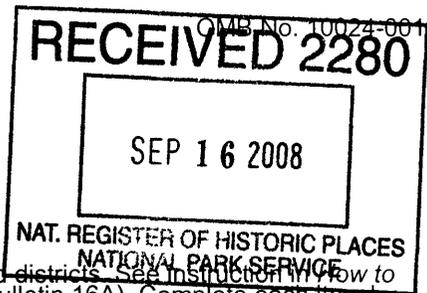


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1021



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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 Clubhouse/ Student Union

other names/site number Women's Club; Faculty Club; Gray Hall; 5WL.5840

2. Location

street & number Between 18th & 19th streets and 8th & 10th avenues, University of Northern Colorado [N/A] not for publication

city or town Greeley [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Weld code 123 zip code 80639

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Edward C. Julius State Historic Preservation Officer 8/13/08 Date
Signature of certifying official/Title
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 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. Beall Signature of the Keeper 10.29.08 Date of Action

Clubhouse/ Student Union
Name of Property

Weld County/ 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.)

New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/ clubhouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility
EDUCATION/college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility
EDUCATION/ college

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
CONCRETE
walls BRICK
STUCCO
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Clubhouse/ Student Union
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
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 Bibliographical 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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1916-1958

Significant Dates

1916

1939

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BARBER, THOMAS W.

IRELAND, JR., F.W.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Clubhouse/ Student Union
Name of Property

Weld County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) (NAD 27)

1. 13 526145 4473065
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

The UTMS were derived by OAHP from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management

[] 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 Abbey Christman, Survey Coordinator (for the property owner)

organization Colorado Preservation, Inc. date May 22, 2008

street & number 333 W. Colfax Avenue, Suite 300 telephone (303) 893-4260

city or town Denver state Colorado zip code 80204

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 University of Northern Colorado (Contact: Kirk Leichter, Assistant VP Facilities Management)

street & number 501 20th Street, UNC Campus Box 57 telephone (970) 351-2446

city or town Greeley state Colorado zip code 80639

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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New Deal Resources of Colorado's Eastern Plains MPS**DESCRIPTION**

The Clubhouse/ Student Union (now Gray Hall) is located on the original section of the University of Northern Colorado's campus. It lies between 8th Avenue, 19th Street, 10th Avenue, and 18th Street. The building faces south onto a large lawn with scattered mature trees. The Garden Theater, an outdoor theater designed by F.W. Ireland, Jr. and constructed in 1940, is located in the middle of the lawn. Carter Library (now Carter Hall), also designed by F.W. Ireland, Jr. and constructed in 1939, is located north of the Student Union on the opposite side of the lawn. Gunter Hall, designed by William N. Bowman and constructed in 1928, lies on the west side of the Student Union. Roudebush Cottage, constructed as a home economics laboratory in 1915 and now holding offices, lies east of the Student Union. Parking lots are located on the south side of the building.

The Clubhouse/ Student Union consists of a Craftsman style building constructed in 1916 and a Public Works Administration (PWA) extension constructed in 1939. The Craftsman style building is located on the east, the PWA section on the west. The Craftsman building blends with the similarly styled Roudebush Cottage, while the PWA addition combines elements of Carter Library's Art Deco style and Gunter Hall's Collegiate Gothic style.

1916 Craftsman style building

The original Clubhouse building is irregular in plan, composed of a rectangular brick section with an original stucco extension at the rear. The foundation is sandstone resting on concrete footings. The brick portion of the building is a single level comprised of one main room with a high ceiling. A raised, full basement is exposed, giving the building the appearance of two stories. The rear stucco section has two levels and a raised basement covered with brick matching the rest of the building. The stucco section is narrower than the brick portion of the building, and is set back from the brick section on the west and east. An elevator addition was attached to the stucco section in 1998 for handicap accessibility.

The building is constructed of multi-hued, buff colored bricks. The roof of the brick section consists of an asphalt gable-on-hip roof. The hipped roof covers a wraparound sun parlor. A chimney is located on the gable ridge. On the north façade there are two gabled dormer windows on the gable roof; a gablet is located on the hipped roof, centered above the entrance. The gable roof of the rear stucco extension is located at a right angle to the roof of the brick section. A cross gable extends across the rear extension's gable roof, parallel to the roof of the brick section. (see photo 5) The wooden rafter tails are exposed beneath overhanging eaves.

The primary entrance to the building is centered on the north side. A flight of concrete stairs with brick side walls leads up to the entrance. The entrance doors are wood-framed, 10-light, double doors framed by matching side lights. A transom is located above the doors and sidelights; the transom comes to a slight peak over the entrance and then slopes down the outer edges of the sidelights. Located on each side of the entrance are two sets of windows, each composed of three fixed, 12-light, wood-framed windows. Like the transom at the entrance, the top of the windows come to a slight peak at the center and then slope down to the outer edge of the windows. (see photos 2, 4) The windows extend across the width of the north façade with brick piers separating the windows. At the basement level, there are two pairs of wood-framed, 6-over-1, sash windows on each side of the entrance. Fixed, 8-light, vertical, wood-framed windows are located on the dormers.

On the east side, the fenestration is similar to the north façade. On the brick portion, three sets of three

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12-light windows (matching those used on the façade) extend across the building, separated by brick piers. The windows have been covered with wood-framed screens. Three sets of paired, wood-framed, 6-over-1, sash windows are located on the basement level. Two fixed, wood-framed, vertical, 8-light windows are located on the gable end. The stuccoed chimney extends along the exterior wall, between the two gable end windows and through the roof ridge. (see photo 4) On the stucco section, there are two pairs of wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows at the basement level. The main level has two, wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows. The upper level has a pair of wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows centered beneath the cross gable.

The stucco extension is centered on the south side of the brick portion of the building. On the south side of the brick portion west of the stucco extension, there is a single opening with three, wood-framed, 8-light fixed windows. These windows match those on the east and north sides of the brick section. At the basement level, there is a pair of wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows. On the south side of the brick portion of the building east of the stucco extension, there are two windows and a wooden door; the door no longer leads anywhere, and the stairs beneath it have been removed. Another door is located at the basement level on the east side; a flight of concrete steps leads down to the door. A single window is located on the east side of the basement door.

A modern elevator addition is centrally placed on the south side of the stucco extension. The gable roofed elevator addition was designed to blend with appearance of the original building. The walls are stucco. A narrow central portion contains an 8-light door framed by 4-light sidelights with a 12-light transom. Concrete staircases are located on either side of the elevator section. The east staircase leads up while the west leads down. A plain wood balustrade lines the east staircase. The exterior of the staircase base is covered with brick. It is a multi-hued buff brick similar to, but not exactly matching, the brick of the original building. The east stairs lead to an entrance door located on the east side of the elevator addition. Simple round columns supported by brick piers support the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners of the roof.

On the west side of the stucco extension are three, wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows at the basement level. A single wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash window is located on the main level. A pair of wood-framed, 6-over-1 sash windows is located on the upper level beneath the cross gable. The PWA portion of the building was attached to the west side of the brick portion of the Craftsman building completely covering the original west side of the brick section.

1939 PWA building addition

The PWA addition is irregular in plan. It consists of five sections: 1) a two-story, side gabled section that connects the Craftsman building to the main portion of the PWA addition; 2) a two-story, hipped-roof rectangular section that is attached to the west side of the connector; 3) a flat-roofed, rectangular ballroom that extends to the south of section #2; 4) a two-story, flat-roofed rectangular tower that is the tallest building segment; and 5) a single story, flat-roofed section with chamfered corners extending to the west. (see footprint below) The PWA addition is constructed of multi-hued buff brick similar to that used on the original building. The foundation is concrete.

The side gabled section (#1) is two stories, but shorter than the Clubhouse building and section #2, to which it connects. On the north façade, this connector has two openings on the ground level; the original windows have been removed and the openings paneled over; a door has also been placed in the westernmost opening. Two pairs of 6-over-6 wood framed windows are located on the upper level. A 6-light section has been removed from two of the windows and window air-conditioner units have

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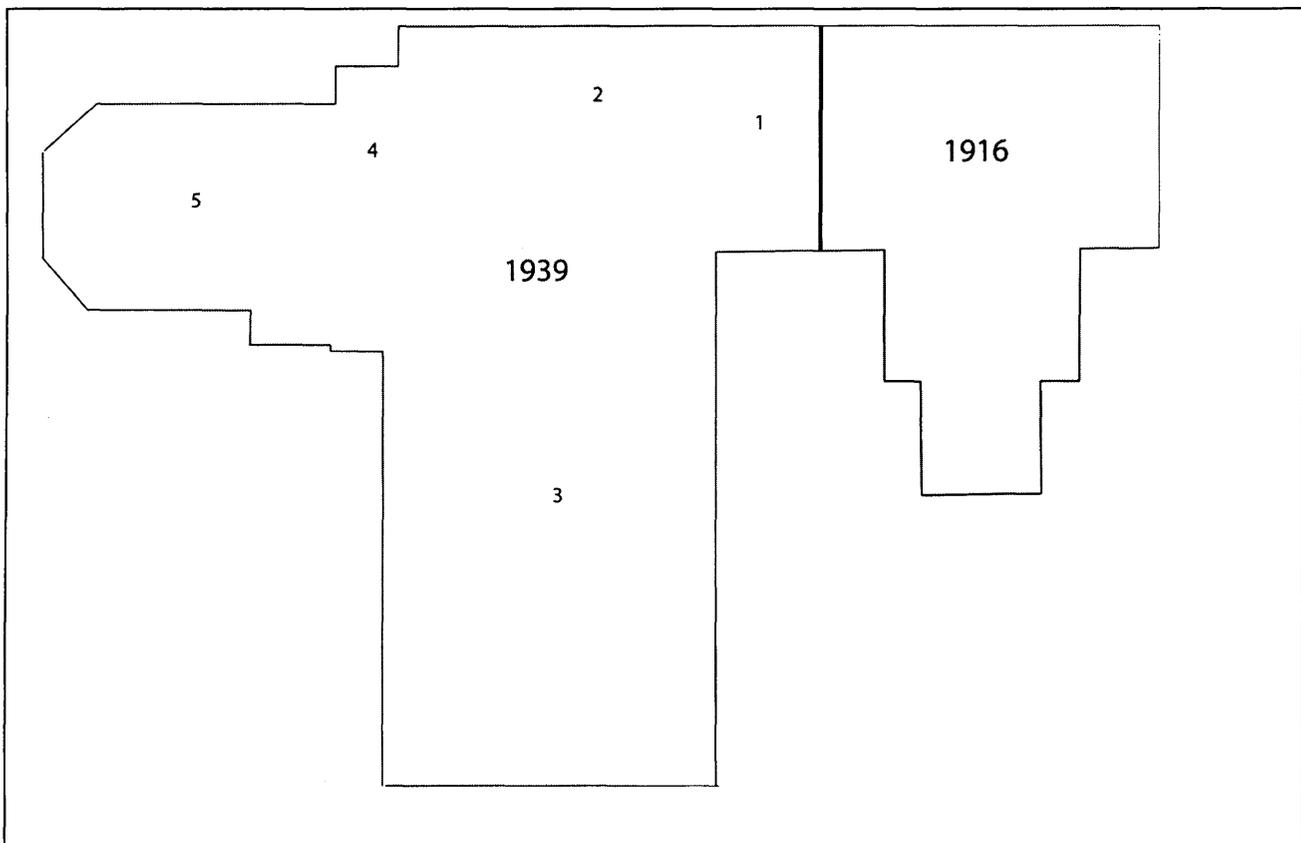
Clubhouse/Student Union
Weld County/ Colorado

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been installed. On the south side, the openings on the ground level have also been boarded over and an emergency generator placed in front of the openings. On the upper level, there are two pairs of wood-framed 6-over-6 windows. (see photo 16)

The hipped roof portion, section #2, contains two, 16-light, metal-framed casement windows framing two pairs of 12-light casement windows on the ground level. On the upper level, two 20-light metal casement windows frame a band of three 20-light casement windows. Two brick buttresses that extend from the foundation to the top of the upper level windows separate the grouped windows from the single windows located on either side. On the west side of this section there is a single, tall, rectangular opening filled with glass blocks on the ground floor and a 10-light casement window on the upper floor. (see photo 16)

Footprint of 1939 PWA Addition



The ballroom, section #3, is attached to the south side of section #2. (see photos 7-11) It is as tall as the two-story sections of the building but has only a single level on the interior. The defining feature of the ballroom are the rows of tall pointed arch windows extending across the west and east sides. There are five openings on the west side. The windows are fixed wood-frames; the upper portions have 42-lights. Lintels consist of a double row of header bricks. Beneath the windows, three of the openings hold 32-light, metal-framed casement windows while the other two contain double, wood-framed, 15-

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light doors. The window/door openings are set within tall, rectangular, slightly recessed sections of brick. A row of decorative bricks composed of header bricks set in a variety of patterns to form square shapes runs along the top of the recessed rectangles. A row of recessed header bricks interspersed with stretcher bricks runs beneath the row of decorative brick squares. This same combination of bricks is also used at the cornice. Four brick buttresses separate the window/door openings. The openings and brick work on the east side follow the same pattern as the west side except that there are six openings and five buttresses. None of the openings on the east side hold doors; all hold wood-framed 42-light windows above, and metal, 32-light casement windows below. The south wall follows the same pattern with two pointed arch window openings separated by two brick buttresses.

The tower section is located at the intersection of sections #2, #3, and #5. (see photos 9, 11, 13-15) On the north side, the tower is set back from section #2. On the ground floor double wooden doors surmounted by an arched transom provide access to the building. Two rows of header bricks frame the pointed arch opening. A 20-light, metal-framed, casement window is located on the upper floor with a decorative brick spandrel panel above the window. Brick buttresses frame the door and window openings. The cornice is decorated by a row of stretcher bricks alternating with recessed header bricks beneath a row of header bricks. The cornice pattern is continued on the other sides of the tower. On the west side of the tower, north of section #5, a vertical opening filled with glass blocks extends the height of two stories. A brick buttress is located to the north of the opening. South of section #5, the tower extends higher. On the upper level is a narrow, vertical band of glass blocks with a narrow door located beneath. This door leads to the roof deck of a single-story extension set at the junction of the tower and section #5. (see photo 11) The openings are framed by brick buttresses. A 15-light window on the lower level along with a 12-light window on the upper floor add to the south side of the tower. Brick buttresses frame the window openings.

On the north side of section #5 are three window openings. (see photo 12, 9) Each contains a 4-light casement window surrounded by glass blocks. Four brick buttresses separate the window openings. The chamfered corner at the northwest corner of the building contains metal, non-original, double doors with a glass block transom. A decorative brick spandrel panel is located above the transom. On the west side, a horizontal opening filled with glass blocks extends across the wall. Two casement windows are set within the glass blocks. Brick buttresses are set at an angle on the corners. On the chamfered corner on the southwest, there is an opening filled with glass block with a single casement window set in the middle. On the south side, there are two horizontal openings filled with glass blocks. Metal, non-original double doors are set within the glass blocks of the westernmost opening. A metal casement window is set within the glass blocks of the other opening. Two brick buttresses separate the openings. A small brick extension, shorter than the rest of this section, is located between the glass block window and the tower section. The extension contains a door with a transom above and two fixed light windows.

*Interior*1916 Building

The main level of the building includes a sun parlor, a large meeting room, and cloak rooms. The meeting room features a large fireplace surrounded in green tile on the east wall and wood paneling covers the lower portion of the walls. The tall ceiling features rows of decorative beams. On the south, a balcony overlooks the main floor. Today, the main room is occupied by University Parking Services. The main room retains its original finishings, high ceiling, and open plan. Drop fluorescent lights have been attached to the ceiling beams. The basement of the 1916 portion originally contained kitchens, showers, dressing rooms, and the grotto (a space for dancing and other gatherings). Currently, the

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university's telecommunications system occupies the basement. The two-story rear extension contained a dining room on the main level and a suite of rooms for the matron above. The dining room retains its original wood paneling and built-ins but is now used as a meeting room. The rooms upstairs are used for office and storage space. (see photos 18-21)

1939 Addition

The PWA addition was attached to the original building through interior connections on the basement and main levels. The grotto expanded into the new addition. The ballroom, Bru-Inn, lobby lounge and grotto were on the main level of the PWA addition. The ballroom measures 60' x 100' and has a maple floor. The ceiling is Celotex with vaulting around the tops of the windows. The Celotex was chosen for its ability to diffuse sound better, providing good acoustics for musical performances in the room. A raised stage was built at the south end of the ballroom for use by bands. The original ceiling and floor are intact; the stage has been removed. The ballroom currently functions as a gymnasium and is used for sport and exercise science classes. The grotto is now a classroom space used by dance classes. The Norton Theater is located in the former Bru-Inn space.

The upper floor of the PWA addition included a rumpus room, lounge with a balcony overlooking the ballroom, and apartment for a caretaker. Today the university police department is located in the rumpus room and lounge area. The balcony has been removed, but there is still a window overlooking the ballroom. The apartment has been converted to dressing rooms for the theater.

Integrity

The Student Union retains a high degree of integrity. On the exterior, the integrity of design and workmanship is high with almost all of the building's original windows intact. This is exceptional considering the large number of windows and institutional use of the building. Many of the original doors are also intact. The workmanship is especially evident in the decorative brickwork of the PWA addition. The only significant change to the design and materials is the elevator addition. However, its placement at the rear of the building and sympathetic design greatly reduces its visual impact. The remodeling of much of the interior has negatively impacted the integrity of design and workmanship on the interior. However, the two most prominent interior spaces, the main room of the Clubhouse and the ballroom in the PWA Student Union addition, retain their visual integrity. The location and setting of the building are unchanged. The integrity of location and setting help to convey the association and feeling of the building, through its relationship with other campus buildings and prominent location on the university's historic campus. On the interior, remodeling has impacted in the integrity of association and feeling, but the main room of the Clubhouse and the ballroom strongly convey a sense of the original use of the building.

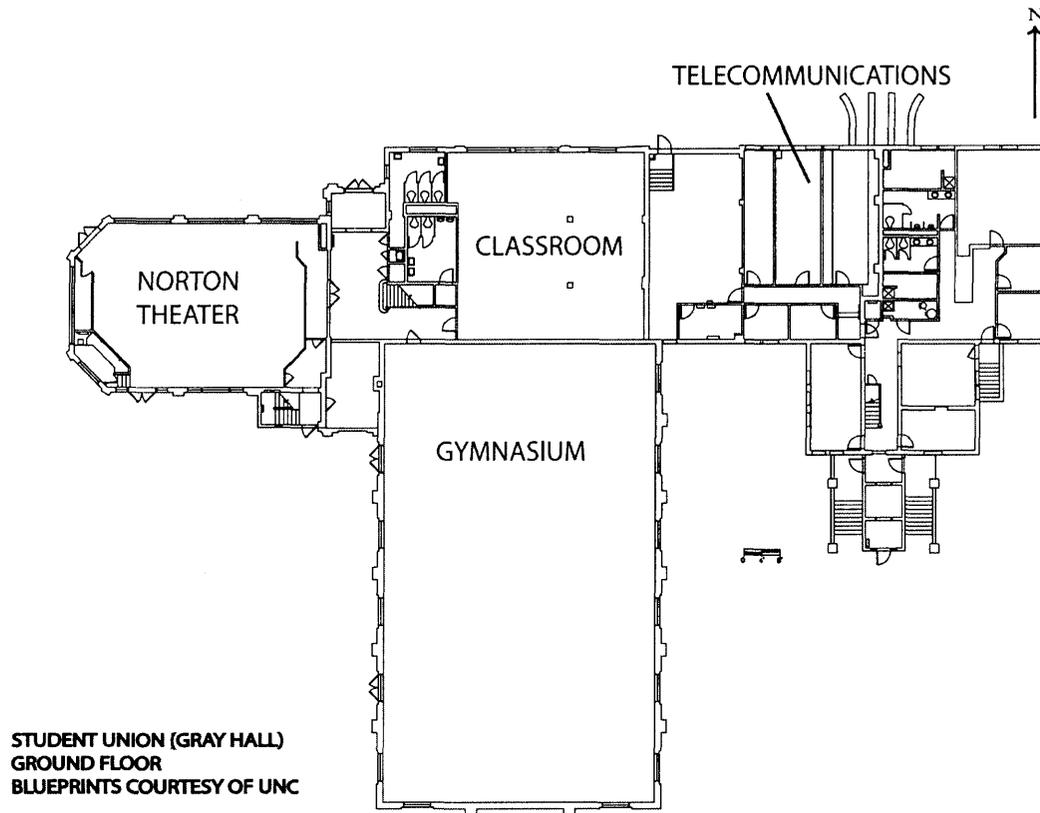
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Ground Floor Footprint



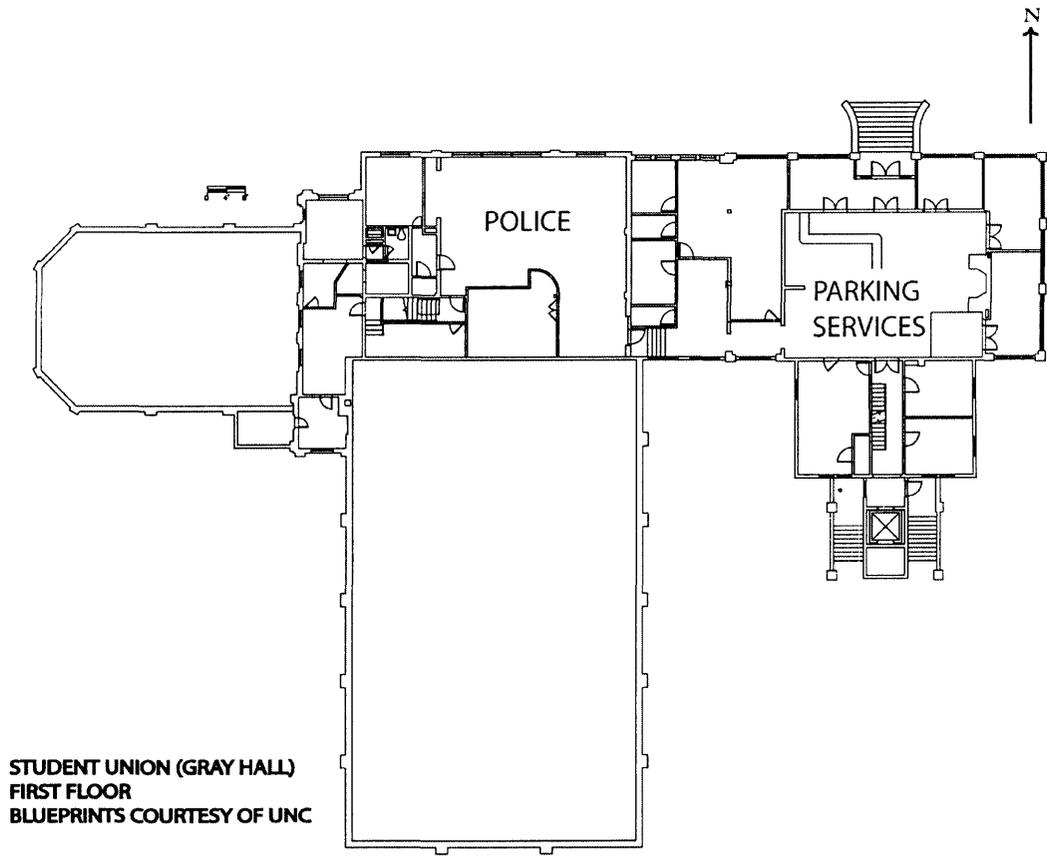
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Main Floor Footprint



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New Deal Resources of Colorado's Eastern Plains MPS**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Clubhouse/ Student Union, constructed between 1913 and 1916 and expanded between 1938 and 1939 with a grant from the Public Works Administration (PWA), is being nominated under the *New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)*. The Clubhouse/ Student Union meets the registration requirements of two property types delineated in the MPDF: Educational Buildings (subtype: College and University Buildings) and Recreation and Cultural Resources.

The Student Union meets Criterion A under the MPDF in the area of **Politics/Government** for its association with President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal legislative agenda to rescue the United States from the Great Depression. This agenda included the creation of an unprecedented number of policies, programs, and agencies—all with the greater goal of stimulating the devastated economy. The PWA program was a pump-primer, designed to stimulate the economy through construction projects. The Student Union presents an important record of New Deal construction programs in eastern Colorado and the extensive assistance the Colorado State College of Education received from the PWA to remake its campus during the 1930s. The period of significance for Politics/Government is 1938 to 1939, the years in which the Student Union addition was under construction.

Additionally, the building meets Criterion A under the MPDF for its significance in the area of **Entertainment/ Recreation**. As a result of this PWA project, the college was able to provide a much-needed facility for expanded student activities. In June 1939, the *Greeley Tribune* reported, the "Colorado State College of Education is proud of the Student Union project and . . . the place in campus life which it is to fill as a social welfare center and recreational building for the student body it serves." The period of significance for Entertainment/ Recreation is 1939, the year the PWA completed the facility, making it available for a variety of student meetings and activities.

The Student Union also meets Criterion A for its significance in the areas of **Entertainment/ Recreation** and **Social History**. The Student Union was the center of social life for the students of the College from the completion of the original Clubhouse in 1916 until the construction of a new student center in 1965. The Clubhouse was the primary location for student clubs to meet upon its opening. Furthermore, it was important in the history of the college as the first building constructed specifically for women. With the construction of the PWA addition in 1939, the building could accommodate a greater range of social and recreational functions. Events held in the Student Union included teas, mixers, dances, and banquets. It was also a place where students could gather to dine, play games, read magazines, listen to music or simply hang out with other students. The college considered the socializing carried on in the Student Union part of creating well-rounded education for its future teachers: "Designed primarily for a place for students to spend leisure hours in proper surroundings and to provide an opportunity for the fullest development of social life and personal development, the new unit complies in every respect. It will enable the college to do more in the way of fitting the prospective teacher to take part in the manifold social activities which face the teacher in the community" (September 26, 1939). The Clubhouse and its later expansion into the Student Union are both examples of the college working to control the environment in which students gathered for recreation. The period of significance for both Entertainment/Recreation and Social History begins in 1916 with the completion of the Clubhouse and ends in 1958. As the historically significant activities associated with the building extend into a period less than fifty years before the nomination date, and because these recent activities are not considered to be exceptionally important, the period of significance ends in 1958, in keeping with National Register guidelines.

Finally, The Student Union meets Criterion C in the area of **Architecture** as a distinctive building on

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the historic campus of the University of Northern Colorado. The original Clubhouse with its Craftsman design reflects the popularity of the Arts & Crafts movement in the 1910s, through its overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, large porch and porch columns, and the use of natural materials. The domestic associations of this style were appropriate for a building intended for the use of the college's female students. The Student Union expansion was designed by F.W. Ireland, Jr., responsible for all the new buildings constructed on the campus during the 1930s. It is a good example of a PWA sponsored project. Since the goal of the PWA program was to put money in the economy through the hiring of construction professionals and the purchasing of construction materials, PWA projects typically are more elaborate and polished than buildings constructed through the work relief efforts of other New Deal agencies. PWA projects also used higher quality materials and employed more decorative features in their design. The Student Union building is done in the Collegiate Gothic style, but also reflects Art Deco influences, a style commonly used for PWA projects. This blending of two styles denotes its location on a college campus and an effort to blend with an adjacent Collegiate Gothic style building. The Collegiate Gothic style is seen in the exterior wall brick, use of buttresses, and tall, pointed arch window and door openings. The Art Deco influence is seen in the building's spandrel panels, vertical buttresses, and use of bands of glass block. The periods of significance for Architecture are 1916, for the Craftsman Clubhouse and 1939 for the Collegiate Gothic/Art Deco Student Union addition.

Historical Background

The State of Colorado established a State Normal School at Greeley in 1889. Greeley residents raised money for the school's first building and classes began in 1890. In 1911, the legislature changed the name to Colorado State Teachers College. In 1935, the school became the Colorado State College of Education, the new name intended to reflect the growing graduate program. The legislature shortened this to Colorado State College in 1957. In 1970, the school acquired its current name, University of Northern Colorado.

Clubhouse

Female students at Colorado State Teachers College started a campaign for a women's clubhouse in 1912. They sought a place for women to relax and hold gatherings. At this time, more than 75 percent of students at the college were women. A site near the center of campus was chosen for the Clubhouse. Construction began in 1913, with the cornerstone laid on January 13th. The Women's Physical Education Association paid for the building, with no funds from the state. Original plans called for the building to include a swimming pool in the basement. The pool was excavated but never completed, likely due to a shortage of funds. Construction of the substructure began in 1914. It proceeded in a piecemeal way under several different contracts. The total cost of the Clubhouse was \$23,975.

President Synder was influenced by the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement in his choice of design for the new building. According to the student paper *The Crucible*, "Dr. Synder has made evident his ideal of beauty. 'Nothing is beautiful,' he says, 'which is not useful.' So we are going to be given this model of beauty in which we may spend our leisure moments enjoying the company of our old friends and making new ones" (October 22, 1915). The selection of a Craftsman design for the building also gave a homey feel to the clubhouse. Thomas W. Barber of Colorado Springs was the architect. He designed two other buildings on campus: Kepner Hall in 1912 and Roeschlaub Cottage in 1915. The

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Clubhouse saw completion on March 22, 1916. Men were admitted to the Clubhouse only on certain occasions when chaperones were present. Originally under the governance of the faculty, the building was also referred to as the Faculty Club as both student and faculty events were held here.

Women entered the Clubhouse through a sun parlor- "From the sun parlor we enter a large room with the biggest, most inviting fireplace imaginable. The room is finished in golden oak with high paneled walls and a rafter ceiling. This, I imagine, is where the girls will meet to talk over the affairs of the day and enjoy themselves generally" (*The Crucible*, October 22, 1915). In the upstairs rear portion of the building was a suite of rooms for the building's matron to occupy. The building included an upstairs balcony overlooking the main room; from here, "the matron may sit and sew or read and at the same time be able to keep her eye on the room below" (*The Crucible*, October 22, 1915). The downstairs rear portion of the building featured a wood-paneled dining room as well as a kitchen, a playroom, showers, and dressing rooms. A ballroom, called the Grotto, was also located in the basement.

The New Deal and the Colorado State College of Education

The campus of the Colorado State College of Education was dramatically transformed through New Deal programs. Through PWA financing, the College constructed many new buildings they would not have otherwise been able to finance. According to an article in *The Mirror*,

For several years committees composed of faculty members and students have wrestled with the problem of financing a building with all the facilities in it needed to satisfy the social desires of the student body. But with the Public Works Administration program offering forty-five per cent to such projects, the financial problem dwindled down to the point that definite plans for construction could be made and carried out (June 2, 1939).

In addition to the Student Union, the PWA financed the building of three new dorms on campus (Sabin Hall, Synder Hall, and Tobey-Kendal Hall) as well as a faculty housing unit and the expansion of the Library. The college hired a single architect, F.W. Ireland, Jr., for all of the PWA construction projects. This helped to create a unified appearance to the buildings erected during this period. Though constructed in a variety of styles, Ireland tied elements of a building's design to those surrounding it. Ireland designed the Student Union to harmonize with the buildings around it; "In outside appearance and design the Student Union harmonizes with the new library building and in color of exterior brick with Gunter Hall directly west of it" (*Greeley Tribune*, June 19, 1939).

Ireland also designed many other buildings on campus including additional units of the Faculty Clubhouse (1930, 1940, and 1947), Hadden Hall (1931), Hays Hall (1931), the Garden Theater (1940), Cross Hall (1947), and Frasier Hall (1954).

The Works Project Administration (WPA) also carried out projects on campus including landscaping improvements and a maintenance facility at Jackson Field. The National Youth Administration (NYA) provided jobs for college students. In 1939, 122 students were working for the NYA. Students were selected based on "need, character, and ability." Student jobs included working in the new Student Union, "becoming acquainted with the problems of organized recreation and the administration of student activity at a great college."

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New Deal Resources of Colorado's Eastern Plains MPS*The Clubhouse Becomes the Student Union*

By the 1930s, the clubhouse was under student control and seeing increased use as a result. In 1932, the building was opened to use by all students. The existing facility was no longer sufficient for student needs. Enrollment had been growing steadily from the 1910s to the 1930s. In 1911, the school had 538 students; by 1935, there were 1,545 students. The numbers of male students had also been increasing; in 1911 there were approximately nine women to every man. By 1935, there were just two women to every man. Summer term enrollment also increased dramatically with 2,377 students enrolling in 1935. In the early 1930s, *The Mirror* published many editorials presenting the pros and cons of expanding the Clubhouse. The majority of students wanted an addition but did not want student assessment fees to pay for it.

The college requested bids for construction and electrical contracts for the addition in the fall of 1936. The college had to reject the bids, however, since they all exceeded the funds available for the construction. A total of \$69,630 had been set aside for construction costs- the lowest bid was \$77,500. A total of \$81,225 was available for the new addition, but the remainder of the funds was budgeted for architect's fees, furniture, and other costs.

An article in the student paper in February 1938 announced that committees had formed to review construction plans and discuss financing options for the new Student Union. The design of the building was based on years of planning and an examination of several student union buildings in western states. Several methods of financing the building under consideration included student fees, alumni contributions, alumni loans, and selling bonds. No state funds were to be used for the construction. By this time the budget for the building had grown to \$90,000.

At a board meeting on May 2, 1938, the Trustees decided to investigate the possibility of applying for a PWA grant for the new Student Union. At their May 28th meeting, the Trustees resolved to pursue PWA funding. The Trustees received word that the PWA approved their application in August. The grant was to cover 45% of the anticipated project cost, not to exceed \$40,909.

New bids for the Student Union opened in October 1938. The building would be financed through \$50,969.39 in bonds and a grant of \$40,909 from the PWA. The college awarded Woehler and Force of Greeley the construction contract. Common labor was paid 60 cents/hour, semi-skilled labor 75 cents/hour, and skilled labor \$1.10/hour.

The new Student Union would "dwarf the present structure which is to be only a small part of the completed building" (*The Mirror*, September 26, 1938). The existing building was 8,536 square feet; the new addition would add 16,991 square feet. The goal of the college was to provide a facility that would satisfy students and create a "wholesome entertainment center where in the students could find a worthy use of their leisure time" (November 3, 1939). Construction of the Student Union began on November 5, 1938. In April 1939, the Trustees received bids for hardware, lighting fixtures, furniture, rugs, drapes, and other equipment. The Trustees realized \$8,000 in additional funds were needed and borrowed \$5,000 from the college credit union. Six \$500 income notes issued made up for the remainder. The college hoped to have the building completed by the summer, but a brick strike and weather delayed the construction. Work was rushed in order to get at least part of the building open for the use of summer students. The Bru-Inn opened in June with the rest of the building ready for the start of the fall quarter.

The management of the new Student Union incorporated under the control of a Board of Directors

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consisting of seven members: two faculty members, two student members, two alumni members, and one college trustee. Students were charged a \$1.50 student fee per quarter with \$1 of this going towards paying off the bond and the rest to building maintenance. The Student Union was also supported by room rentals and the Bru-Inn.

The opening of the new Student Union created quite a bit of excitement among students. The student paper described its completion as "climaxing years of dreaming and planning on the part of the Associated Students and the Colorado State College of Education" (June 2, 1939). When the Student Union opened in the fall of 1939, *The Mirror* wrote:

With the best of modern equipment and every facility for service and convenience the new Student Union can well boast being one of the most beautiful and serviceable student recreation centers of any college campus. With up-to-date facilities for entertainment the Student Union takes its place as the center of student activity and the nucleus of college life of the campus of Colorado State College of Education (September 26, 1939).

Price Hopkins, the manager of the new Student Union, published a message to students in *The Mirror*: "You are urged to make the Student Union your leisure time headquarters. It is your private club; a place to entertain your parents, friends or just relax" (September 26, 1939). The Student Union was open from 9am to 10pm Sunday through Thursday and from 9am to 12am on Friday and Saturday.

Many articles in *The Mirror* discussed the new features of the Student Union. The paper described the ballroom as "the finest dance floor in this region" and especially attractive during the summer since it was air-conditioned (June 7, 1939). The new ballroom, with a Steinway piano, provided 1800 more square feet of dancing room than the girls' gym that previously supplied space for school dances. The banquet room and lounge opened onto the ballroom, providing additional room for large events; modern folding doors divided the spaces. Upstairs was a rumpus room equipped with pool tables, ping pong tables, and game tables for playing bridge or chess. Downstairs, the grotto could accommodate banquets for up to 200 people. The building lounges were "furnished with luxurious rugs, restful couches and love seats." The Student Union featured many modern amenities, including a movie projector and an advanced sound system with eight speakers located throughout the building to broadcast announcements and music.

After the new addition opened, offices for the alumni secretary, business manager of the Student Union, and an equipment office were placed in the original building.

The Bru-Inn

Included within the Student Union was a student fountain room and store. The students selected the name Bru-Inn by taking part in a poll in May 1939. The Bru-Inn opened for business on June 15, 1939; the first part of the new Student Union to be completed. The Bru-Inn, located on the west side of the building where the Norton Theater is currently located, quickly became the center of campus social life. The walls of the Bru-Inn were finished in knotted cedar. Long wooden tables and benches were provided for seating. *The Mirror* wrote that "the true western spirit" was captured in the furnishings.

The Bru-Inn was open from 7:30am to 10:30pm Monday thru Thursday, from 7am to 12:30am Friday and Saturday, and from 2pm to 10:30pm on Sundays. Peak hours at the Bru-Inn were 11am and 4pm. By January 1940, the Bru-Inn was serving, on average, more than a 1,000 people every day. The

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student paper conducted a survey of what was selling at the Bru-Inn. Cherry cokes and frostys were the most popular drinks. Top food choices were chili, hamburgers, and grilled cheese. A student from the 1940s reported that "I survived college by spending time in the Bru-Inn with the 4 Cs: Coke, coffee, cigarettes, and cards" (UNC Archives).

The Bru-Inn was so popular that an outdoor seating area was added in the spring of 1940. Tables, parasols, and chairs were installed outside the entrance.

Enjoying the New Student Union

During the fall quarter of 1939, the new Student Union held 236 functions including dances, meetings, parties, clinics, luncheons, conventions, teas, movies, dinners, banquets, and forums. In the rumpus room, logs showed that students spent 4,458 hours playing ping pong and pool.

A selection of magazines was provided in the lounges. These included *American*, *Athletic Journal*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Esquire*, *Radio Guide*, *Readers Digest*, *Scholastic Coach*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Life*, *Look*, and *Newsweek*.

For Thanksgiving, a full program of events was planned in the new Student Union for those students remaining on campus. The Bru-Inn served a full turkey dinner for 50 cents per plate. Football games from colleges across the U.S. were broadcast in the lounge. The program also included dancing and game playing.

For the winter quarter, the Student Union planned a tournament series for ping pong and billiards to further interest in the recreational facilities of the new building. During the summer term, a regular dance band played for college dances held every Friday and Saturday night. Social hours occurred on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays during the summer.

End of the Student Union

In 1965, the University Center on the West Campus was completed, replacing many of the functions of the Student Union. The Student Union was renamed Gray Hall after the college's first president. The Bru-Inn closed in 1972. Use fell off after the construction of the West Campus, especially with the move of the Library to the new part of campus in 1972. Since then the old Student Union has held a variety of offices and activities. In the 1970s, it contained the Counseling Center, gymnastics, and Central Duplicating. In the late 1980s, the university police and parking offices moved into the building while the former Bru-Inn space now houses the Norton Theater.

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New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains MPS**BIBLIOGRAPHY**Archives of the University of Northern Colorado

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"Praise Is Given College NYA Activities," *The Mirror*, January 12, 1940.

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"Student Union Plans Tournament Series for Minor Sports," *The Mirror*, January 5, 1940.

"Student Union Recreational survey Shows Ping Pong Most Popular College Pastime," *The Mirror*, February 16, 1940.

"Student Union To Be Finished By Mid-Summer: Bru-Inn and Grotto To Be Opened June 15," *The Mirror*, June 2, 1939.

"Student Union To Hire Regular Dance Band For Summer Term," *The Mirror*, March 29, 1940.

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New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains MPS**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated parcel consists of the footprint of the building and 10 feet out in all directions.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated area includes the building and the immediate surroundings that were historically associated with the 1916 Clubhouse and 1939 PWA Student Union addition.

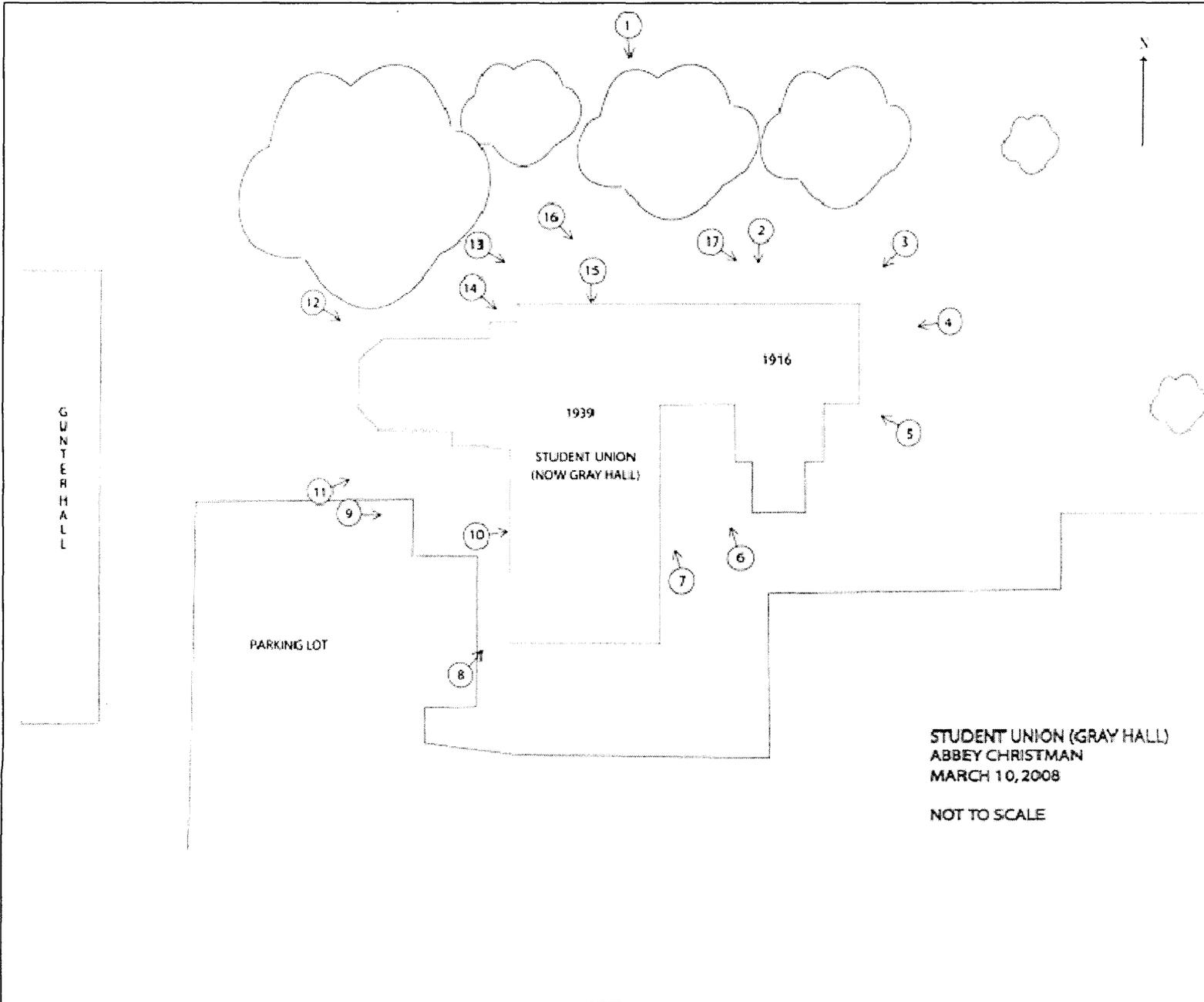
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Photo Views



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-23 except as noted:

Photographer: Abbey Christman
Date of Photographs: 10/3/2007- #16
11/16/2007- #1, 6, 14
3/10/2008- #2, 7-13, 15, 17-23

Digital tif files on CD submitted to National Register, Washington, D.C.
Photographs printed on HP Premium Photo Paper with HP 100 gray photo cartridge

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1)	View of Student Union- 1916 building on left and 1939 PWA addition on right. Facing south.
2)	View of 1916 building. Facing south.
3)	View of 1916 building. Facing southwest.
4)	View of 1916 building. Facing west.
5)	View of 1916 building and 1998 rear elevator addition. Facing northwest.
6)	View of 1916 building with 1998 elevator addition (right) and 1939 PWA addition (left). Facing northwest.
7)	View of ballroom section of 1939 PWA addition. Facing northwest.
8)	View of ballroom section of 1939 PWA addition. Facing northeast.
9)	View of Bru-Inn and ballroom sections of 1939 PWA addition. Facing east.
10)	Detail of decorative brickwork on 1939 PWA addition. Facing east.
11)	View of Bru-Inn and ballroom sections of 1939 PWA addition. Facing northeast.
12)	View of 1939 PWA addition including Bru-Inn section. Facing southeast.
13)	View of 1939 PWA addition. Facing southeast.
14)	Detail of entrance on north side of 1939 PWA addition. Facing southeast.
15)	Detail of casement windows and decorative brickwork on north side of 1939 PWA addition. Facing south.
16)	View of Student Union- 1916 building on left and 1939 PWA addition on right. Facing southeast.
17)	View of 1916 building. Facing southeast.
18)	Interior view of fireplace in 1916 building. Facing northeast.
19)	Interior view of balcony in 1916 building. Facing southwest.
20)	Interior view of main room of 1916 building from the balcony showing the ceiling beams. Facing north.
21)	Interior view of dining room in 1916 building. Facing north.
22)	Interior view of ballroom in 1939 PWA addition. Facing southeast.
23)	Interior view of classroom in 1939 PWA addition. Facing north.

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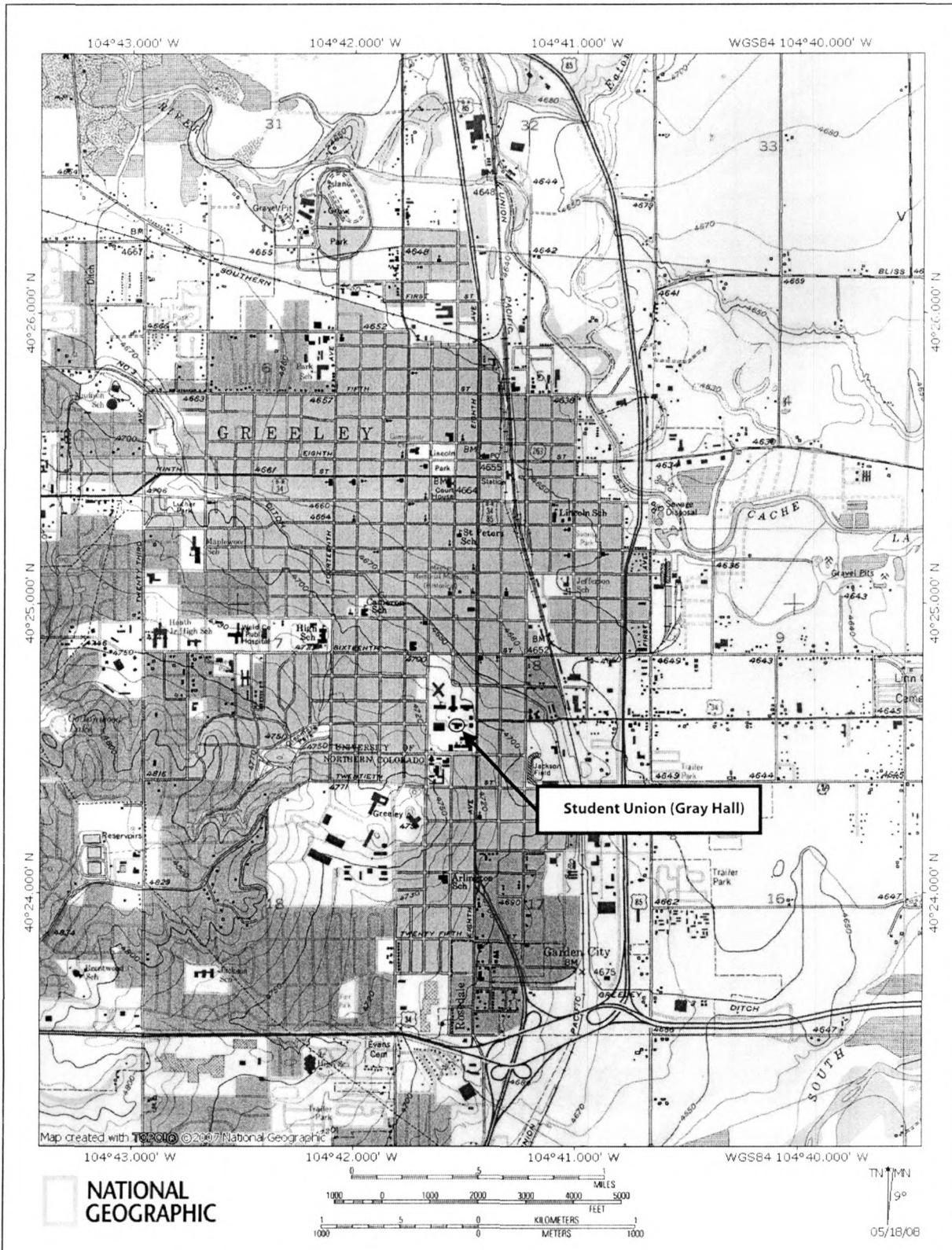
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Greeley Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 526145E / 4473065N
PLSS: 6th PM, T5N, R65W, Sec. 8
NE¼, NE¼, SW¼, SW¼
Elevation: 4710 feet



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC

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All of the following are from the University Archives, James A. Michener Library, University of Northern Colorado

Photo No.	Photographic Information
H1	"Women's Club House—The Scene of Many Revelries" from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> (the yearbook of the Colorado State Teacher's College), 1922
H2	"The Clubhouse" from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1919
H3	Story Teller's League meeting in the Clubhouse, from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1921
H4	Student Union, from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1940
H5	Student Union, from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1946
H6	Bru-Inn, from <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1947
H7	Bru-Inn, undated photo from Bru-Inn file
H8	Students relaxing in the Student Union, from the <i>Cache La Poudre</i> , 1947

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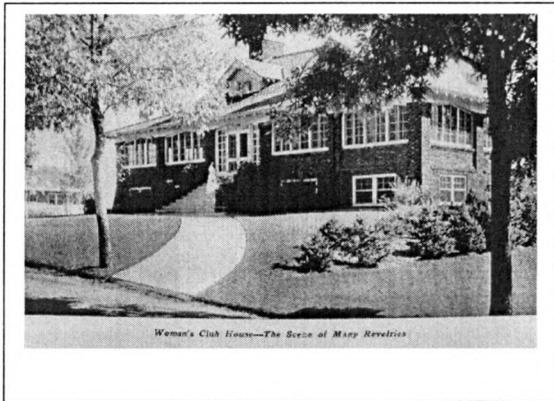


Photo H1- Women's Club House—
The Scene of Many Revelries”
from *Cache La Poudre*, 1922

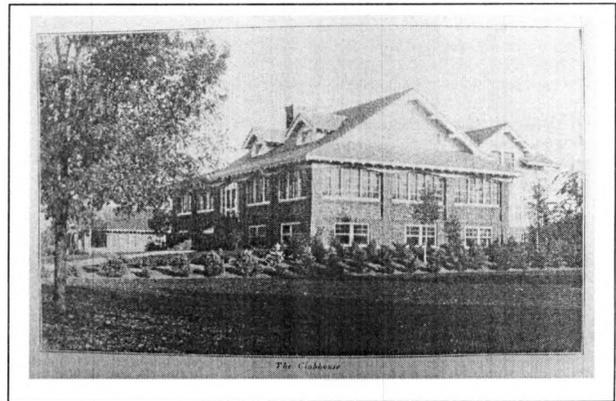


Photo H2- “The Clubhouse”
from *Cache La Poudre*, 1919



Photo H3- Story Teller's League
meeting in the Clubhouse, from
Cache La Poudre, 1921

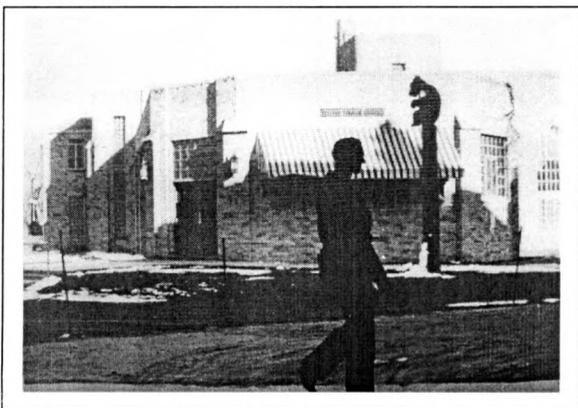


Photo H4- Student Union, from
Cache La Poudre, 1940

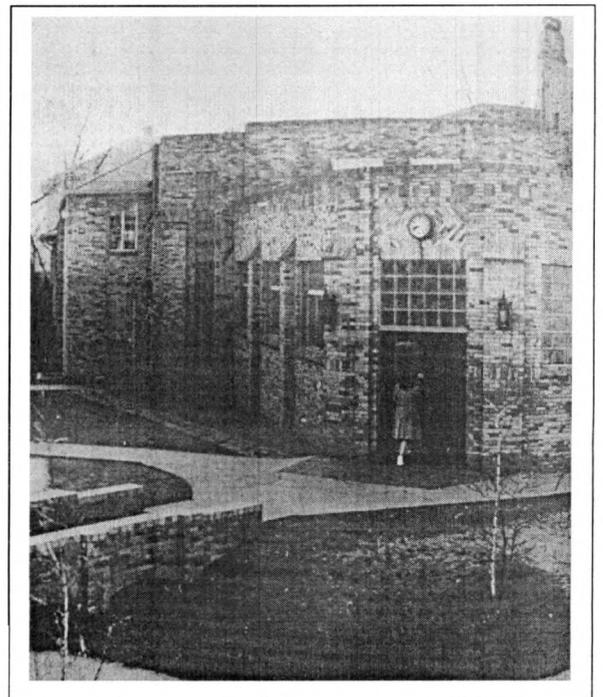


Photo H5- Student Union,
from *Cache La Poudre*, 1946

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Photo H6- Bru-Inn, from
Cache La Poudre, 1947



Photo H7- Bru-Inn, undated



Photo H8- Students relaxing in
the Student Union, from the
Cache La Poudre, 1947