Cragmor Sanatorium was listed in the State Register of Historic Properties on March 11, 1998 under Criterion A for its association with the tubercular patients that came to Colorado and the development of medical treatments for these health seekers. Built in stages between 1914 and 1920, the Cragmor Sanatorium was the premier facility for the care of tubercular patients in early 20th century Colorado Springs. Hosting wealthy and socially prominent patients, it became “the most luxurious pleasure palace for well-to-do-consumptives.” The Mission Revival-inspired 240-foot long building was constructed in four stories with a dark basalt masonry base, stuccoed upper walls, and a flat roof with parapets. Despite some alterations, many of which were historic changes, the building retained enough integrity to convey its historical significance.

A construction project initiated in 2001 resulted in extensive loss of historic fabric. While the south, east, and west exterior walls remained in place, a large portion of the north wall was removed. The roof was completely removed, leaving only the small hipped roof sections around the towers. With the exception of one fireplace, the rest of the interior was completely gutted. All the windows were replaced.

Although new construction has created a useable structure, several aspects of the building’s integrity have been lost. The building’s design no longer reflects historic functions and technologies. The material and workmanship of the interior have been lost through replacement. The remaining elements of the building are unable to convey a sense of its historic use or associations.

Cragmor Sanatorium no longer meets the criteria for listing in the State Register, having lost those qualities for which it was originally listed.