C ( ) D ( ) E ( ) F ( ) G

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions) Period of Significance Significant Dates

| Social History | 1891 | 1891 |
| Architecture   | 1891 | 1891 |

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
(Douglas and Hetherington)
Douglas, Walter Farquhar and Hetherington, Thomas Duncan

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
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


( ) See continuation sheet

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

( ) State Historic Preservation Office

( ) Other State agency

( ) Federal agency

( ) Local government

( ) University

( ) Other

Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: Less than one acre

UTM References

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Easting</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

( ) 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 College Relations
Organization: Colorado College
Street & Number: 14 E. Cache La Poudre
City or Town: Colorado Springs
Date: May 31, 1990
Telephone: (719)389-6603
State: CO Zip Code: 80903