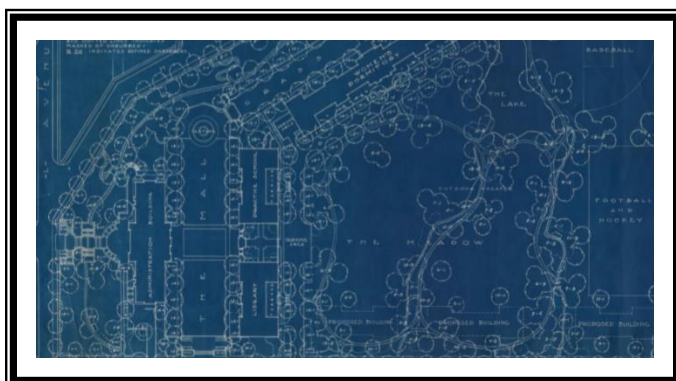


EOU SURVEY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION



COMPLETED FOR

EASTERN OREGON UNIVERSITY

BY

PRESERVATION SOLUTIONS LLC

AUGUST 2018

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Eastern Oregon University (EOU) closed Hunt Hall in 2014 after which its demolition was an integral part of a new landscape plan for the north part of campus. The building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2016 and as such, per Oregon state law, interested parties and the public were involved in the project review and mitigation process.

This process included engagement with the public, the campus community, and local historical society, as well as consultation with Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Restore Oregon, EOU, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). SHPO and EOU signed an MOU in Spring 2017 with stipulations including an intensive-level documentation report of Hunt Hall, as well as a Reconnaissance-Level Survey (RLS) of the whole campus, among other stipulations including building materials salvage, online and onsite interpretation, and so forth.

The objective of the RLS was to direct mitigation activities toward much-needed baseline documentation of campus resources. Though the Administration Building (aka Inlow Hall) is National Register listed, and the adjacent Grand Staircase has received attention by means of a Restore Oregon Most Endangered grant (2016), prior to this effort, no other buildings on the EOU campus had been surveyed.

METHODOLOGY

The EOU Survey included reconnaissance-level and intensive-level documentation components – RLS of twenty-seven buildings campus-wide and ILS of one building (Hunt Hall). The study area was defined as the boundaries of the EOU campus, including all buildings historic and nonhistoric. The campus is generally bounded by L Avenue to the north, 12th Street to the east, Gekeler Lane to the south, and 6th Street to the west. The boundaries encompass the original 1929 core of the campus, as well as all later expansions into the late twentieth century.

Preliminary research included gathering of all existing documentation on file with SHPO and EOU, as well as compilation of parcel maps and county tax assessor data. Online pre-field research included sources such as the Library of Congress American Memory collection and Mid-Century Public Library's Sanborn Fire Insurance map collection. Local research primarily took place at the Union County Assessor, as well as EOU's Pierce Library and Facilities Management Department. Architectural Historian, Sarah J. Martin, M.A., conducted research and compiled the historical overview. Preservation Solutions LLC (PSLLC) owner/architectural historian, Kerry Davis, M.S., functioned as project manager, completing all aspects of field survey, database management, eligibility assessment, and report compilation.

The project was completed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification, the latest "Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Surveys in Oregon" (2011) provided by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Field data collection took place in May 2017. All data and photographs were entered into the Oregon Historic Sites Database, from which the attached property list and statistical reports were generated. All draft materials – database, report, photographs – were submitted on June 30, 2018. Revised final materials were submitted to SHPO in August 2018.

BOUNDARY EXPLANATION & SETTING

The survey area boundaries correspond to the limits of the EOU Campus. The irregularly shaped area spans about 108 acres. (See map below in Appendix A.) The survey area is characterized by early twentieth through early twenty-first century institutional development across relatively flat terrain. Education-related buildings a executed in a diverse mixture of architectural styles dominate the campus, with designed landscape elements – open lawn, planned trees, curvilinear paved paths, free-standing sculpture, historic lamp posts, and so forth – interspersed among classroom, administrative, library, dormitory, and supporting (facilities and the like) buildings. Narrow asphalt-paved lanes, concrete curbs, paved parking areas, and concrete sidewalks characterize the vehicular circulation across campus.

The concentration of buildings is at the north end of campus, while the south end is dominated by recreational-related areas dedicated to football, baseball, track, and softball. These areas feature open playing fields and support buildings including a stadium (#10), concession stand (#20), tennis courts, baseball and softball backstops and dugouts, and so forth. Though not originally part of the EOU campus, since 1959, two purpose-built single-family dwellings along the west edge of campus (1201 and 1202 L Avenue) have been absorbed into the campus and EOU ownership since their original early to mid-twentieth century construction. Though surrounded by campus property on three sides, the two purpose-built single-family dwellings at 1202 and 1208 E Avenue are privately owned and not part of the EOU campus.

The vast majority of EOU-owned campus buildings have no separate parcel lines and also have no typical street addresses. As such for the purposes of this survey, buildings are numbered by their EOU Facilities Management building number. It should be noted these buildings are also known locally by students and staff by the building name.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Situated in the Grande Ronde Valley of northeast Oregon, the Eastern Oregon University (EOU) campus occupies 108 acres in La Grande, Union County. The community of La Grande, which traces its roots to the mid-nineteenth century when the Oregon Trail brought immigrants through the area, was well established when EOU opened as Eastern Oregon Normal School in 1929. The institution began as a two-year teachers' college, served as a military training center during World War II, and later offered four-year and master's degrees in various fields of study. The campus began on the bench south of and overlooking the downtown business district as a single building, **Inlow Hall** (#01;1929), and grew as its institutional mission evolved. Today, the campus includes twenty-seven buildings with dates of construction from each decade since the 1910s.¹

Note: EOU as an institution has been known under five different names through the years: Eastern Oregon Normal School (EONS), 1929-1939; Eastern Oregon College of Education (EOCE), 1939-1956; Eastern Oregon College (EOC), 1956-1973; Eastern Oregon State College (EOSC), 1973-1997; and Eastern Oregon University (EOU), 1997 to the present. For the purposes of consistency and clarity in this document, EOU has been used throughout, unless otherwise noted.

Community Context

Located east of the Cascade Mountains in northeast Oregon, La Grande (2016 pop. 13,229) developed along an important transportation route for both Native Americans and early Euro-American traders and settlers. The Grande Ronde Valley first served Native American populations of the southern Columbia Plateau as a transportation route and gathering area, followed by early nineteenth-century traders who established a wagon route known as the Oregon Trail. During its heyday, from the mid-1840s to 1869, the route carried wagon trains of immigrants westward, connecting points along the Missouri River in Iowa and Missouri with Oregon's Willamette Valley and Pacific coastline. Those making it to Oregon, passed through the Grande Ronde Valley in the shadow of the Blue Mountains.

The valley's earliest immigrant settlers arrived on the eve of the American Civil War, as Oregon Territory entered the Union in 1859, and included the families of Benjamin Brown, S. M. Black, William McCauley, E. C. Crane, William Chaffin, R. Alexander, Richard and William Marks, Job Fisher, and Daniel Chaplin.² By the early 1860s, their settlements developed into communities, the first two being La Grande and Union.³ Chaplin settled in the valley, purchasing land in Sections 7 and 8, Township 3S, Range 38E, part of which would be platted as the original town site of La Grande (Figure 1).⁴ The old route of the Oregon Trail passed through Chaplin's new settlement, generally following the present-day path of Foothill-Ladd Canyon Road to Gekeler Lane and then along B Avenue to its end.⁵

¹ The 1910s construction date should not be misconstrued as campus-driven development. The earliest building on campus is the c.1915 Beatty House which did not come into campus use or ownership until sometime after 1959.

² *An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties*, (Spokane, WA: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1902), 139.

³ Rebecca Hartman, "La Grande," Oregon Historical Society, *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, 2018. Accessed online March 28, 2018: https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/la_grande/#.WrwD-5ch02w

⁴ *Land Patent Records for Section 8, Township 3S, Range 38E*, General Land Office Records, Bureau of Land Management. Accessed online March 30, 2018: <https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0>.

⁵ Donna Hartmans, et al., "The La Grande Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2001, section 8, page 2.

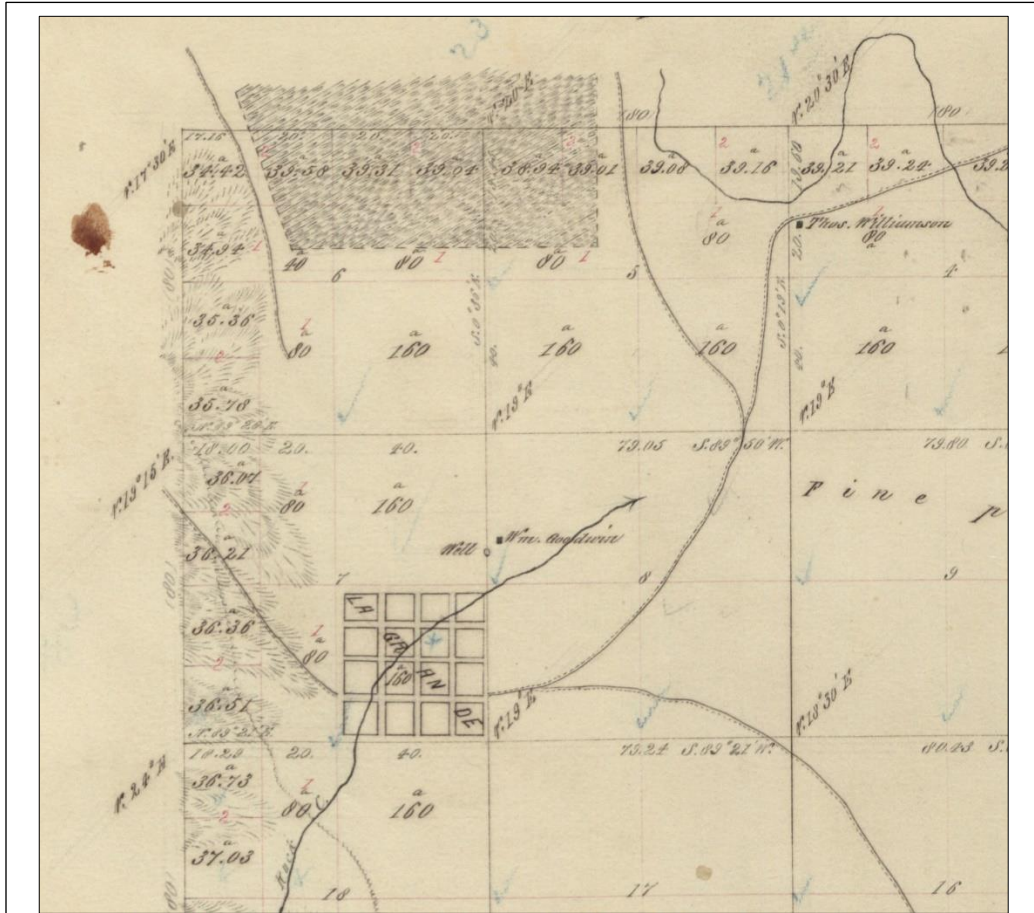


Figure 1. La Grande, 1864. Survey Map of Township 3 South, Range 38 East, by surveyor B. J. Pengra. Source: *Survey Maps and Records, General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management.*

Union County was carved out of Baker County in 1864, with La Grande established as the seat of government, a status the town of Union would unsuccessfully challenge in the coming years. A small settlement of a few hundred residents with farming and timber interests developed during the next two decades. Under the leadership of Reverend H. K. Hines, the local Methodist Episcopal church opened Blue Mountain University in 1875 on land donated by Chaplin. The institution struggled financially, and by the mid-1880s it folded, leaving its lone brick building to serve as a public school (demolished).⁶

The arrival of the railroad in 1884 renewed interest in La Grande and jumpstarted development. Chaplin influenced the eventual path of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (OR&N) track through the area by donating 105 acres to the company for its division point shops and roundhouse. The track skirted to the north of La Grande's small business district, resulting in the development of a new downtown core alongside the depot in what was platted as Chaplin's Addition. Commercial development during this 1880s boom period occurred along Depot Street between Jefferson and Washington avenues – well north of the present-day

⁶ *An Illustrated History of Union and Wallowa Counties*, (Spokane, WA: Western Historical Publishing Co., 1902), 223, 242.

EOU campus. A fire in 1891 destroyed much of the downtown, but more than twenty new brick buildings went up within a year.⁷ The town's population grew, from six hundred in 1884 to 3,500 in 1893.⁸

DATE	POPULATION OF LA GRANDE ⁹
July 1884	600
May 1888	1,200
May 1889	1,500
January 1893	3,500
July 1903	4,000
November 1910	4,483
January 1923	7,000

As in communities across the country, social and educational reforms and improvement campaigns defined the Progressive Era in La Grande. Many buildings were constructed during this period in La Grande, including a new high school, library, YMCA, federal building, and expanded city building. Although it would be another decade before EOU opened, discussion of a normal school in Eastern Oregon was covered closely in the *La Grande Observer*.¹⁰ The subsequent Good Roads Movement resulted in the improvement and designation of Highway 30 along the Old Oregon Trail Highway that passed through La Grande. Locals were proud to show off their progress to presidents Theodore Roosevelt, when he visited in 1912, and Warren G. Harding, when he visited in 1923.¹¹

Federal New Deal programs of the Great Depression-era contributed to the changing landscape of La Grande, particularly its education system. With Public Works Administration funding, the local public school system improved its building stock and received a new football field. Concurrently, various construction and landscape projects took place at EOU, discussed in more detail below.

In 1940, La Grande's population was 8,050.¹² This important railroad town bustled during the subsequent wartime era with training programs for army air cadets and nursing cadets at EOU, which brought hundreds of people to town in the early and mid-1940s. In his 1951 revision to the statewide guide *Oregon: End of the Trail*, author Howard Corning described La Grande as "a college town, clean and cultural...[its] modern brick and concrete structures lend a metropolitan touch to the little city."¹³ He provided this idyllic mid-century snapshot of La Grande:

Without a springboard of war-developed industries, the municipality nonetheless plunged into an expansion program in 1945 that brought new business enterprises and a growing economy. Within La Grande's three square miles an increasing population sends its children to new and larger schools, attends 20-odd attractive churches, relaxes in five municipal playgrounds, and when the enchantments of space and swift time lure them into the upper air, utilize the facilities of a modern \$300,000 airport...A booming lumber

⁷ Donna Hartmans, et al., The La Grande Commercial Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2001, section 8, page 7.

⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Index pages: 1884, 1888, 1889, and 1893.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map Indexes.

¹⁰ "Be Fair to All Oregon," *La Grande Observer*, October 23, 1914, p. 6; "Normal School Needs Cited," *La Grande Observer*, August 17, 1916, p. 3; "Normal School Supported," *La Grande Observer*, November 6, 1916, p. 2.

¹¹ "Ex-President City's Guest," *La Grande Observer*, September 1, 1912, p. 1; "Huge Crowd Is Already at Mecham," *La Grande Observer*, July 3, 1923, p. 1.

¹² Work Projects Administration, Writers' Program, *Oregon: End of the Trail* (Portland, OR: Metropolitan Press, 1940), 256.

¹³ Work Projects Administration, Writers' Program and Howard Corning, *Oregon: End of the Trail, Revised Edition* (Portland, OR: Metropolitan Press, 1951), 256.

industry adds new timber products yearly to a world-wide market. Wheat, however, still ranks as the principal source of income in the La Grande area.

DATE	POPULATION OF LA GRANDE ¹⁴
1940	8,050
1960	9,014
1972	10,600

Author Howard Corning's mid-century description of La Grande carried through into the early 1970s. Even as the community's population reached 10,600 in 1972 and EOU's enrollment surpassed 1,600, nearly 95 percent of Union County land was used for forestry or agricultural purposes. As before the war, the three principal industries in Union County remained agriculture, lumber, and education.¹⁵

A portion of La Grande's historic commercial district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. With building construction dates ranging from 1891 to 1948, the downtown reflects a mix of common architectural styles including Italianate, Gothic Revival, American and Italian Renaissance, Commercial, Art Deco, and Art Moderne styles.

The Push for Higher Education in La Grande

La Grande town founders and early settlers flirted with the idea of an institution of higher learning during the brief tenure of Blue Mountain University in the 1870s and early 1880s. As the institution folded, the normal school movement in Oregon was gaining momentum. Normal schools were education reformers' response to an increased demand for trained teachers to fill a growing number of positions in primary and secondary schools. The effort began in mid-nineteenth century New England, led by Massachusetts state senator and attorney Horace Mann who called for community-funded neighborhood and area schools, resulting in an increased need for trained teachers.¹⁶

Normal schools consumed discussion about education in Oregon during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Governor George E. Chamberlain's idea, proposed in 1903, to cut the number of normal schools to two persisted and evolved to a proposal for just one normal school by 1909.¹⁷ The normal schools – including those at Ashland, Drain, Monmouth, and Weston – could never muster adequate appropriations from the state legislature, they argued, and a downward spiral took hold. Decreased funding alongside increasing criticisms over building conditions, inadequacy of faculty and equipment, poor management, and sectarianism framed the discussion. Many reasons were given for the normal schools' decline including a lack of strong public support at their establishment and with their initial appropriations; their non-strategic locations; the rivalry among towns and cities vying for appropriations or a school of their own; the lack of consistent admission and graduation standards; and a fundamental disagreement over the need for maintaining professional teacher schools.¹⁸

La Grande and Union County leaders advocated for a normal school for years, particularly after 1925 when Governor Walter Pierce, who was from Union County, sponsored a bill to establish a normal school in eastern Oregon. Several communities competed to be selected as the location for the school, but the Governor's advocacy for La Grande, coupled with the availability of donated land, resulted in La Grande's selection. The Board of Regents of Normal Schools visited La Grande in April 1927 and decided upon a twenty-seven-acre hilltop site south of and overlooking downtown.¹⁹ The City negotiated purchase of the site, which included the town's earliest cemetery (Figure 3), from Amanda Moore and the regents finalized the deal on August 5,

¹⁴ *Oregon: End of the Trail (1940)*, p. 256; *Resource Atlas: Union County, Oregon (1973)*, p. 23, 1.

¹⁵ Gary Valde, *Resource Atlas: Union County, Oregon* (Oregon State University Extension Service, August 1973), 1, 10, and 36.

¹⁶ Christine A. Ogren, *The American State Normal School* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2005), 1-2.

¹⁷ John C. Almack, "History of Oregon Normal Schools," In *The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society* 21, no. 2 (June 1920): 129.

¹⁸ Almack, 155.

¹⁹ "First Unit is Dedicated Here Today," *La Grande Observer*, June 5, 1929, p. 1.

1927. The City not only contributed to the project through its donation of land, but also in its preparation of the site, grading and paving of streets, and providing access to water and sewer systems.²⁰ Under the direction of Portland architect John V. Bennes, ground was broken, on August 10, 1928, for construction of the administration building (today's **Administration Building/Inlow Hall (#1)**). The Renaissance Revival style building cost about \$175,000 to build and furnish. Concurrently, Erline Green, Landscape Architect, drew up the landscape and planting plan in collaboration with Bennes and Herzog Architects.

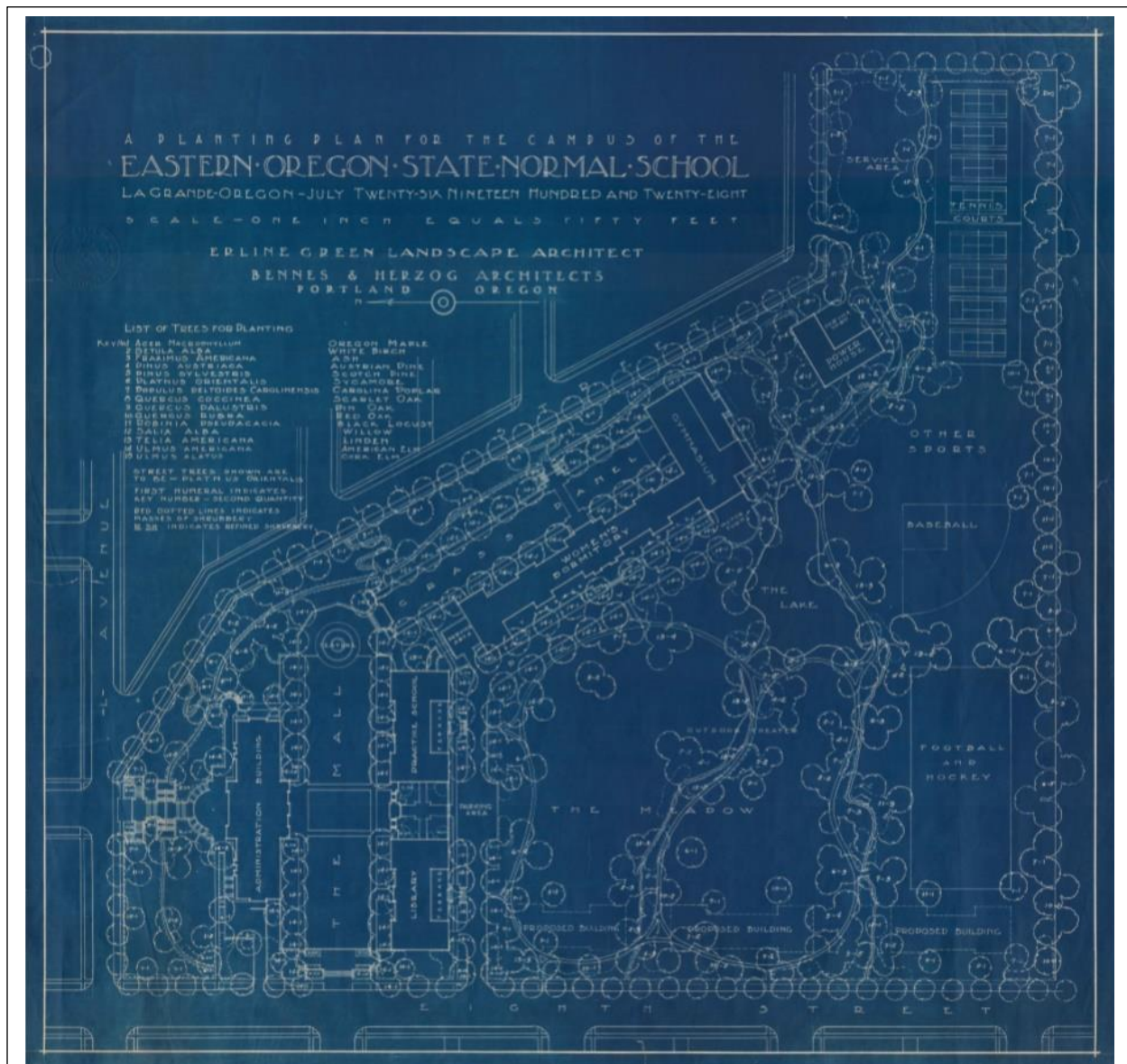


Figure 1. Campus landscape and planting plan for Eastern Oregon State Normal School, La Grande. Erline Green, Landscape Architect. 1928. Source: EOU Facilities Management Collections

²⁰ "City of La Grande Co-Operates With State in Providing School," La Grande Observer, June 5, 1929, p. 1.

Finally, after years of petitioning, the La Grande community celebrated the opening of Eastern Oregon Normal School in a ceremony on June 5, 1929.²¹ The *La Grande Observer* dedicated its entire June 5th edition to coverage of the school's opening. It touted the long-term vision of school leadership in the form of a campus master plan, but those plans were halted with the stock market crash and the subsequent Great Depression.

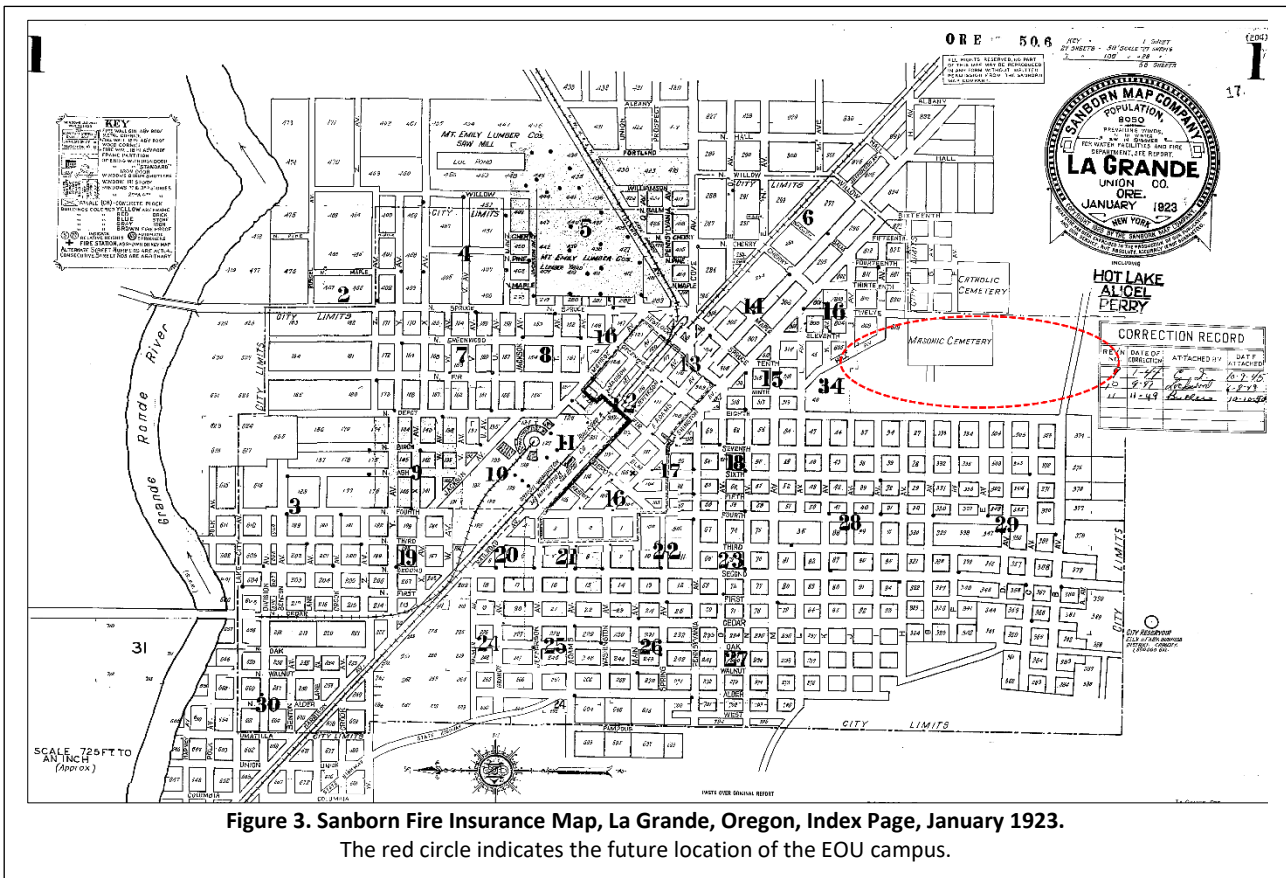


Figure 3. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, La Grande, Oregon, Index Page, January 1923. The red circle indicates the future location of the EOU campus.

Inter-War Years at EOU (1929-1940)

The Board of Regents selected H. E. Inlow, superintendent of the Pendleton public schools, to serve as the normal school's first president, a post he held until 1937. The administration building would later be renamed **Inlow Hall (#1)** in his honor. The first classes began on June 17, 1929, with a student enrollment of 206 women and eleven men.²²

Within months of EOU's opening, the U.S. stock market crashed, ushering in a twelve-year economic depression. Perhaps a sign of the difficult economic times, in 1934, the State authorized the teaching of more classes and allowed students to enter EOU who were not seeking a teaching certificate, but who simply wanted a junior college certificate.²³ The institution's next president, Dr. C.A. Howard, continued the push for expansion. It was during his tenure, in 1937, that the regents renamed the institution to Eastern Oregon College of Education (EOCE). Moves like this to modernize and broaden the base of potential students helped sustain the institution through the Depression's early years and substantiated the need for campus growth.

²¹ "First Unit is Dedicated Here Today," *La Grande Observer*, June 5, 1929, p. 1.
²² "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth in College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.
²³ Rebecca Lee Farrester, "A History of Eastern Oregon Normal Schools the First Ten Years 1929 to 1939," (B.A. Thesis, Eastern Oregon University, 2000), 25.

The ambitious campus master plan, produced in 1928 by architect John V. Bennes and landscape architect Erline Green, was tabled and alternatives drafted. The institution did not expand beyond the administration building until **Ackerman Hall** (#3; aka Ackerman Elementary School), an education training building, opened in 1935. Like the administration building, it was built in the Renaissance Revival style. This and the next two campus buildings, the **Ackerman Gymnasium** (#4) and the **Dorion residence hall** (#2), were financed with funding from federal Public Works Administration.²⁴ Dorion Hall, which opened in 1939, most reflected the challenging economic times in its restrained references to the Italian Renaissance Revival style, found primarily at its entrances.

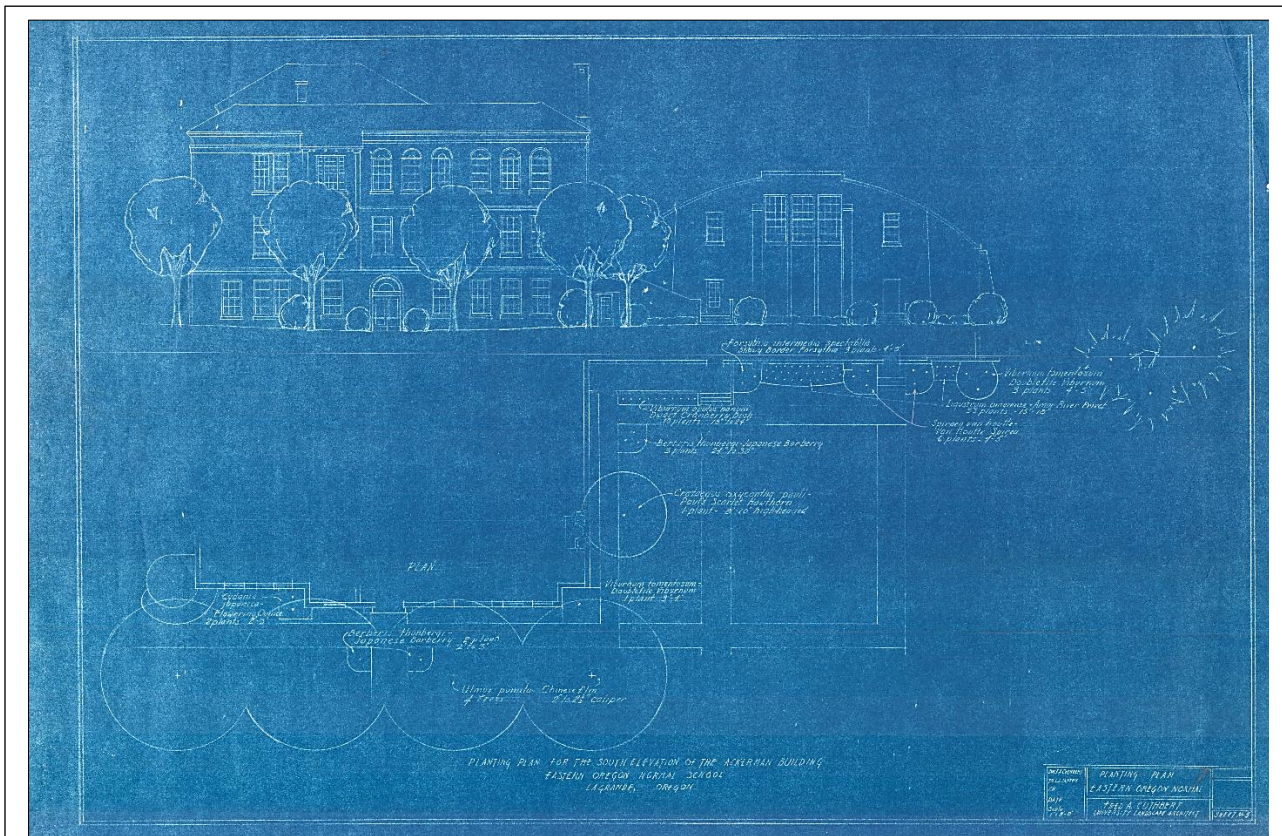


Figure 4. Planting plan for the south elevation of the Ackerman Building. Eastern Oregon Normal School, La Grande. Fred A. Cuthbert, University Landscape Architect. Undated, ca. 1940. Source: EOU Facilities Management Records

Having weathered the financially strapped years with modest campus development, the regents hired Dr. Roben J. Maaske in 1939 as the institution’s third president. Maaske would lead EOU through considerable expansion and change during his eleven-year tenure.

NAME	DATE BUILT
Inlow Hall (#1)	1929
Ackerman Hall (#3)	1935
Ackerman Gymnasium (#4)	1939
Dorion (#2; Hunt Hall)	1939

²⁴ “Preliminary Work on PWA Grant Begins,” *La Grande Observer*, August 4, 1934, p. 1; “Added Loan, Grant Given Ickes’ O.K.,” *La Grande Observer*, May 17, 1935, p. 1. “Good News,” *La Grande Observer*, June 24, 1938, p. 2.

Program and Campus Expansion in the Maaske Era (1939-1950)

Maaske assumed his new role as EOU president on September 1, 1939.²⁵ He led EOU out of the Great Depression and oversaw tremendous growth and expansion of the physical campus and its teaching program. With assistance from the federal Work Projects Administration (WPA), deferred landscaping projects were completed in 1940 and 1941. The \$16,014 appropriation allowed for landscaping (Figure 4), graveling driveways, improving lighting, installing a sprinkler system, and construction of two tennis courts.²⁶ Meanwhile, Fred A. Cuthbert, University Landscape Architect, drafted a *Future Campus Plan* to guide development, but the war years delayed its execution.

Perhaps seeing an opportunity to grow the institution, Maaske oversaw a tremendous influx of students to campus in the early 1940s as part of the nation's build-up for war. In 1942, an on-campus civil pilot program began training Army pilots. This program, in 1943, transitioned into a more extensive Army Air Force program that brought hundreds of pilot trainees to La Grande. The school also hosted the U.S. Cadet Nurses Corps during the war years, a program which brought about 30 student nurses to the campus. EOU housed the pilot trainees at the Sacajawea Hotel and in Dorion Hall. The nurse cadets lived at nearby Hot Lake Springs and in large residences in La Grande. The school's regular students were housed in a variety of places until the Army moved out of Dorion Hall in 1944.²⁷ Additional instructors were hired during the war years, and in 1943, the school granted its first Bachelor of Science degree to ten recipients.²⁸

The on-campus housing shortage outlasted the war, as young veterans headed to school. In 1946, EOU officials anticipated 510 students to enroll for the fall semester, up from 348 students in 1940.²⁹ When 700 students enrolled, officials scrambled to build housing. As a result, fall classes were delayed as housing projects rushed to finish. A new wing (B Section) was added to **Dorion Hall (#2)** to accommodate an additional 126 male students. Another sixty-four to eighty men were to be housed in a pre-fabricated building at the corner of Seventh and K streets, known as **Pierce Hall** (nonextant). Married veterans were to live in **EOcene Court** (nonextant; replaced by #15) new apartments in the Connerdale Addition of La Grande. Lastly, a group of trailer houses went in directly south of Ackerman Hall, known as **College Trailer Court**, but these were only temporary and were for sale by June 1949.³⁰ Enrollment for the 1947 fall semester reached nearly 800.

In 1947, school officials purchased a former army officers club building from Pendleton Army Air Base and moved it in pieces to campus. A stucco exterior was applied to the frame structure and it was situated on a new concrete basement. When it opened as **Hoke Union Building** (nonextant), the basement served as a soundproof music practice room, a photography lab, and men's dormitory rooms. The main floor included a cafeteria, lounge, bookstore, and offices for campus publications and student administrators.³¹ An addition was built onto **Hoke Union Building** in 1960.³² (Note: the reader is cautioned not to confuse the current, extant Hoke Union Building (#12) with the previous, nonextant Hoke Union Building discussed here).

²⁵ "New Head of College Arrives," *La Grande Observer*, August 30, 1939, p. 1.

²⁶ "E.O.C. Gets \$16,014 WPA Funds, New Tennis Courts, Landscaping Included in Project," *La Grande Observer*, November 20, 1940, p. 1; also Helen P. Moore, "The Effects of World War Two on Eastern Oregon College of Education, 1940-1949," (B.A. Thesis, Eastern Oregon University, 2003), 4.

²⁷ "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.

²⁸ "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10. One of these additional instructors was Carlos Easley, hired to teach pre-flight training courses to U.S. Army air cadets. Easley, who became "well known for his devotion to the campus and the community," remained at EOU for the duration of his career. He was a professor and administrator and served as acting president when Dr. Averno Rempel resigned in 1973.

²⁹ "Local College Speeds Veterans' Housing Projects," *La Grande Observer*, October 1, 1946, p. 18; and Moore, 1.

³⁰ "Local College Speeds Veterans' Housing Projects," *La Grande Observer*, October 1, 1946, p. 18; also "Most Married Couples Gone from College," *La Grande Observer*, June 15, 1949, p. 2.

³¹ "Former Army Officers' Club Now Serves As Student Union Building for EOCE Students," *La Grande Observer*, October 1, 1947, p. 24.

³² "11 New Buildings Have Paced College Growth," *La Grande Observer*, September 19, 1962, p. 3.

NAME	DATE BUILT
Addition to Dorion Hall (#2); nonextant	1946 ³³
EOcene Court (nonextant; replaced by #15)	1946 ³⁴
Hoke Union Building (nonextant; replaced by #12)	1947

Campus Structures Built During the Maaske Era

By decade's end, enrollment passed 1,000 students.³⁵ Maaske's tenure came to an end in 1950, when he was named the state director of education and also the new president of the state college of education at Monmouth. The *La Grande Observer* credited Maaske "with heading swift growth of the college in the past decade."³⁶ Indeed, EOU was more than simply teachers' college. It now offered two- and four-year degrees and pre-professional and evening adult classes.

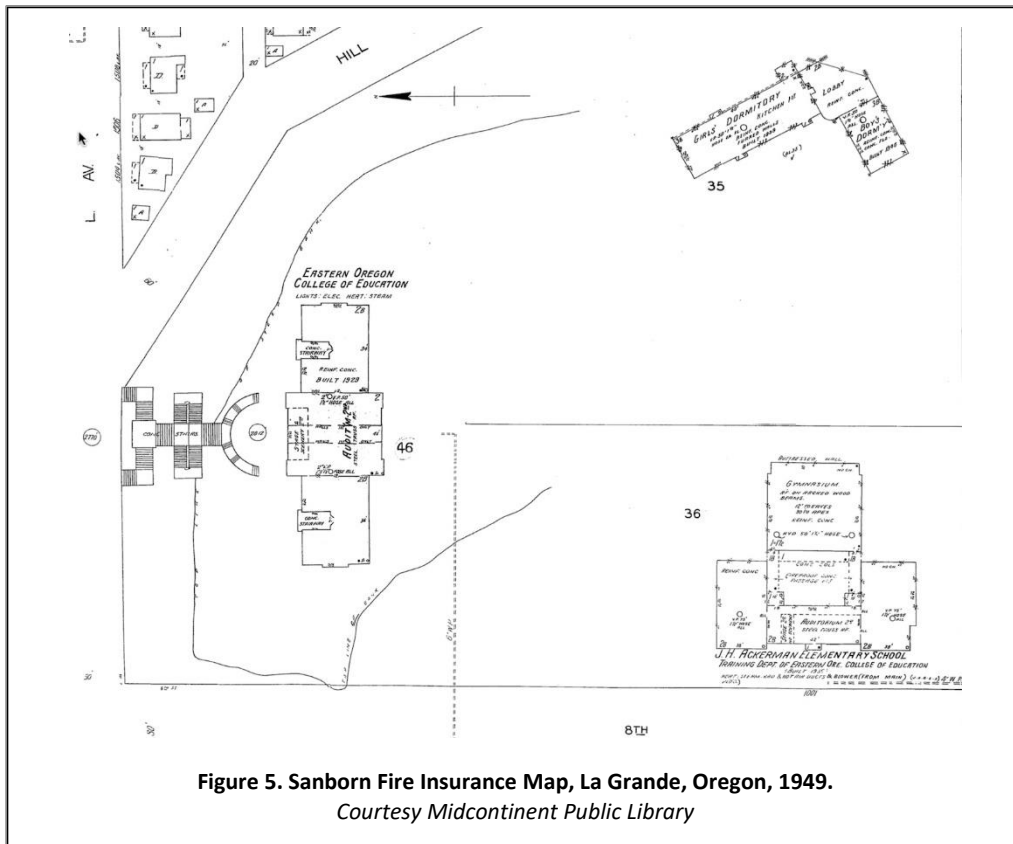


Figure 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, La Grande, Oregon, 1949.
 Courtesy Midcontinent Public Library

³³ C. Howard Kable, Architect, "Addition to Women's Dormitory, Eastern Oregon College of Education," Architectural Drawings, January 26, 1946.

³⁴ "Housing Project at College Now 'EOcene Court,'" *La Grande Observer*, January 10, 1946, p. 1; also "11 New Buildings Have Paced College Growth," *La Grande Observer*, September 19, 1962, p. 3.

³⁵ Moore, 2.

³⁶ "Top College Personnel Changes Send Maaske to Monmouth; Bring University Professor Here," *La Grande Observer*, April 26, 1950, p. 1.

The Next Quarter Century at EOU: Early 1950s to Mid-1970s

With the resource shortages of the war- and post-war years well past, EOU embarked on its next quarter century with a new president, Dr. R.G. Langston. During his short, two-year tenure, physical changes to the campus included the construction of the **Walter M. Pierce Library-Museum** (#14) and a **warehouse** (nonextant) to store college vehicles and house a repair shop.³⁷ The M.S. degree program began under Langston, and he laid the foundation for the creation of a training center for secondary teachers at EOU.³⁸

Under the leadership of new president Dr. Frank B. Bennett, the institution celebrated its 25th anniversary at the Silver Jubilee Homecoming festivities in October 1953. Those in attendance for the multi-day celebration included faculty from the first academic term – Amanda L. Zabel, John M. Marshall, Edith B. Darby, and Ernest R. Quinn.³⁹ The names Zabel and Quinn would later grace campus buildings.

As athletic director and a coach of EOU several teams, Quinn was instrumental in developing the institution's athletic program and facilities. In 1953, a major project resulted in "a modern **football field and cinderblock track** (nonextant) with lights for night games and bleachers to seat the football crowds." The community dedicated the facility on September 26, 1953, during the EOU football game versus Southern Oregon.⁴⁰ Five years later, a **new coliseum** (#11) was erected, replacing the Ackerman gym's role as the host of intercollegiate competitions.⁴¹

In the same tenor of his predecessors, President Bennett continued to grow the mission of the institution. According to one account, Bennett "threw his organizational and persuasive efforts into the legislative battle brought final approval for EOC as a regional college offering a degree in general studies and the training for secondary school teachers."⁴² Additionally, in 1953, the college "offered its first masters [sic] degree to four students."⁴³ To reflect these shifts, the institution's name changed from Eastern Oregon College of Education to simply Eastern Oregon College. This and previous name changes are evidence of education leaders' efforts to rebrand their institutions over and over – from normal schools to teacher colleges to state colleges – in part to broaden their potential base of students.⁴⁴ At this time, in 1954, a student could expect to pay \$120 in tuition and \$538.75 "for board and room at one of the residence halls."⁴⁵

With the go-ahead from the State Board of Higher Education, the "biggest building program in the school's history" ramped up in 1957. The board appropriated \$625,000 and \$203,463 respectively for the construction of a physical education building (**Quinn Coliseum #11**) and **central heating plant** (nonextant) behind Pierce Library.⁴⁶ The student enrollment reached 663 as the buildings were completed in 1958.⁴⁷ The map in Figure 4 shows the campus in 1958.

In 1961, the La Grande City Commission granted President Bennett's request to close 13th Street between H and I avenues. He requested this because the school owned property on both sides of 13th Street and planned to demolish and rebuild the **EOCene Court apartments** (#15).⁴⁸ The apartments were rebuilt in 1961-1962 to reflect their current appearance and again were used for married student housing. A final addition to **Hunt Hall** (#2) was completed in 1961, bringing its capacity to accommodate 340 female and

³⁷ "11 New Buildings Have Paced College Growth," *La Grande Observer*, September 19, 1962, p. 3.

³⁸ "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.

³⁹ "EOC Notes Many 'Firsts' During Homecoming Feats," *La Grande Observer*, October 13, 1953, p. 2.

⁴⁰ "Mountaineers' New Football Field to be Dedicated [advertisement]," *La Grande Observer*, September 16, 1953, p. 6.

⁴¹ "The Old and the New," *La Grande Observer*, February 22, 1953, p. 6.

⁴² "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.

⁴³ "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.

⁴⁴ Omgren, 2-3.

⁴⁵ "25 Years Sees Extensive Growth In College," *La Grande Observer*, March 13, 1954, p. 10.

⁴⁶ "Contracts Let for Biggest EOC Construction Program," *La Grande Observer*, August 14, 1957, p. 1, and Frank Bennett, "Guest Editorial: College Continues to Grow," *La Grande Observer*, September 8, 1958, p. 4.

⁴⁷ "Buildings Herald New EOC Era," *La Grande Observer*, September 8, 1958, p. 2.

⁴⁸ "Arlo Noyes Submits Resignation," *La Grande Observer*, March 23, 1961, p. 1.

320 male students. When the fall semester began in September 1963, President Bennett announced a record enrollment of 1,200 students.⁴⁹

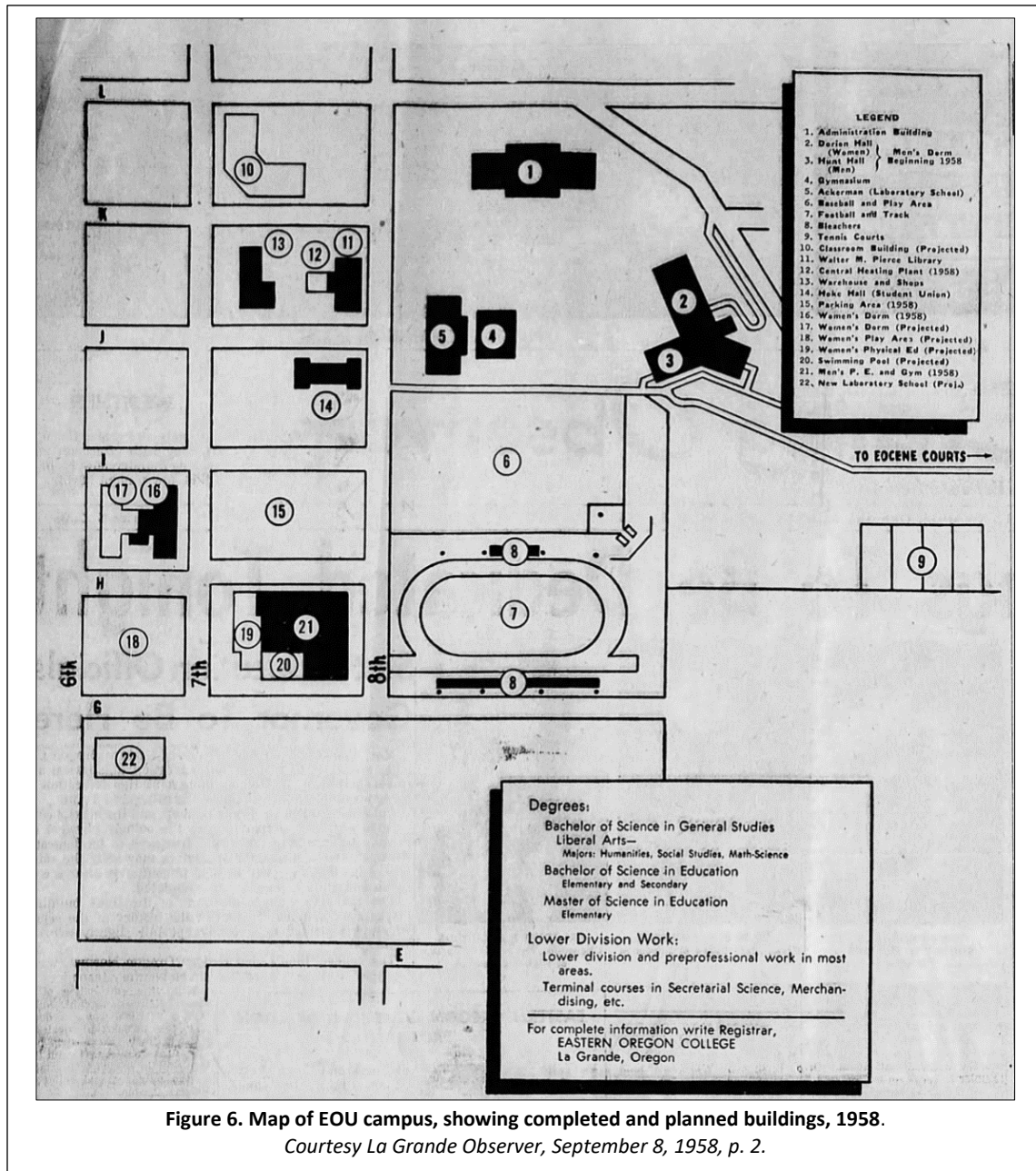


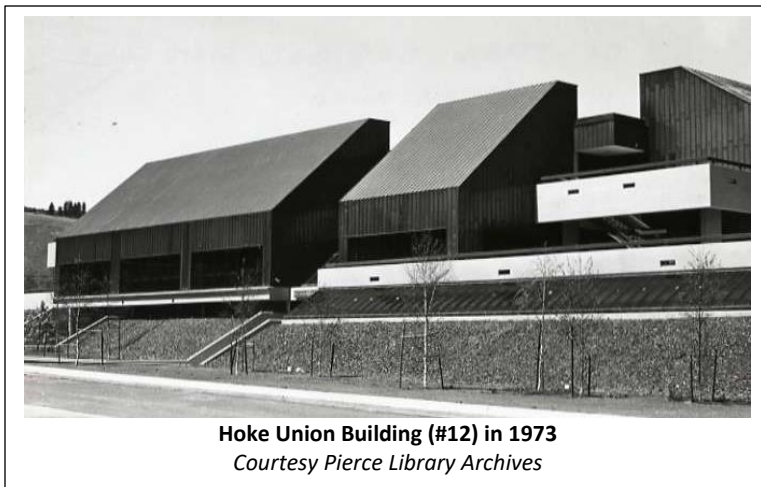
Figure 6. Map of EOU campus, showing completed and planned buildings, 1958.

Courtesy La Grande Observer, September 8, 1958, p. 2.

⁴⁹ "Biggest Enrollment in EOC History Predicted for 63-64 College Term," *La Grande Observer*, September 25, 1963, p. 1.

After twelve years of leadership, President Bennett announced his resignation in 1964. After a nationwide search, Dr. Averno Rempel became EOU's next president. Rempel oversaw the construction of **Badgley Hall (#5)**, which opened in 1966. This building was named after longtime science professor Ralph E. Badgley, who had been on the EOU faculty since 1931. Dr. Rempel's tenure included yet another name change for the institution; in 1973 the institution became known as Eastern Oregon State College. The same year a new Post-Modern style **Hoke Union Building (#12)** replaced the earlier building of the same name. The Brutalist-style **Zabel Hall (#13)**, opened in 1974, named for an original faculty member and longtime head of the English department, Dr. Amanda Zabel.

NAME	DATE BUILT ⁵⁰
Facilities Warehouse (nonextant)	1950
Pierce Library (#14)	1949
Quinn Coliseum (#11)	1958
Central Heating Plant (nonextant)	1958
Badgley Hall (#5)	1966
Hoke Union Building (#12)	1973
Zabel Hall (#13)	1974



⁵⁰ "11 New Buildings Have Paced College Growth," *La Grande Observer*, September 19, 1962, p. 3.

Late Twentieth Century and Early Twenty-first Century

The ever-present need to attract new students and meet the needs of the campus community, EOU has continued to evolve and expand since the 1970s. In the last four decades, many early-to-mid-twentieth century buildings have either been extensively remodeled (e.g. Badgley Hall, Quinn Coliseum) or demolished to make way for new facilities (e.g. Hunt Hall). An additional twelve buildings have been constructed since the mid-1970s. Overall, these new buildings have continued the general Renaissance Revival style aesthetic theme, providing visual cohesion campus-wide. Despite the considerable changes across the EOU campus, a core of historic buildings dating from the 1920s to the early 1970s remains at the north end of campus, forming a National Register-eligible historic district.

DATA SUMMARY

The EOU Survey included Reconnaissance Level Survey of twenty-seven properties⁵¹ and Intensive Level Survey of one building (Hunt Hall).

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION

Using the information provided by historic maps, newspaper accounts, EOU facilities records, and added secondary sources, as well as architectural style and/or building form, the consultant determined estimated dates of construction for the resources surveyed. Analysis of the construction trends revealed all but twelve of the surveyed resources to be close to or more than fifty years of age.

ESTIMATED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	
ERA	NUMBER OF RESOURCES
1910s	2
1920s	1
1930s	3
1940s	1
1950s	3
1960s	2
1970s	3
1980s	5
1990s	3
2000s	4
TOTAL	27

⁵¹ It should be noted this number is not to be confused with a building count, as some of these include ancillary buildings and/or secondary structures.

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Though all buildings and structures in the survey area are categorized under the general education-related category, they represent a broad range of original subfunctions, including residential, recreational and industrial. The campus contains buildings representing an extended period of time, which adds to the diversity of the resources. The chart below represents each primary building's secondary original function.

ORIGINAL BUILDING EDUCATIONAL SUBFUNCTION	
SUBFUNCTION	NUMBER OF PROPERTIES
Commerce	1
Domestic/Residential	9
Education-related (administration, classrooms)	9
Industry (central plant, storage, facilities mgmt.)	3
Recreation	4
Other	1
TOTAL	27

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The architectural styles identified in the survey area follow the terminology recommended and accepted by the National Register program, as well as those supplemental stylistic classifications utilized by Oregon SHPO.⁵²

Of the twenty-seven properties surveyed (26 extant, 1 nonextant), most reflect an attempt to echo the general aesthetic of the original earliest Renaissance Revival style buildings, regardless of construction era, primary architectural style, or building form. For the purposes of this report, only the seven NRHP-eligible buildings (six extant and one nonextant) are discussed below, six of which exhibit a discernable architectural style and/or reflect clear stylistic influence.⁵³

⁵² Architectural styles discussed in this report are primarily based on the National Register classification categories and subcategories and is consistent with styles and types present in the Oregon Historic Sites Database. Furthermore, nomenclature relies heavily on the styles described by Carol Rifkind in *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, as well as those discussed in *What Style Is It?* by John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, as well as Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, as recommended by the National Register of Historic Places.

⁵³ Ackerman Gymnasium (#04) dates to 1939 and does not reflect a distinct, identifiable architectural style.

Renaissance Revival

Chicago's Columbian Exposition in 1893 played a major role in popularizing classical architectural forms and mass-produced building materials. The 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, as well as the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco and the 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, further stressed classical design, as well as introducing Mediterranean revival and Arts and Crafts movement styles to the general public. Consequently, the important styles that influenced institutional architecture nationwide at the beginning of the twentieth century included Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Renaissance Revival.

Representing a renewed interest in Italian Renaissance architecture, the Renaissance Revival style more closely imitated the original archetypes than did the free interpretations of the preceding Italianate style. Found nationwide from the turn of the twentieth century through the mid-1930s, the style typically occurs in architect-designed landmark buildings.

Identifying features are most clearly present on both the original 1929 **Inlow Hall (#1)** and 1935 **Ackerman Hall (#3)**, including the low-pitch hipped roof, clay roof tiles, varied window treatments (e.g. pedimented, arched, and flat lintel), symmetrical façade, balconettes, and centered arched entrance. Inlow Hall additionally features character-defining rusticated quoining and a grand staircase approach. Moreover, Ackerman features the characteristic classical fluted Corinthian pilasters.



Administration Building/Inlow Hall (#1)



Ackerman Hall (#3)



Hunt Hall (#2) (nonextant)

Contemporary Influences

As campus development continued into the mid-twentieth century, Renaissance Revival continued to be the primary stylistic theme for new construction, while at the same time incorporating distinct secondary influences reflecting popular contemporary styles. For example, **Hunt Hall (#2)** exhibits three subtle, yet clearly ascertainable aesthetics; the original 1939 building reflecting a stripped-down Renaissance Revival style; the 1947 addition maintaining the Renaissance Revival theme but executed via a Streamlined Moderne lens; and the 1962 southwest wing that continues the Renaissance Revival theme, but with a distinctly Modern Movement crispness.

At **Pierce Library (#14)**, the Renaissance Revival style dominates the building's character, yet the spandrel panels over the entrance and below the central windows clearly convey the influence, if a late evocation, of the Art Deco style.



Pierce Library (#14)



Pierce Library (#14), detail

Brutalism

From the French term *béton brut*, which translates as "raw concrete," the term Brutalism describes buildings that evoke a strong expression of the nature of modern materials, usually concrete. A popular style for governmental and institutional buildings, it was a short-lived architectural movement, with most examples occurring in the 1960s and early 1970s. At EOU, **Zabel Hall (#13)** is a good example of this stylistic trend, which commonly took place on college campuses nationwide. Dating to 1974, it exhibits the key character-defining features of the style, including the asymmetrical massing and fenestration,



Zabel Hall (#13)

large expanses of blank walls, an obscured main entrance, recessed fixed windows, and exposed concrete walls.

Shed Style

The 1973 **Hoke Union Building (#12)** exemplifies a merging of the Brutalist style with the contemporary Shed Style. Typically used for houses, apartment complexes, small office buildings, and vacation cottages, the style peaked in popularity in the 1970s.⁵⁴ Character-defining features of the style present on the Hoke Union Building include the dominant single-sloped shed roofs facing in multiple directions and juxtaposed with boxlike forms adjacent or below.



Hoke Union Building (#12)

ELIGIBILITY

All properties received an assessment of National Register eligibility.⁵⁵ Of the twenty-seven properties surveyed, twelve were found to be nonhistoric and about 30 percent lacked eligibility due to loss of historic integrity. Those documented as nonhistoric are those constructed after 1968 and that do not meet National Register guidelines for exceptional significance. One building, Inlow Hall (#1), is individually NRHP-listed and continues to retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing.⁵⁶

INTEGRITY RATING	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RESOURCES
Individually Eligible (eligible/significant)	19%
Eligible/Contributing	4%
Not Eligible/Noncontributing	30%
Nonhistoric (Not eligible/out of period) (Constructed after 1968 and not exceptionally significant)	44%
Demolished	4%

⁵⁴ “Shed Style,” article online. (Seattle: WEWA DOCOMOMO, 2018). Available from http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/styles_detail.php?id=23, accessed July 5, 2018.

⁵⁵ It should be noted that several buildings categorized as Non-Historic/Out of Period retain excellent integrity from their original period of construction and, if maintained, may become eligible for listing in the National Register within a few years.

⁵⁶ It is worth noting this NRHP listing includes the associated Grand Staircase as part of the NRHP-listed property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FUTURE SURVEY

1. Intensive-Level Survey (ILS)
EOU should expand upon this RLS by conducting an ILS of the NRHP-eligible buildings identified herein.

NATIONAL REGISTER

1. EOU Old Campus Historic District
The current survey of the EOU campus identified a small but sufficient contiguous grouping of early to mid-twentieth century education-related institutional resources to warrant listing as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Education and under Criterion C for Architecture. (See map below.) It is recommended EOU actively pursue listing of this district.

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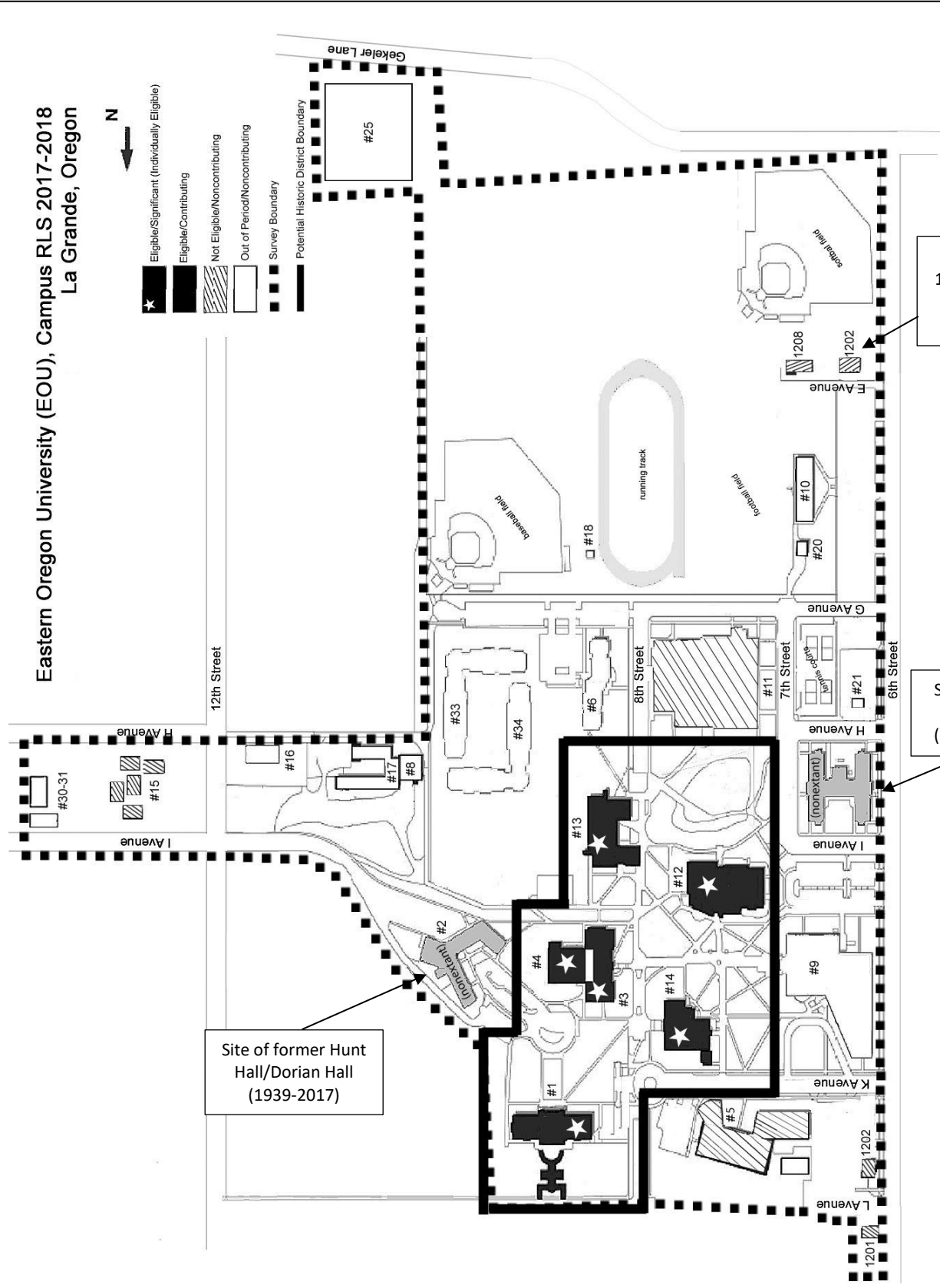
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APPENDIX A
SURVEY MAP

Eastern Oregon University (EOU), Campus RLS 2017-2018
La Grande, Oregon



- Eligible/Significant (Individually Eligible)
- Eligible/Contributing
- Not Eligible/Noncontributing
- Out of Period/Noncontributing
- Survey Boundary
- Potential Historic District Boundary





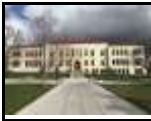




Note: 1202 & 1208 E Ave. are not EOU property








Site of former Dorian Hall (1958-c.2000)

Site of former Hunt Hall/Dorian Hall (1939-2017)










Architectural Survey Data for Eastern Oregon University Survey
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
1202 E Ave Nichols House	1.5	NC	c.1915	Wood:Other/Undefined	Other / Undefined	Single Dwelling Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Though within/surrounded by the EOU campus, Union County assessor indicates this property is privately owned and not part of EOU property. The assessor dates the building to 1915. This site is shown vacant on the 1949 Sanborn map. The 1959 La Grande city directory lists a Thomas G. Nichols, assistant manager at Safeway, residing at this address.</i>									
1208 E Ave dwelling	1	NC	c.1955	Vinyl Siding	Ranch (Type)	Single Dwelling Other Residential Type	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Though within/surrounded by the EOU campus, Union County assessor indicates this property is privately owned and not part of EOU property. This site is shown vacant on the 1949 Sanborn map. The assessor dates the building to 1955 and a remodel to 1986. The 1959 La Grande city directory has no listing for this address.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #01 Administration Bldg, Eastern Oregon Nor Inlow Hall	2	ES NRI	1929	Concrete: Other/Undefined Terra Cotta: Other/Undefined	Renaissance Revival Mediterranean Revival	Education-Related Central Block with Wings	5/9/2017	2/27/1980	
<i>Comments: In addition to the building, the formal 'Grand Staircase' is part of the original design and is included as a contributing element in the NRHP nomination.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #02 Dorion Hall; Hunt Hall	3	XD	1939 1947	Concrete: Other/Undefined Cast Stone	Renaissance Revival Modern Period: Other	Education-Related Other/Undefined	5/9/2017 5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Other additions date to c.1950, 1954, and 1962. Building was vacated in 2014 and demolished in 2017. MOA executed between EOU and SHPO in 2017. MOA stipulations included RLS of full EOU campus and expanded ILS for this building. Please see ILS for additional information/documentation.</i>									
<i>Note: Originally known as Dorion Hall (aka Dorian Hall), the building's 1947 addition was named Hunt Hall. Eventually, by the late 1950s, the entire dormitory building took the name Hunt Hall. Around the same time, the name Dorian Hall was reused for a dormitory built in 1958 at the west edge of campus and demolished around 2000.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #03 Ackerman, J.H., Elementary School Ackerman Hall	2	ES	1935	Concrete: Other/Undefined Cast Stone	Renaissance Revival	School Central Blk w/Proj Bays	5/9/2017		
EOU Campus, Bldg #04 Ackerman Gymnasium David E. Gilbert Event Center	2	ES	1939	Concrete: Other/Undefined	Other / Undefined Modern Period: Other	EDUCATION: General Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Some sources suggest a construction date of 1935. EOU records date the building to 1939. The building is not shown on the 1938 site plan as existing or pending. It appears on 1941 site plan as extant, however 1949 Sanborn does not show it.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #05 Badgley Hall Badgley Hall-Science Center	3	NC	1966 2004	Concrete: Other/Undefined Ceramic Tile	Mediterranean Revival	Education-Related Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates the building to 1966 and the remodel to 2004. Union County assessor dates this building to 1965 and the remodel to 2002. The assessor dates the greenhouse to 2002.</i>									
<i>Though Badgley Hall is more than fifty years of age, the early 21st century remodel has since compromised its historic integrity.</i>									





Architectural Survey Data for Eastern Oregon University Survey Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
EOU Campus, Bldg #06 Alikut Hall	3	NP	1996	Synthetic Siding: Other/Undefi	Mediterranean Revival	Education-Related Other Apt./Hotel Plan	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1996. Union County assessor dates this building to 1997.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #08 Central Plant	1	NC	1970	Concrete Panels	Utilitarian	Energy Facility Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1970. Union County assessor refers to this as 'central heating plant' and dates it to 1970. Though this building is close to 50 years of age and appears to have integrity from its original construction period, it does not present sufficient significance to be individually eligible and there is not a NRHP-eligible HD in the immediate vicinity to which it could contribute. A small, historic single-car garage building stands to the north, appearing to have been relocated from elsewhere to its current location.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #09 Loso Hall	1	NP	1987	Concrete: Other/Undefined Ceramic Tile	Late 20th Century: Other	Education-Related Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
EOU Campus, Bldg #10 Community Stadium	2	NP	1987	Concrete Block Metal: Other/Undefined	Other / Undefined	EDUCATION: General	5/9/2017		
EOU Campus, Bldg #11 Quinn Coliseum		NC	1958 2014	Concrete: Other/Undefined Brick:Other/Undefined	Other / Undefined	EDUCATION: General Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1958 and the remodel to 2014. Union County assessor dates this building to 1960 and the remodel to 2015. The assessor dates the adjacent sports track to 1960 and the nearby tennis courts to 2005.</i>									
<i>Though Quinn Coliseum is more than fifty years of age, the recent remodeling has compromised its integrity and it no long clearly communicates its original mid-20th century construction period/design.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #12 Hoke Union Building	3	ES	1973	Concrete: Other/Undefined Metal Sheet	Brutalism Modern Period: Other	EDUCATION: General Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Hoke Student Union</i>	<i>Comments: Union County assessor gives a remodel date of 2012. This building replaced the earlier 1947 Hoke Union Building that once stood adjacent to the NE of the current building.</i>								
<i>Though not quite fifty years of age at the time of survey, Hoke Union Building appears to retain sufficient integrity from its original construction period to clearly communicate its architectural significance and education-related associations.</i>									
<i>The building reflects an uncommon blending of both Brutalism and Shed styles.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #13 Zabel Hall	2	ES	1974	Concrete: Other/Undefined	Brutalism	Education-Related Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Note the original, matching ancillary utility shelter.</i>									
<i>Though not quite fifty years of age at the time of survey, Zabel Hall appears to retain sufficient integrity from its original construction period to clearly communicate its architectural significance and education-related associations.</i>									

Architectural Survey Data for Eastern Oregon University Survey
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
EOU Campus, Bldg #14 Pierce Library	3	EC	1949	Concrete: Other/Undefined Ceramic Tile	Renaissance Revival Art Deco	Library Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1949. Union County assessor dates this building to 1950 and a remodel to 2012.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #15 Eocene Courts	2	NC	1962	Concrete: Other/Undefined Wood:Other/Undefined	Ranch (Type)	Multiple Dwelling Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Union County assessor dates this set of buildings to 1960. EOU dates the buildings to 1962. They replaced the earlier 1940s EOCene Court in the Connerdale Addition. Though this set of five residential buildings is more than 50 years of age and appears to have integrity from its original construction period, it does not present sufficient significance to be individually eligible and there is not a NRHP-eligible HD in the immediate vicinity to which it could contribute.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #16 Facilities Services Storage	1	NP	c.1989	Metal: Other/Undefined	Utilitarian	Warehouse Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1989, Union County assessor refers to this building as 'physical plant storage' and dates it to 1970.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #17 Facilities Management & Planning	1	NP	1980	Metal: Other/Undefined	Utilitarian	Other Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1980. Union County assessor refers to this building as 'physical plant' and dates it to 1980. This building includes three sections: an office management section, shipping and receiving section, and a maintenance shop section.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #18 Physical Education Storage	1	NP	c.1984	Wood:Other/Undefined	Utilitarian	RECR/CULTURE: General Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1984. Union County assessor refers to this building as 'baseball storage' and dates it to 1989.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #20 Concession Stand	1	NP	2004	Concrete Block	Other / Undefined	Education-Related Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Originally built to function as a concession stand, this building no longer functions as such. It currently contains the grounds maintenance office and storage.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #21 Information Booth	1	NP	1990	Synthetic Siding: Other/Undefi	Other / Undefined	Education-Related Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
EOU Campus, Bldg #25 Integrated Services Building	1	NP	2003	Concrete Block	Other / Undefined	EDUCATION: General Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
EOU Campus, Bldg #30-#31 Head Start	1	NP	1999 2004	Wood:Other/Undefined	Not Applicable	EDUCATION: General Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>La Grande Head Start Comments: Comprised of two buildings and a shed. Union County assessor dates the buildings to 1999 and 2004. EOU dates the buildings to 1999.</i>									

Architectural Survey Data for Eastern Oregon University Survey
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Ht	Eval/ NR	Yr(s) Built	Materials	Arch Classifs/Styles	Orig. Use/ Plan (Type)	RLS / ILS Dates	Listed Date	
EOU Campus, Bldg #33 Daugherty Hall	2	NP	2006	Synthetic Siding: Other/Undefi	Other / Undefined	Education-Related Other Apt./Hotel Plan	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: This building is a twin to North Hall and together their L-shaped plans form a central, shared courtyard containing a large freestanding sculpture. Accompanying the buildings is a separate bike shelter structure and an outbuilding. Union County assessor dates this building to 2005 and refers to it as South Hall.</i>									
EOU Campus, Bldg #34 North Hall	2	NP	2006	Synthetic Siding: Other/Undefi	Other / Undefined	Education-Related Other Apt./Hotel Plan	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: This building is a twin to Daugherty Hall and together their L-shaped plans form a central, shared courtyard containing a large freestanding sculpture. Accompanying the buildings is a separate bike shelter structure and an outbuilding. Union County assessor dates this building to 2005.</i>									
1201 L Ave Smurthwaite House <i>Student Health & Counseling Center</i>	1	NC	c.1952	Brick:Other/Undefined Wood:Other/Undefined	Minimal Traditional	Single Dwelling Other/Undefined	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: EOU dates this building to 1945. This site is vacant on the 1949 Sanborn map. Union County assessor dates this building to 1952. The 1959 La Grande city directory lists Harry C. Smurthwaite, a dentist, residing at this address. The alterations to this dwelling's windows and main entrance prevent it from being individually eligible. It might contribute to a surrounding historic district, but there does not appear to be potential for one in the immediate vicinity.</i>									
1202 L Ave Beatty House <i>Community School of the Arts; Arts East</i>	2	NC	c.1915	Wood:Other/Undefined	Foursquare (Type) Craftsman	Single Dwelling Rectangular Block	5/9/2017		
<i>Comments: Union County assessor dates this building to 1910. This site is vacant on the November 1910 Sanborn map. EOU gives the date for this building as 1945. This house appears on the 1923 and 1949 Sanborn maps. Review of historic maps and directories suggests this was historically 1202 L Avenue. The 1959 La Grande city directory lists a Mrs. Elsy M. Beatty, widow, at this address. The loss of the historic, character-defining wrap-around front porch prevents this building from clearly communicating its historic associations.</i>									
Total Resources Identified:	27								

Historic Building Report/Counts

(All Properties Inventoried)

Evaluation Counts - Eastern Oregon University Survey

Evaluation	Quantity	% of Total
demolished	1	4%
eligible/contributing	1	4%
eligible/significant	5	19%
not eligible/non-contributing	8	30%
not eligible/out of period	12	44%
Total:	27	

Construction Date Decade Counts - Eastern Oregon University Survey

Decade	Quantity	% of Total
1910s	2	7%
1920s	1	4%
1930s	3	11%
1940s	1	4%
1950s	3	11%
1960s	2	7%
1970s	3	11%
1980s	5	19%
1990s	3	11%
2000s	4	15%
Total:	27	

Original Use Counts - Eastern Oregon University Survey

Original Use	Quantity	% of Total
COMMERCE / TRADE	1	4%
DOMESTIC	5	19%
EDUCATION	18	67%
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION	1	4%
OTHER	1	4%
RECREATION & CULTURE	1	4%
Total:	27	

Material Counts - Eastern Oregon University Survey

Materials	Quantity	% of Total
BRICK	1	4%
CONCRETE	15	56%
METAL	2	7%
SYNTHETIC SIDING	5	19%
WOOD	4	15%
Total:	27	

Historic Building Report/Counts

(All Properties Inventoried)

Style Category Counts - Eastern Oregon University Survey

Style Categories	Quantity	% of Total
OTHER		
Not Applicable	1	
Other / Undefined	9	
Utilitarian	4	
Category Total:	14	52%
MODERN PERIOD		
Brutalism	2	
Minimal Traditional	1	
Ranch (Type)	2	
Category Total:	5	19%
LATE 20TH CENTURY		
Late 20th Century: Other	1	
Category Total:	1	4%
LATE 19TH/20TH CENT. PERIOD REVIVALS		
Mediterranean Revival	2	
Renaissance Revival	4	
Category Total:	6	22%
LATE 19TH/20TH CENT. AMER. MOVEMENTS		
Foursquare (Type)	1	
Category Total:	1	4%
Total:	27	