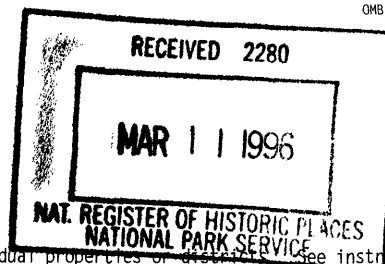


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Carlson Hall
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number (approx.) 369 South University Street N/A not for publication
city or town Salt Lake City N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84112

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.)

W. M. A. 3/6/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
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 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:)

Edson R. Beall 4.12.96
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Entered in the
National Register

Carlson Hall
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and 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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources (1985)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: education-related housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK

roof TILE
other CAST STONE (trim, windows, cornice, portico)

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Carlson Hall
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1938-46

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ASHTON & EVANS, Architect

PAUL PAULSEN, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University (Univ. of Utah)
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Carlson Hall
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/8/1/6/0 4/5/1/2/4/1/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A rectangular parcel 250' X 150' (NS/EW) centered around Carlson Hall, whose western boundary is 15 feet east of the stone retaining wall on the east side of University Street and whose southern boundary 15 feet north of the sidewalk on the north side of 400 South street. The parcel is located in the southwest corner of the University of Utah campus and at the northeast corner of the intersection of University Street and 400 South street. There are no other buildings on the property.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property on which the building has always been located and excludes adjacent buildings and structures.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine A. Siegel

organization N/A date January 1995

street & number 167 K Street telephone (801) 355-9181

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

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/or 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

name University of Utah

street & number N/A telephone (801) 581-7200

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84112

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.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

Carlson Hall, built in 1937-38, is a three-story brick Italian Renaissance Revival women's residence hall based on an "L"-shaped plan. There is a fourth-story penthouse mechanical room at the northwest corner, and a single-story extension to the north. The walls are of red brick, and the foundation, window frames, rear door frames, front portico, beltcourses, ornamental balustrades, and cornice with modillions are of a light cast stone. With the exception of the flat roof of the extension, the building has a low-pitched hip roof. The building underwent minor interior alterations in 1971 when the bedrooms were converted to offices, the dining room to a lecture hall, and the kitchen and library into seminar rooms. The roof was retiled c. 1985, but is almost a match to the original. Window-mounted single-room cooling units were added on the exterior, probably in the 1970s or '80s. Overall, the building retains a high degree of its original integrity and is in excellent condition.

Carlson Hall is located on the northeast corner of University Street and 400 South, on a lot of less than one acre, at the southwest edge of the University of Utah campus in Salt Lake City. There are no outbuildings. Fronting west onto University Street, Carlson Hall is surrounded by a mature trees and situated at the top of a sloping lawn. At the sidewalk level is a WPA-funded stone retaining wall which runs from 400 South, in front of Carlson Hall, and extends north along University Street to 100 South. Two sets of stairs lead from the sidewalk toward the building and come together to form a single path and stairs to the front entrance.

Although the building is based on an "L"-shaped plan, it is visible only from the rear. The front (west) elevation is symmetrical. At the landing of a short flight of granite steps, a cast stone portico, topped with a wrought iron balcony, leads to the recessed front entry. The iron work is repeated in the front railings as well as decorative iron window grate on the fixed transom above the single-light wood double doors. Four vertical metal sash divided-light windows are located on either side of the portico on the main level. Portion of basement windows are visible in the wells below each of these. The second and third stories have nine windows each. The metal sash divided-light windows of all four stories are framed in cast stone and vertically aligned. Above the second story windows, a wide stone beltcourse continues around the entire building. A narrower stringcourse is located just below the third-story windows. Seemingly attached to this stringcourse, and beneath each of the third-story windows on the facade, are individual cast stone balustrades. The tops of the third-story windows intersect with the wide fascia, and above, the cast stone cornice features decorative modillions. The low-pitched-hip roof is red tile, and the copper drip edge has aged to a contrasting verdigris finish. The rear cast stone-framed single-light metal door is centered on the east facade. The "L" projects east just north of this door and is accessed by another single-light metal door.

The fourth-story penthouse, located at the east of this wing, also has a hip roof. The third-story cornice is continued on the penthouse, and a wide stone beltcourse is below the roof line. Two brick chimneys, trimmed in cast stone, are located on the north elevation, one at the east end, one near the west. The south elevation is indented from both the west and the east. The beltcourses, balustrade, cornice and window design match the front, but the basement and first two stories have two windows each while the third story features three.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Like the main building, the single-story north extension has a stone foundation. The center of the west elevation is recessed and divided into thirds with four vertical stone bands that connect the foundation with a beltcourse. A window is in each section, though the center frame was bricked in at construction. A porthole window is on either side of the recessed area. Two windows are on the north, and all are of the same type as the rest of the building. The brick walls extend above the flat roof, and a decorative stone balustrade is incorporated above the west windows. The entrance into the extension is from a single-light metal door on the east. The interior entrance from the dining room has been covered.

The interior was originally divided into common areas and residents' rooms, and remains so except that the bedrooms are now offices. The basement has exposed acoustic tile ceilings and a concrete floor. What are now offices once held laundry facilities, a sewing room, and a trunk room. Part of the recreation area has been enclosed and is used for storage; the rest has been converted to office space.

On the main floor, an infirmary, house mother's quarters, dorm rooms, and library were located to the right (south) of the front entry. The office, dining room, kitchen, reception and living room were to the left (north). In 1971, the infirmary, dorm rooms, house mother's quarters, reception room, and office were made into faculty offices. At that time the dining room was converted to lecture hall. The wainscoting was removed, a small raised platform was built at the north end of the room, and the door into the north extension (kitchen) was covered. The original coffered ceiling was kept intact, though the hanging light fixtures were replaced with indirect lighting. At the same time, the library was made into a seminar room. The only alteration was removal of a built-in bookcase. Dentil-edged crown molding has been retained; exposed wood beams were added to the ceiling, possibly during an earlier 1966 remodel with a Medieval theme. Also during the 1966 remodel, wall-to-wall carpet replaced the exposed parquet floor in the dining room, library, and living room though the walnut baseboards remained. The original classical motif used throughout the living room includes gold-tinted acanthus-pattered crown molding and entrance pilasters, as well as a marble fireplace with carved walnut mantel. A large centrally-hung chandelier was added in 1966.

The former living quarters are located on the second and third floors. The average room is 13 x 17 feet and features two early American-style built-in closets, a cosmetics cupboard and shelves constructed of dark-stained birch. Although these rooms were converted to faculty offices in 1971, most retain some or all of these features. The second and third stories have a kitchenette in the northwest corner. The hardware used on the cabinetry is the same geometrically-inspired pattern as on the building's interior handrails. The third floor seminar room was originally a solarium. Located at the south end of the building, it has east, south, and west windows. Although bathing areas have been replaced with offices, the original marble and chrome bathrooms are still largely intact. A freight elevator, which runs from the basement to the third story, is located in the "L" wing.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Narrative Statement of Significance

Carlson Hall, built in 1937-38, is historically significant as the first women's residence hall at the University of Utah as well as the first dormitory built on the university campus. It was the result of a three-decade long struggle to have a women's dormitory constructed. The building served as a women's residence hall as well as social center for female university students for 33 years. Carlson Hall is one of only two historic women's residence halls built in Utah. The building also represents part of a national trend, from the teens through the 1930s, to provide better opportunities for women in higher education. Carlson Hall is also significant as a federally funded public works project. It was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) which, along with several other New Deal programs, provided much-needed jobs during the Depression through construction projects such as this. Virtually all of the public buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s were built under federal programs. Over 240 buildings were constructed statewide, and four were built on the University of Utah campus. (A 1985 thematic nomination of Public Works Buildings documents the significance of this important phase of Utah and U.S. history.)

From the time the University of Utah moved to its permanent campus in 1900, there was concern about the lack of housing for students from out of the Salt Lake area and out of state. The need for adequate, safe women's housing was a national issue, as well as a local one. Responding to the growing number of female students, the university hired its first Dean of Women, Lucy M. Van Cott, in 1907. Her responsibilities included supervision of female students, helping them find university-approved lodging as well as employment (for pay or in exchange for room and board). The *Utah Chronicle* reported that acceptable boarding places were difficult to find and "many good places prefer male boarders."¹

In December 1911, Dean Van Cott attended a national conference of the Deans of Women in Chicago at which the "gathering voted unanimously for two things: Dormitories on the college campus and student government."² Van Cott pressed continuously for a women's dormitory throughout her 25-year tenure. In 1912, she and Mrs. W.W. Riter, whose husband was a member of the Board of Regents, rented a house at 1333 East 400 South to be used as a small dormitory. Known as both the Riter Dormitory and the experimental dormitory, the off-campus building was controlled by the university and supervised by a house mother. After remodeling and refurnishing, rooms were rented to twelve women.³ The Riter Dormitory was in operation only until 1915.

¹"Girls Dormitory on Campus One of Urgent Needs of University," *Utah Chronicle*, v. 21 no. 31, January 20, 1913, p. 1.

²"Idea Proposed at Convention May Be Introduced Here," *The Chronicle*, v. 20 no. 17, January 29, 1912, p. 3.

³"Riter Dormitory Latest Acquisition for U of U Girls," *Utah Chronicle*, v. 21 no. 3, September 26, 1912, p. 1.

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Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Housing was difficult for male students as well. In 1912, the Episcopal Church of Salt Lake received a gift for the construction of the Emery Memorial House. Located at the northwest corner of 200 South and University Street, the Emery Memorial House opened in early 1914 for thirty male students.⁴ It was used as a training center during World War I and as a youth center in the 1930s. The Catholic Church took over the building in 1947, which has continued to use it to the present as a religious and social center.⁵ The building was extensively remodeled in 1985-86 and is no longer eligible for National Register consideration.

The Utah Federation of Women's Clubs also was involved in the fight to build a women's residence hall. They lobbied the Utah Legislature in favor of a bill which would have approved funding its construction, but it was defeated in 1913. Little progress was made for a dormitory after that due to World War I and the ensuing recession.

George Thomas, who assumed the presidency of the University of Utah in 1921, actively pursued construction of a women's dormitory. Throughout the 1920s, Thomas sent letters to colleges and universities across the country inquiring about the construction, funding, size, and maintenance of their dormitories.⁶

By the 1926-27 academic year there were 1,311 women registered at the university; 488 were not from Salt Lake City. These statistics were part of a Women's Legislative Committee report to the 1927 Utah Legislature entitled "A Girls' Dormitory, Why?" The committee pointed out that dormitory living meant better scholarship, health, school spirit, "higher ideals of citizenship and right living...[and] a democracy of spirit among the rich students and the poor students." In addition, the committee suggested that the university was losing financial gifts from wealthy Utahns who were forced to send their daughters to out-of-state universities.⁷ Statistics in the report showed that 35 state universities, a state college, an agricultural college, and Cornell University all had at least one women's dormitory.

At a February 1927 meeting, the Board of Regents of the University of Utah carried a motion to approve a Senate bill "providing means for the erection of a Women's dormitory...if it can be had without burdening the University of Utah."⁸ The bill failed, but the next year the Board of Regents sponsored a Dormitory Questionnaire which asked: "If dormitory facilities under university control were available on or near campus, furnishing board and room from \$30.00 to \$37.50 per month,

⁴"Emery Dormitory Nearing Completion," *Utah Chronicle*, v. 22 no. 24, December 8, 1913, p. 4.

⁵Historic site files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

⁶Copies of these and related letters are in "Presidential Papers: George Thomas," Acc. 17-13-31, 17-35-16, and 17-50-15, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

⁷Presidential Papers: George Thomas, Acc. 17, Box 35, Folder 16, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

⁸Board of Regents, Acc. 30, Box 2, Folder 16, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

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Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

would you desire to obtain a place in the dormitory?"⁹ Of the 896 respondents, 117 answered yes.¹⁰ However, beginning in 1931, the Depression forced the Legislature to reduce appropriations to the university, making no provision for expansion or erection of new buildings.¹¹

In 1934 the university received the residual of the Mary P. Carlson estate, appraised at the time at over \$121,000.¹² The money was to be used as the Board of Regents saw fit, but Mary Carlson requested that any building erected be named in memory of her husband August W. Carlson, a former regent. The bequest on its own was not enough to construct a new building so President Thomas suggested that the state try to get the federal government to participate in constructing a women's dormitory. The state would be responsible for 55% and the federal government 45%. Thomas' feeling was that "for over twenty-five years the women of the state have been agitating for a dormitory or what may be called a 'woman's building'."¹³ Ultimately the Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided the additional \$90,000 and construction of Carlson Hall proceeded under Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Project No. Utah 1045-2-D.

Federal public works programs in the 1930s were very important in Utah, which was one of the states most severely affected by the Great Depression. In 1933, Utah had an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was ninth among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah, including county courthouses, city halls, fire stations, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others, were built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA), and almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government.

Carlson Hall was one of two women's dormitories built on college campuses in Utah by the WPA. The 1936-37 Women's Residence Hall at the Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Presidential Papers: George Thomas, Acc. 17, Box 50, Folder 15, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

¹¹Ralph V. Chamberlin, *The University of Utah: A History of Its First Hundred Years, 1850 to 1950* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1960), p. 414.

¹²Ibid., p. 425.

¹³Presidential Papers: George Thomas, Acc. 17, Box 78, Folder 22, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

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Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

University) was also a WPA. building.¹⁴ Carlson Hall and the Women's Residence Hall are the only historic women's residence halls built in the state of Utah. The first men's dormitory, Balliff Hall, was built on the University of Utah campus in 1954. The second women's building, Van Cott Hall, was constructed in 1963. Thus, Carlson Hall is the only dormitory from the historic period on the University of Utah campus.

Paul Paulsen was selected as the builder for Carlson Hall, and the local firm of Ashton and Evans was chosen as architect. Prior to their 1923 partnership, Raymond J. Ashton worked as a draftsman and architect, and Raymond L. Evans was an employee of the well-known Utah architecture firm of Ware and Treganza. Ashton and Evans also designed Gardner Hall on the University of Utah campus, and the W.P.A.-funded George Thomas Library (now the Utah Museum of Natural History), Field House at the University of Utah and Utah State Agricultural College Field House, as well as the Utah State Prison located at Point of the Mountain.¹⁵ Ashton was extensively involved in state and national AIA affairs, serving two terms as national president beginning in 1943, the first and only Utah architect to achieve that distinction.¹⁶

Upon its completion in 1938 Carlson Hall became the anchor of the university's southwest boundary. A much larger facility was envisioned, of which this was only one quadrant, but the other sections were never built. The first group of women moved in for autumn quarter 1938. The Board of Regents set rates for room and board at \$30.50/month for a double room, and \$34.50 for a single. This included three daily meals and housekeeping.¹⁷ The interior was designed in the early American style. When not studying, the women played piano, listened to the radio or sat by the fire in the formal living room. The furniture was moved out of the way when dances were held.¹⁸ Playing shuffleboard or ping pong in the basement were also common pastimes.¹⁹ Men were allowed only in the common areas, never in the bedrooms. Carlson Hall was specifically designated for freshman women from out of the Salt Lake City area. To avoid the forming of cliques, no sororities were allowed in the hall. A strict curfew was enforced to maintain a proper home environment. For every 15 minutes a resident exceeded curfew she was "campused" one night the next weekend. The curfew was still in place, though slightly modified, until well into the

¹⁴"Women's Residence Hall" National Register Nomination form, Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁵"Ashton and Evans," Architects File, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.

¹⁶"Raymond J. Ashton... 'Each Plays a Part'" Salt Lake Tribune, Nov. 18, 1956.

¹⁷Board of Regents, Acc. 30, Box 2, Folder 16, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

¹⁸Ibid., Acc. 30, Box 15, Folder 10.

¹⁹"Dorm Life: Carlson Hall," University of Utah photograph collections, Manuscripts Division, Special Collections, University of Utah Marriott Library, Salt Lake City.

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Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

1960s.²⁰ Although the women of Carlson Hall lived in a fairly controlled environment, residents felt the accommodations were good, the food was excellent and the social life, even better.²¹

Though Carlson Hall's period of significance extends only to 1946 (due to the 50-year rule for National Register significance), it served as a women's residence hall and social center until 1971, a total of thirty-three years. In 1971, the bedrooms were converted into faculty offices and the kitchen, dining room, library, and solarium became classrooms. The building now houses the History and Ethnic Studies departments and the Tanner Humanities Center. It also provides additional classroom space for the adjacent Law School.

___ See continuation sheet

²⁰There were ongoing discussions of the curfew issue. See *Utah Chronicle* v. 78 nos. 36, 41, 46, and 50.

²¹Knight, Eleanor Siebach, 1945 resident of Carlson Hall, personal interview, November 6, 1995.

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Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

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- "Dean of Women Asks Dormitories," Utah Chronicle, v. 34 no. 3, October 6, 1925.
- "Dorm Bill Considered," and "Dorm Bill on the Way," Utah Chronicle v. 21 nos. 33 and 36, January 30 and February 14, 1913.
- "Dorm to Return to Normal," The Daily Utah Chronicle, v. 76 no. 82, February 10, 1967.
- "Dormitory Important to Girls in College," Utah Chronicle, v. 35 no. 38, February 18, 1927.
- "Emery Dormitory Nearing Completion," Utah Chronicle, v. 22 no. 24, December 8, 1913.
- "Girls Dormitory on Campus One of Urgent Needs of University," Utah Chronicle, v. 21 no. 31, January 20, 1913.
- Knight, Eleanor Siebach, resident of Carlson Hall 1945, interview by Catherine A. Siegel, November 6, 1995.
- Presidential Papers: George Thomas, Acc. 17-13-31, Acc. 17-35-16, Acc. 17-43-9, Acc. 17-50-15, University of Utah Archives, Salt Lake City.

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Section No. 9 Page 9

Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

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Utonian, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, 1940.

Van Cott, Lucy May, Acc. 717, Manuscripts Division, Special Collections, University of Utah
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Office, Salt Lake City.

Reactions to curfew issue, The Daily Utah Chronicle, v. 78 nos. 36, 41, 46, and 50, 1965.

___ See continuation sheet

Carlson Hall
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/8/1/6/0 4/5/1/2/4/1/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A rectangular parcel 250' X 150' (NS/EW) centered around Carlson Hall, whose western boundary is 15 feet east of the stone retaining wall on the east side of University Street and whose southern boundary 15 feet north of the sidewalk on the north side of 400 South street. The parcel is located in the southwest corner of the University of Utah campus and at the northeast corner of the intersection of University Street and 400 South street. There are no other buildings on the property.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property on which the building has always been located and excludes adjacent buildings and structures.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine A. Siegel; Stephanie Turner

organization University of Utah date January 1996

street & number Graduate School of Architecture telephone --

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84112

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/or 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

name University of Utah

street & number N/A telephone (801) 581-7200

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84112

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Carlson Hall, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Common Photo Label Information

1. Carlson Hall
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Catherine A. Siegel
4. Date: December 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

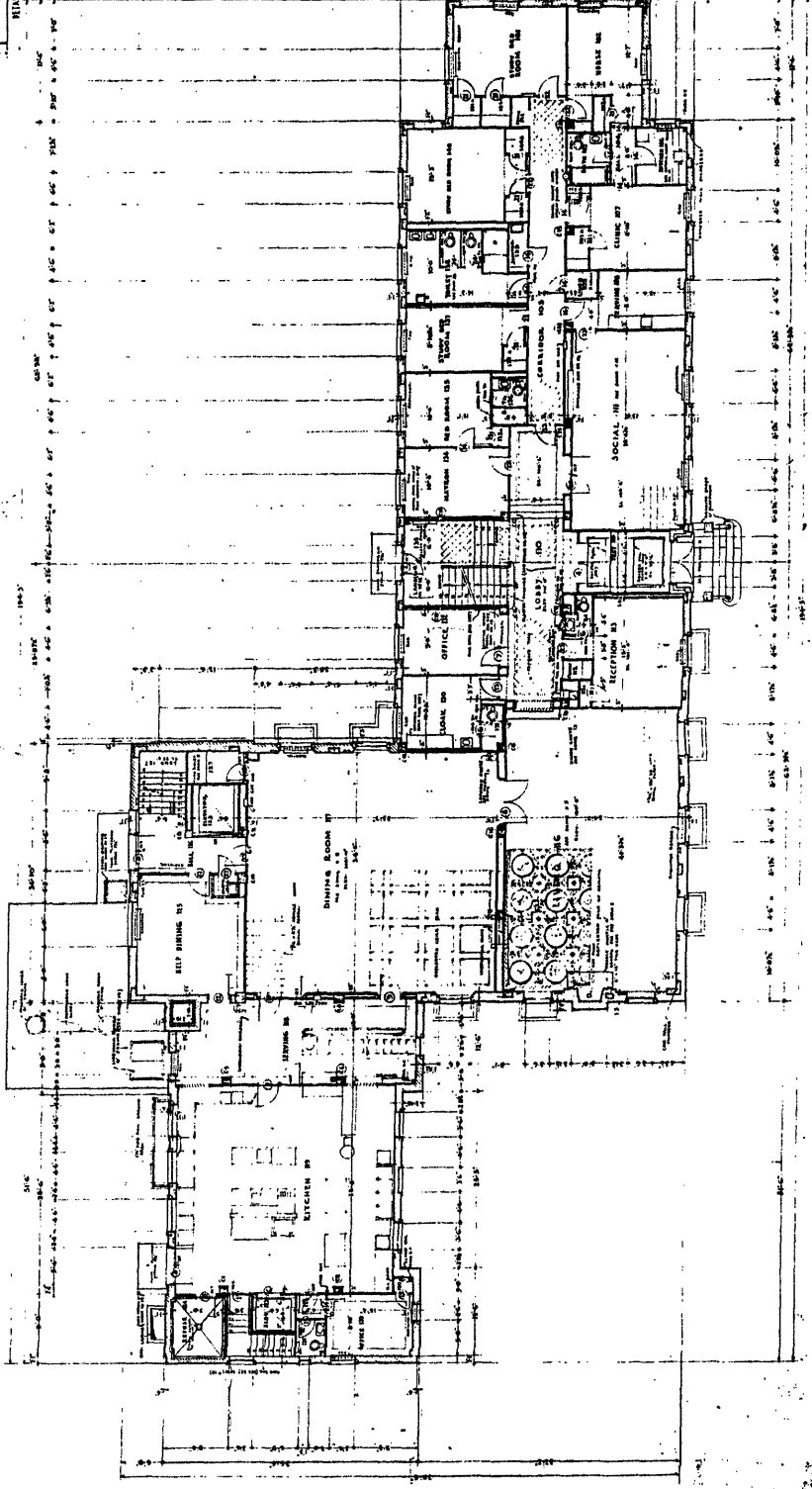
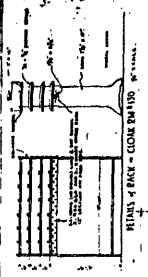
Photo No. 3

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4

Historic Photo Label Information

1. Carlson Hall
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: unknown
6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

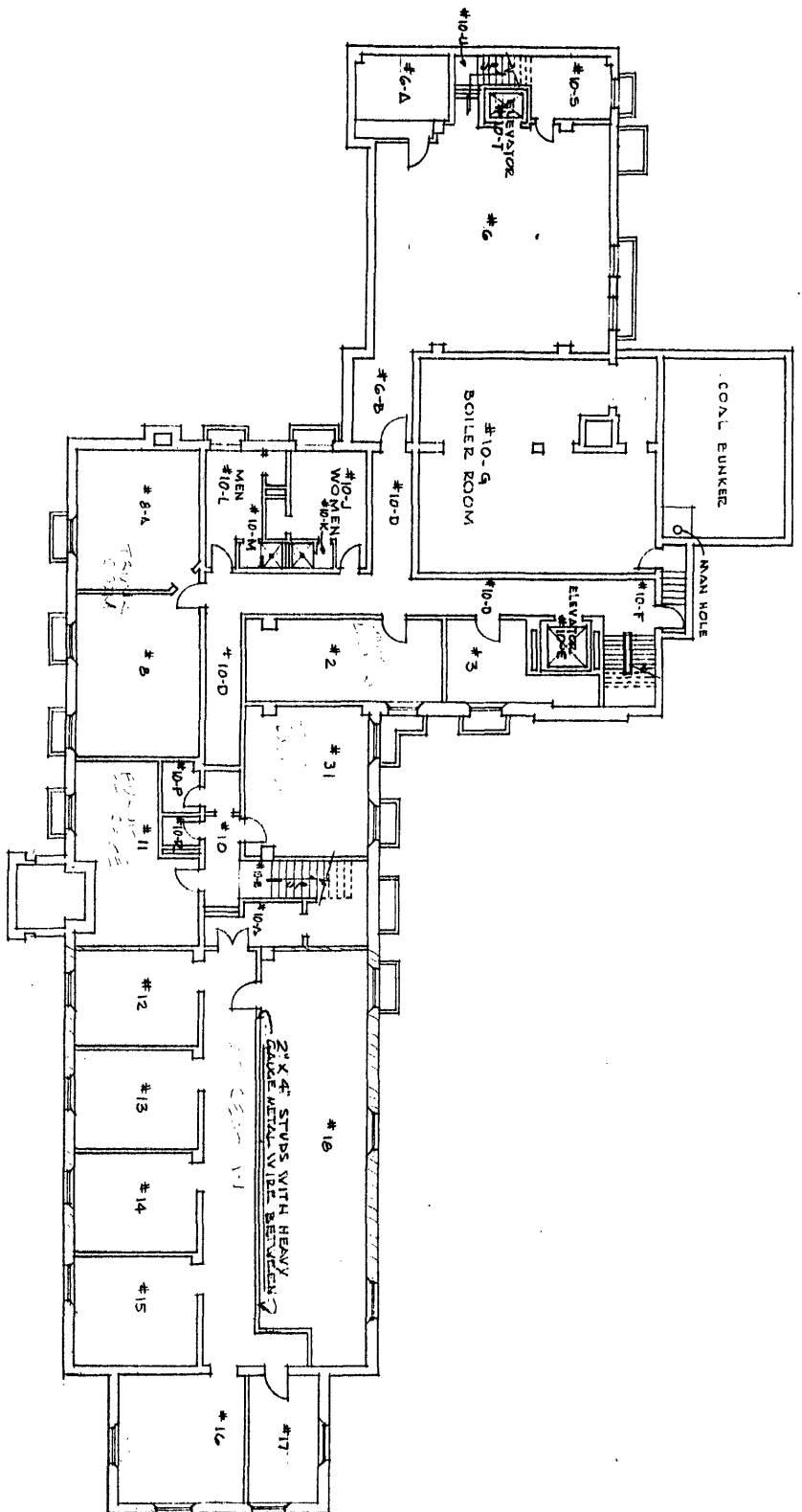


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTES:
 1. ALL WORK TO BE ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS.
 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ACCESS TO ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AT ALL TIMES.
 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENT AT ALL TIMES.
 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL RECORDS OF THE WORK.
 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL RECORDS OF THE WORK.
 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

GILLY LABORATORY
 WOMEN'S DEFENSE
 UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING
 STANLEY, WYOMING
 ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS
 200 N. GARDEN ST.
 CHELSEA, MASS.

DATE: 11.1.38
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 APPROVED BY: [Signature]



FIRST LEVEL PLAN-031
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

date	revisions	date	revisions	date	revisions	date	revisions	sq.ft. area
Nov., 1983								
KROLL date Nov., 1983 scale 1/16" = 1'-0"								
Building CARLSON Hall building no. 031 sheet no. 1 of 4								
space utilization survey								
university of utah facilities planning and construction								