**Oregon Historic Site Form**

**LOCATION AND PROPERTY NAME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>address: EOU Campus, Bldg #02</th>
<th>historic name: Dorion Hall; Hunt Hall</th>
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<td>Vcnty</td>
<td>Union County</td>
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Optional Information

- assoc addresses:
  - (former addresses, intersections, etc.)
- location descr:
  - EOU Campus

**PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS**

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<tr>
<td>primary constr date: 1939 (c.)</td>
<td>secondary date: 1947 (c.)</td>
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<td>architect: Bennes, John V.; Kable, C. Howard; Wolff, George M.; Hewlett, Jamison &amp; Assoc.</td>
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<td>builder:</td>
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<tr>
<td>comments/notes: 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.</td>
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**GROUPINGS / ASSOCIATIONS**

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**SHPO INFO FOR THIS PROPERTY**

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View SE
ARCHITECTURAL / PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
(Include expanded description of the building/property, setting, significant landscape features, outbuildings, and alterations)

Please see attachments below for elaborated description.

HISTORY
(Chronological, descriptive history of the property from its construction through at least the historic period [preferably to the present])

Please see attachments below for elaborated history.

RESEARCH INFORMATION
(Check all of the basic sources consulted and cite specific important sources)

☐ Title Records
☐ Census Records
☐ Property Tax Records
☐ Local Histories
☑ Sanborn Maps
☑ Biographical Sources
☑ SHPO Files
☐ Interviews
☐ Obituaries
☑ Newspapers
☑ State Archives
☑ Historic Photographs
☐ City Directories
☐ Building Permits
☐ State Library

Local Library: _____________________________
University Library: EOU, Pierce Library

Historical Society: _____________________________
Other Repository: EOU Facilities Plans Archives

Bibliography: Please see attachments for elaborated bibliography and additional architect/builder information.
Executive Summary

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 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, as well as a Reconnaissance-Level Survey (RLS) of the whole campus. The building was demolished between June and September 2017.

The reader is asked to acknowledge that this report was compiled while the building was still standing, hence the use of present tense throughout the description, which reflected a then-standing building.

Narrative Description

SUMMARY

Hunt Hall is at the northeast edge of the Eastern Oregon University campus in La Grande, Union County, Oregon (2016 pop. 13,229). Originally known as Dorion Hall, the three-story building is a good example of the evolution of educational institutional architecture. The reinforced concrete building reflected five distinct construction periods, with each section aligned along a different axis. The building’s primary elevations face inward onto a central courtyard/parking lot within the irregular U-plan of the building’s footprint. The building incorporates the original circulation pattern comprised of central, double-loaded corridors anchored by central gathering spaces at the north end and in the connecting pie-shaped elbow (aka the ‘knuckle’).

Note: The reader is cautioned not to confuse discussion of this building with the other, later dormitory building named Dorion Hall built in c.1958 at the northeast corner of the intersection of 6th Street and H Avenue and which was demolished in circa 1999.

Initially constructed in 1939 as part of a federal Public Works Administration (PWA) project, Dorion Hall was the third building erected on the Eastern Oregon University campus. It served as the institution’s first dormitory and was built according to a design by Portland architect John V. Bennes, who had also previously designed the school’s campus plan and administration building a decade earlier. His Depression-era design reflected the challenging economic times in its restrained references to the Italian Renaissance style, found primarily at the entrances. The building was expanded four times – in 1947, c.1950, 1954, and 1962 – to accommodate campus growth and changing needs. Although different architectural firms designed each addition, the building evolved to include subdued Moderne and Modern Movement stylistic elements while maintaining a cohesive appearance in keeping with the austere revivalism of Bennes’ design.

1 It should be noted that at the time, the institution was known as Eastern Oregon Normal School and changed its name in in 1939 to Eastern Oregon College of Education. It should also be noted that some sources suggest the old gymnasium (EOU Building #4) dates to the same year or earlier.
Hunt Hall retains its key character-defining features, including the restrained architectural features, smooth wall finishes, and the original interior spatial arrangement. Its design and stylistic treatment successfully convey feelings of its period of construction. The original floor plan remains essentially unchanged, retaining the historic spaces specific to its historic function. The original wood sash, glass block, and aluminum windows are intact in each of their respective building sections. Hunt Hall retains integrity of its historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All its significant character-defining design elements and materials are intact and it clearly conveys its original role and historic associations as a college dormitory.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The EOU campus developed in the early through mid-to-late twentieth century in an area several blocks south of the downtown business district. Hunt Hall is in the northeast part of campus, with paved driveways and parking lots nearly surrounding it. The 1929 administration building, known today as Inlow Hall, is northwest of Hunt Hall on a steep hillside overlooking L Avenue and facing north toward 9th Street where the integral grand stair descends the grade. The campus developed over time to the south, east, and west of Inlow Hall. Today, the campus occupies about 110 acres and is generally bounded by L Avenue (north), G Avenue (south), 6th Street (west) and 12th Street (east).

Hunt Hall’s immediate site is characterized by paved parking and narrow traffic lanes with concrete curbs and sidewalks. Historic, cast concrete lampposts line paved walkways around the site, as they do around Inlow Hall and its Grand Staircase, Ackerman Hall, and the original Gymnasium. To the north and east, a steep, forested grade drops to late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhoods beyond. To the northwest, west, and south are the designed landscapes of the EOU campus characterized by open lawns and walking paths between large institutional buildings.

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2 Listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980.
Note: Due to the building's evolution over time and to avoid potential confusion in the building description below, the building is described section by section (i.e. 1939 section, 1947 section, c.1950 service addition, 1954 section, 1962 section). Since 1962, EOU administration and occupants have referred to the building's distinct sections as A Section (original 1939 dormitory), B Section (1947 addition), C Section (1962 addition), and D Section (1954 cafeteria addition). Additionally, the rounded-wall common area between A and B Section was sometimes referred to as the ‘knuckle.’ There is also an unnamed, small 'bump out' kitchen/storage addition dating to c.1950 with no name.

Exterior

1939 Original Women's Dormitory – Dorion Hall

The original dormitory building is three stories with a raised basement and a rectangular plan measuring approximately 130'8" x 33'6". The exterior walls are reinforced concrete with a smooth stucco finish. Cast stone ornamentation in a drip mold motif accentuates the projecting, gabled entrances – two of which are on the primary (southwest) elevation and one of which is on the rear (northeast) elevation. The side-gable roof has end-wall parapets and chimneys finished in stucco, red composition shingles, and metal gutters and downspouts. The original, one-over-one wood sash windows occupy the original openings and are arranged singly and in pairs.
The primary (southwest) elevation (photo #3) of the original dormitory is asymmetrically arranged with windows of varying sizes and sill height in each story. There are two entrances, each set within a projecting one-story bay with a red-tile gable roof, off-center to the northwest and at the southeast end. Both entrances are elevated, each accessed by a concrete staircase with wing walls leading to a single inset door. A cast-stone surround in a drip mold motif accentuates the opening of each entry bay. The cast-stone material carries through to the walls and ceiling of each entry vestibule. The original wood doors have been replaced with quarter-light steel doors within the original opening and retaining the wood-frame sidelights. Of the original brass wall sconces that flanked the right side of entrance, a single one is intact at the entrance at the southeast end of the west elevation.

A grouping of eight windows at the southeast end of the second and third stories has been infilled, with only the sills remaining as evidence of their arrangement. Some basement-level windows have also been infilled.

The northwest (side) elevation (photo #4) is arranged in three symmetrical bays. A metal fire escape system spans the center bay where single doors exit onto a platform at the second and third stories with a metal staircase in between. A drop-down ladder is available at the second story to reach the ground. One-over-one wood windows occupy the two outer bays – paired in the first story and single in the upper stories. A subtle raised layer of stucco accents the gabled profile of the parapet. An interior chimney sits just below to the southwest of the ridgeline.

The rear (northeast) elevation (photo #4) is much like the southwest (primary) elevation and is also asymmetrically arranged with windows of varying sizes and sill heights across and amidst each story. The down slope of the grade allows for fully exposed basement-level windows on this elevation. There is one entrance, identical to those of the primary (southwest) elevation, located off-center toward the north (photo #5). The entrance is elevated, set within a projecting one-story bay with a red-tile gable roof and accessed by a concrete staircase with wing walls leading to a single inset door. A drip mold motif, cast-stone surround accentuates the opening of the entry bay. The cast-stone material carries through to the walls and ceiling of the entry vestibule. The original wood door has been replaced with a quarter-light steel door within the original opening and retaining the original wood-frame sidelights.

The southeast (side) elevation is mostly obscured by the 1947 addition, leaving only the upper gabled portion visible. An exterior, end-wall chimney finished in smooth stucco rises above the roofline and is situated just off-center to the northeast of the ridgeline.
#4. Rear (NE) and side (NW) elevations, view S-SW

#5. Primary (SW) elevation, entrance detail, view N-NE
1947 Addition - Hunt Hall

Portland architect C. Howard Kable designed the 1947 addition, which expanded the rectangular footprint of the original 1939 dormitory into an L-shaped plan and doubled the size of the building. The addition measures approximately 48'6" x 110'2" and attaches via a two-story, pie-shaped bay to the southeast wall of the original building. The design, scale, massing, and materials of the addition are in keeping with the original building. The exterior walls are poured concrete with a smooth stucco finish. Moderne stylistic references are present in the rounded exterior wall where it connects to the original dormitory, in the main entrance elements, and in the tall glass block window above the entrance. The multi-light wood windows are recessed leaving the sills flush with the exterior wall.

![Image of Hunt Hall, EOU](Image)

The west-facing (primary) wall of the pie-shaped bay is semi-circular with a flat roof a few feet below the eaves of the adjacent side-gabled wings (photo #6). The curved wall features recessed bands of historic wood windows in the first and second stories, including ten-over-four, eight-light, and single-light units with lower hoppers. The east-southeast (rear) elevation of this pie-shaped bay has been largely obscured by the 1954 addition, discussed below. While the southeast portion of the rear elevation has all four levels of historic wood windows visible (comprised of paired six-over-six, paired six-light casements, and a band of four tall hopper units), only the upper-level window openings of the east elevation, containing the original paired six-over-six wood sashes, are partially visible over the roofline of the 1954 addition.

![Image of Hunt Hall, EOU](Image)

The rectangular portion of the 1947 addition (photo #6) extends southwest from the pie-shaped bay. It is three stories on a raised basement and sub-basement and features a side-gable roof with composition shingles, end-wall parapets, and an eaves line matching that of the original 1939 dormitory. The original multi-light – six-over-six and six-light awning sash – wood windows occupy the original openings and are arranged in pairs. The northwest (primary) elevation of this section is arranged symmetrically around a center entrance bay with Moderne-style decorative elements (photo #7). A thin layer of raised concrete subtly defines the primary entrance and basement level, suggesting a high-set water table. The entrance is elevated and accessed by a concrete staircase with partial, rounded wing walls leading to a slightly recessed single quarter-light metal door with sidelights and transom. The steps have a rounded footprint mimicking the semi-circular profile of the flat concrete visor porch roof directly over the entrance. On each side of the entrance recess is an original Moderne sconce light fixture. A tall, two-story vertical window opening filled with glass blocks rises over the entrance. The opening is outlined with a single layer of larger ribbed glass blocks and filled with smaller ribbed glass blocks. A gabled parapet crowns the center entry bay.
#7. Primary (NW) elevation, entrance detail, view SE

#8. Rear (SE) elevation, view NW
The **southeast (rear) elevation** overlooks a paved parking lot. Due to the sloping grade, five stories are visible above grade, including the first, second, and third stories, and basement and sub-basement levels. This elevation is asymmetrically arranged with the original multi-light wood windows – six-over-six, six-light awning, and eight-over-eight – of varying sizes at each story. The windows occupy the original openings and are arranged singly and in pairs. A total of twenty-nine window openings have been filled in on this elevation; all fifteen on the sub-basement level and a handful on each of story above. The **southwest (side) elevation** is entirely obscured by the 1962 addition.

**c.1950 Utility Addition**

At some undocumented point between construction of the 1947 addition and the 1954 addition a small utility addition (photo #9) went up at the southeast end of the northeast elevation of the Original Dormitory. This two-level addition accesses both the basement and first story and contained storage and support spaces for kitchen and other utilitarian internal functions. The addition features a bi-level flat roof, concrete block walls, and a rectangular footprint. The southeast elevation features three, single entrance doors – a nonhistoric quarter-light steel door leading into the upper level atop a metal stair, and two historic three-panel wood doors leading into the ground level. The northeast elevation has a single opening – a pair of four-light steel casement windows. The northwest elevation has three openings – two windows openings both covered with painted plywood, and a sliding vehicular door with a band of four, square, wire-glass lights.
1954 Addition

The 1954 addition (photo #10) extends east-southeast from the rear corner where the original 1939 dormitory and the 1947 addition meet. Portland architect George M. Wolff designed this three-story addition, which has a generally square footprint. Wolff's drawings note the stories as the lower ground floor, the upper ground floor, and the first floor. The need for expanded food service and dining facilities and still more living space prompted construction of this addition that included a cafeteria, kitchen, and sixteen dormitory rooms. The exterior walls are reinforced concrete with a smooth stucco finish and the flat roof has metal coping. A paved driveway passes along the north and east sides, and the south side overlooks a parking lot.

The south elevation of the 1954 addition is five symmetrically arranged bays across (photo #10). Fenestration defines the bays. Window openings contain a metal windows at each level: large nine-light windows on the first story and paired one-over-one hopper windows in the upper and lower ground-floor levels. An exterior concrete staircase with a pipe railing leads to a partially enclosed entry at the west end of this elevation. The east elevation (photo #11) is unadorned and asymmetrically arranged, with its fenestration serving primarily for purposes of egress and ingress. There are four single-leaf quarter-light steel doors, one each at each end of the first story, and one off-center in the upper and lower ground levels. Each opening is connected to one another or the ground via a metal staircase attached to the exterior wall. Only two stories of the north elevation (photo #12) are visible above grade. Large, nine-light metal windows matching those on the south elevation define the bays of the first story. Other openings in this otherwise unadorned elevation are a combination of paired metal one-over-one hopper units, a single-leaf entrance, and a double-leaf entrance.
#11. East elevation, view W-NW

#12. North and east elevations, view SW
1962 Addition

A final expansion of the building came in 1962. Designed by Portland architects Hewlett, Jamison & Associates, this Modern Movement reinforced concrete addition extends from the southwest side wall of the 1947 addition. Forming an elbow of sorts, it continues along the same roof alignment of the 1947 addition in a southwesterly direction for about forty-five feet and then angles northwest, extending another eighty feet.

When completed, it nearly doubled the size of the building, expanding the previous L-shaped footprint to an irregular J-shaped plan. The scale, massing, and materials of this additional are in keeping with both the original building and 1947 addition. The exterior is concrete with a smooth finish and the gable roof has composition shingles. While this addition rises to the same overall height as the adjoining sections, with eaves lines aligned throughout, the at-grade entrances and fenestration read as four stories, rather than three stories with a raised basement as with the earlier sections. However, few stylistic references are obvious beyond the lack of applied ornamentation and inset aluminum windows and doors. Unlike previous building sections, the windows are not wood, but rather aluminum, and primary entrances are at ground level. Subtle Modern Movement stylistic references are visible in the windows and entrances. The aluminum windows include examples of both two-light fixed units and paired one-over-one operable hopper sash units.

The north (primary) elevation (photo #13) has two wall faces – one facing northwest that is two bays wide and one facing northeast that is six bays wide. Fenestration defines the asymmetrically arranged bays on each wall face. Across the full width of the north elevation, there are two recessed entrances at ground level, one in the northwest elevation at the ‘elbow’ and one at the northwest end of the northeast elevation. Each entrance is two bays wide, comprised of an aluminum-framed double-leaf entrance, a large stacked two-light sidelight, and side-by-side plate glass transom. The full-light doors are offset to the right within the entrance bay and have outward swinging doors. Between the two entrances, at ground level, is a pipe railing that encloses a window well.

The northwest (side) elevation (photo #14) is a completely blank wall measuring approximately 37’7” wide, and, according to the architectural drawings, was built with still more future expansion in mind.
The **southwest (rear) elevation** is eight symmetrically arranged bays wide. Fenestration defines the bays and is entirely comprised of identical aluminum-framed paired one-over-one operable hopper sash units. This elevation has no applied ornamentation, no entrances, and due to the change in grade, reads as five full stories.

The **southeast (rear) elevation** (photo #15) of the 1962 addition is four bays wide. Three bays of windows openings and egress at each story define the bays. A metal fire escape system at the east end of this elevation allows egress from a single-leaf door at each story, which exit onto a platform, with a staircase in between. A drop-down ladder is available to reach the ground level.
INTERIOR

The interior of Hunt Hall is characterized by central, double-loaded corridors accessed at irregular intervals by stair halls. Reflecting four separate major construction periods and spanning a sloping grade, the corridors and stairs do not always align in an intuitive fashion, particularly between the 1947 and 1962 additions, where one must descend to the basement or exit the building and reenter to travel across the same floor level.

As mentioned above, since 1962, EOU administration and occupants have referred to the building's distinct sections as A Section (original 1939 dormitory), B Section (1947 addition), C Section (1962 addition), and D Section (1954 cafeteria addition). Additionally, the rounded-wall common area between A and B Section was sometimes referred to as the 'knuckle.' There is also an unnamed, small 'bump out' kitchen/storage addition dating to c.1950 with no name.

1939 Original Women's Dormitory – A Section

The original dormitory opened in 1939 with a capacity to house sixty-four to sixty-eight students. This original section (also known as A Section) rises three stories on a raised basement, with the interior spaces on each floor arranged along a central double-loaded corridor.

Although similar in appearance on the exterior, the two entrances on the southwest (primary) elevation are different inside. The west entrance accesses a vestibule with five risers leading up to a set of multi-light, wood-frame, double doors that open into the central corridor. The east entrance opens into a stair hall that accesses the basement and first floor via a dog-legged staircase, as well as up to the second and third floors via a hollow newel staircase (photos #16, #17). A second full-height stairwell is located directly across the corridor from the west entrance, accessed through an entrance in the northeast (rear) elevation. Both full-height stair halls have cement floors, plaster walls and ceiling, and cast-iron newel posts and balusters.
The first floor includes public areas and spaces of primary importance. Though repurposed over the years and reflecting some alterations of finishes, the vast majority of these spaces are intact and the circulation pattern unchanged.

The corridor terminates at the northwest end in the lounge, a large open space featuring a fireplace (photos #18, #19). The fireplace has a painted wood mantel and shelf, brick face, and tile hearth centered in the northwest wall and is visible down the length of the corridor. The original oak floor now has carpet, the plaster walls have been covered in vertical wood veneer paneling, and the wood wall cornice trim and beamed plaster ceiling are exposed.
Adjacent to the lounge, on each side of the corridor, are what were originally designed as the library (northeast side) and social room (southwest side), both originally finished in the same oak floors, plaster walls, and picture rails as in the lounge. Both rooms retain these original features. A post office, coat room, and office occupy the area adjacent to the southeast of the west entrance vestibule. A men’s lavatory is located off the coat room and retains the historic mosaic tile floor and tile base, plaster walls and ceiling, a wall-mounted corner sink, and toilet.

The original Dean’s private quarters, consisting of a living room, bathroom, and bedroom, occupy the central portion of the first-floor, accessed via and northeast of the main corridor (photos #20, #21). These living quarters retain most finishes including the plaster walls and ceilings and wood trim, but asbestos tile flooring and synthetic bases replace the wood and tile floors and base trim throughout. Across the corridor to the southwest are what were the original dining room rooms. A kitchen occupied the east corner of the building but appears to have been removed during later renovations/additions.

Overall, finishes throughout the first floor are moderately intact. Historic linoleum flooring with wood base trim is intact in the stairwells but has been replaced with asbestos tile and a synthetic rolled base in corridors and most rooms. The original plaster walls and ceilings generally remain throughout. Original ceiling heights are intact in all spaces but the corridor, where they have been lowered in the corridor and now accommodate ceiling-mounted fluorescent lighting. Notably, the vast majority of original window and door trim is intact, even where windows have been infilled and/or doors replaced.
The second and third floors each retain fifteen of the originally planned sixteen dormitory rooms, arranged along a central double-loaded corridor (photos #22-#25). The only apparent changes to the original floor plan have been the expansion of the original shower room, which absorbed an adjacent dorm room, and the conversion of each dorm room’s toilet closet into a desk nook. The character of finishes of these alterations suggests they took place around the same time as the 1962 addition. The shared toilet and shower room is adjacent to the northwest of the stairwell. The original linen closet space is adjacent to the southeast of the stairwell.

The two floors were built identical in plan and finish. Each corridor originally featured a linoleum floor with wood baseboards, but now have asbestos tile floor with a synthetic base. The plaster walls and ceiling remain throughout. A nonhistoric suspended ceiling has been installed in each corridor and now accommodates ceiling-mounted fluorescent lighting. Similarly, the dormitory rooms originally featured wood floors with wood bases, but now have asbestos tile flooring with a synthetic base. Each room has the historic built-in wardrobe with drawers, shelves, a mirror, and a corner desk nook that replaced the original small enclosed corner lavatory. The shared toilet and shower room originally featured tile flooring with a tile base, plaster walls and ceiling, and metal partitions. The c.1961 remodeling resulted in floor-to-ceiling tile and a sheetrock ceiling.

The original plans indicate the basement historically functioned as recreational, mechanical, and storage spaces. These utilitarian and informal functions are reflected in the concrete floors and concrete walls, and lack of applied finishes. At some point the basement was rearranged and spaced subdivided to accommodate several additional dormitory rooms.
#24. 2nd Floor dormitory room (typical), view W-SW

#25. 3rd Floor dormitory room (typical), view W-SW
1947 Addition – B Section

The southeast end of the original dormitory connects to the 1947 addition (also known as B Section) by means of an elbow (a pie-shaped bay also referred to as the ‘knuckle’) and a rectangular portion. The addition connects to the original dormitory via the central corridor only on the first and second floors and basement level. The single stair hall servicing the 1947 addition is accessed via the entrance centered in the northwest (primary) elevation. The entrance opens directly into the stair hall, which accesses the all floors via a dog-legged staircase (photos #26, #27). The hollow newel stair hall has plaster walls, nonhistoric vinyl flooring covers landings and treads, and a solid balustrade wall topped by a wood dowel rail. Most original six-over-six wood windows retain their simple trim and dorm room slab doors have brass knobs and simple surround trim. Though some finishes have changed somewhat, and some spaces repurposed over the years, overall, this building section largely retains its historic spaces and circulation pattern.

The lounge and dining room historically occupied the entire pie-shaped ‘knuckle’ space on the first floor (photos #28, #29). The original fireplace anchors the southeast corner of the lounge area and features hardwood veneer rising the full height of the wall, a brick-lined fire box, and tile facing enframing the firebox. The original plans indicate accordion-type folding doors allowed the rooms to be partitioned, as needed. The original concrete floor is intact below nonhistoric carpet. The wood base is partially intact, though replaced or covered by nonhistoric vinyl base in sections. The plaster walls and ceiling remain, as does much of the original hardwood veneer wainscot finished in mahogany stain.

A central corridor accesses the spaces occupying the rectangular section extending to the southwest from the elbow/’knuckle,’ which historically included a small “library lounge,” post office, the hall director’s private suite and office, five dormitory rooms, and shared toilet and shower room, all organized across a central double-loaded corridor much like the original building. Changes in the corridor included installation of carpet, loss of the original wainscot, and installation of a dropped acoustical tile ceiling.
The dormitory rooms originally featured linoleum floors with wood bases, but now have asbestos tile flooring with a synthetic base. Each room retains the historic built-in wardrobe with drawers, shelves, and a mirror. Although no longer extant, each dormitory room had a small enclosed corner lavatory; this small space now contains a built-in desk/study nook. The shared toilet and shower room originally featured concrete flooring with a tile base, plaster walls and ceiling, and metal partitions; it has since been remodeled to have floor-to-ceiling tile and a sheet rock ceiling (photos #30, #31).

Six irregularly shaped dormitory rooms and two storage areas occupy the pie-shaped space on the second floor — the top floor B section. These rooms and those in the adjacent rectangular portion of this addition, which include seven dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room, and a storage room, are organized across a central double-loaded corridor. Today,
the corridor and dormitory rooms are carpeted with a synthetic base, replacing the original linoleum floor and wood base. Each room retains the historic built-in wardrobe with drawers, shelves, and a mirror. Although no longer extant, each dormitory room had a small enclosed corner lavatory, since replaced with a built-in desk. The shared toilet and shower room originally featured concrete flooring with a tile base, plaster walls and ceiling, and metal partitions; floor-to-ceiling tile and a sheet rock ceiling now comprise the finishes in this space.

The third floor, limited only to the rectangular portion of the 1947 addition, includes seven dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room, and one storage area, all arranged across a central double-loaded corridor. These spaces are finished like those of the second floor, noted above. A small door at the northeast end of the corridor accesses the roof of the pie-shaped elbow space (aka 'knuckle').
The **raised basement level** historically featured a mix of common areas and living spaces. A recreation room occupied the rounded half of the pie-shaped space, and across the corridor was a service entrance area and four irregular-shaped dormitory rooms. Down the hall to the southwest, the adjacent rectangular section included seven dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room, and a storage area, all organized around a central double-loaded corridor. The later use of this part of the building as a medical training facility resulted in removal of some partition walls between dorm rooms to create classrooms and redesign of the recreation room to create a simulated hospital setting with professor’s monitoring booth.

The service entrance area and dormitory rooms each had a small enclosed corner lavatory, all of which are no longer extant. Today, asbestos tile flooring or carpet with a synthetic base have replaced the original asphalt tile floors and wood bases throughout this level. Exposed mechanicals line the corridor ceiling.

A **sub-basement level**, located beneath only the rectangular section, allowed for another four dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room, and four storage areas. The living spaces are concentrated along the southeast or rear side of the building, where at-grade windows provide natural light. Historic finishes in these spaces included either bare concrete or asphalt tiles with a wood base and plaster walls and ceiling; asbestos tile and synthetic base now comprise the flooring, while the plaster walls and ceilings are intact. The shared toilet and shower room originally featured concrete flooring, plaster walls and ceiling, and enamel finishes; it now has floor-to-ceiling tile and sheetrock ceiling.

**c.1950 Utility Addition**

At some point between 1947 and 1954, a small service ‘bump out’ was added to the southeast end of the original 1939 dormitory’s northeast (rear) elevation. The two-level concrete block addition comprised unfinished spaces for storage, kitchen support, and other utilitarian functions (photo #32).
1954 Addition – D Section

Dining was eventually concentrated in the **1954 addition** (also known as D Section). The smallest of the major additions, it extended eastward from the corner where the original 1939 dormitory and 1947 sections of the building joined. This three-level addition greatly expanded residential support spaces and included a cafeteria, kitchen, and private dining area, as well as additional residential space. It is worth noting how the levels connect to the two adjacent building sections:

- The 1954 addition’s first floor connects to the 1939 section’s first floor and the 1947 addition’s second floor
- The 1954 addition’s upper ground floor connects to the 1939 section’s basement level and the 1947 addition’s first floor
- The 1954 addition’s lower ground floor does not connect to either of the previous building sections

The original open cafeteria spanned the majority of the **first floor** but has since been divided into two separate spaces (photo #33). What was the original kitchen in the northwest corner of the first floor was converted to a student exercise/weight room.

![Original cafeteria space, view W-NW](image)

The floor plan of the upper and lower ground floors is unchanged. Two lower levels arranged around an off-center T-plan double-loaded corridor, with dormitory rooms along the south and east walls.

The **upper ground floor** retains the original receiving room space (below the kitchen and featuring a freight elevator in the northwest corner), nine dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room centered in middle of each floor, and storage areas. The **lower ground floor** included seven dormitory rooms, a shared toilet and shower room, and storage areas. The dormitory rooms retain what appear to be the historic built-in closets and desks (photo #34). As with the two earliest building sections, each dorm room featured a small enclosed corner lavatory, which are intact. The available original plan sheets do not include a finish list, so originally intended finishes are not confirmed; currently corridors and dorm rooms have carpet with synthetic base and smooth painted concrete/sheetrock walls. Most ceilings have adhered asbestos tiles. Windows do not feature trim. Doors have a plain surround trim. Bathrooms have mosaic floor tile and beige subway wall tile. The original slab wood dorm room doors are intact with their brass hardware.
1962 Addition – C Section

The 1962 addition (also known as C Section) extends from the southwest end of the 1947 addition, connecting via the central corridors on all floors. It is important to note where the corridors connect between the two sections:

- The 1962 basement level corridor connects with the 1947 sub-basement level;
- The 1962 first floor connects with the 1947 basement;
- The 1962 second floor connects with the 1947 first floor;
- The 1962 third floor connects with the 1947 second floor; and
- The 1962 fourth floor with the 1947 third floor.
There are two internal, full-height stair halls, each accessed via the recessed entrances at each end of the north (primary) elevation. Each entrance opens into a relatively large vestibule space, with the stair hall to the left (photo #35). The vestibules have a quarry tile floor and base, plaster walls, and asbestos board ceilings, as they did historically. The stair halls, which access all floors via a dog-legged staircase, have rubber risers and bases, a metal pipe handrail, plaster walls, and asbestos board ceilings, as they did historically.

In keeping with the basic interior layout of the previous 1939 and 1947 building sections, spaces in the 1962 C Section are arranged across central double-loaded corridors. This addition provided forty-four more dormitory rooms, significantly expanding the residential capacity of the building. Dormitory rooms were placed on every level: four on the first floor, eleven on each of the second, third, and fourth floors, and seven on the basement level. Mechanical, storage, and utility spaces were concentrated on the basement level. Lounges were located on the first and second floors, while study and recreation rooms were on the basement level and third and fourth floors.

Many spaces throughout the 1962 addition, including hallways, dormitory rooms, the study and recreation rooms, and the storage and janitorial rooms, originally featured asphalt tile floors with rubber bases, plaster walls, and asbestos board ceilings. Exceptions included the first- and second-floor lounges and the private apartment on the first floor, which had carpeted flooring, plaster walls with ‘hardboard’ wainscoting, and asbestos board ceilings. The shared toilet and shower rooms throughout the addition had ceramic tile floors, bases, and walls, with plaster ceilings. Changes to materials have been minimal and generally impacted only the flooring, with many more areas carpeted in recent years.

The C-Section dormitory rooms were outfitted with built-in components, including wardrobe cabinets, wall-mounted desks, and bookcases, the vast majority of which remain (photos #37, #38). Noticeably absent from the design of this addition, in comparison to the previous sections, are the lavatories originally included within each dormitory room. The character of finishes is distinctly Modern Movement, conveyed by means of the lack of applied ornament and smooth finishes.
#37. 2nd floor dormitory room (typical), view SE

#38. 2nd floor dormitory room (typical), view SW
History and Context

OVERVIEW

With the completion of its administration building Eastern Oregon University (EOU) opened its doors as Eastern Oregon Normal School in 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression. Despite having plans for campus growth, it would be nearly a decade before ground was broken on the next physical expansion of the campus. In the late 1930s, the campus grew to include its third building – a dormitory for women known as Dorion Hall, later expanded and renamed Hunt Hall. Portland architect John V. Bennes designed the residence hall, which opened in 1939. Reflecting patterns of growth and change on campus, the building was expanded in 1947, c.1950, 1954, and 1962 to account for a growing student population. The building housed both male and female students until it closed in 2014. The building was found eligible for listing in the National Register in 2016 under Criterion A in the area EDUCATION, for its associations with the patterns of development in normal schools in Oregon during the early through mid-twentieth century, and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as a good representative example of the twentieth century dormitory property type, as an example of the work of John V. Bennes, a highly prolific Oregon architect, and as a good example of a Mixed style building, with distinct stylistic influences expressed in each of its separate building sections. Entrances and windows communicated aspects of Renaissance Revival, Streamlined Moderne, and Modern Movement aesthetics.

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.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL MOVEMENT – NATIONWIDE AND IN OREGON

EOU is one of seven state-funded, four-year institutions of higher learning in Oregon. Located in La Grande, Union County, Oregon, the campus is in the heart of northeast Oregon’s Blue Mountain range between Portland and Boise.

EOU grew out of the normal school movement in higher education that began in mid-nineteenth century New England. Normal schools were education reformers’ response to an increased demand for trained teachers to fill a growing number of positions in primary and secondary common schools. The common school revival, led by Massachusetts state senator and attorney Horace Mann in the late 1830s and early 1840s, called for community-funded neighborhood and area schools, resulting in an increased need for trained teachers.  

By 1890, there were 103 state normal schools in 35 states, including four in Oregon, at Ashland, Drain, Monmouth, and Weston. These schools had begun as private and mostly religious institutions, but once the state legislature declared them to be normal schools in the 1880s, they began regularly seeking state appropriations. They were sporadically and unevenly funded between 1885 and the turn of the twentieth century.

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 into a proposal for just one normal school by 1909. The normal schools argued they could never muster adequate appropriations from the state legislature 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 for their establishment.

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3 The reader is asked to note that the name Dorian Hall was reused for a dormitory built in 1958 at the west edge of campus and demolished around 2000.


5 Ogren, 1-2; 228-229.


7 Almack, 129.
and for 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.8

From the beginning, normal schools across the country were perceived and treated by public officials and others as secondary to colleges and universities. Evidence of this is found in funding structures in which normal schools were left with whatever public funding, if any, remained for higher education after all other appropriations had been made. Further evidence can be seen in normal school leaders’ efforts to rebrand their schools over and over, from normal schools to teacher colleges to state colleges to universities. By the mid-twentieth century, former normal schools in many states — such as California, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin — represented the core of state university systems.9 Former normal schools in Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington adopted directional university names. EOU, Southern Oregon University (Ashland), and Western Oregon University (Monmouth) are examples of this pattern in Oregon.

Historians haven’t helped either. Author Christine A. Ogren argues, “Historians of education have tended, with only a few exceptions, to be co-conspirators in the former normals’ efforts to bury their roots.”10 Indeed, today the phrase “normal school” is not widely known. EOU was no different, dropping the phrase “normal school” from its name in 1939. Like other normal schools throughout the United States, Eastern Oregon Normal School changed its name over and over — to Eastern Oregon College of Education in 1939, Eastern Oregon College in 1956, Eastern Oregon State College in 1973, and Eastern Oregon University in 1997.11

**DORION HALL / HUNT HALL – CONSTRUCTION AND USAGE HISTORY**

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 first ground was broken on August 10, 1928, and the resulting administration building, designed by Portland architect John V. Bennes, was officially dedicated in a ceremony on June 5, 1929.12

More than 200 students enrolled the first year.13 The Great Depression soon took hold, stalling the drawn-up plans for campus expansion for nearly a decade. The first physical growth finally took place in the late 1930s, aided by the federal Public Works Administration, and included an education training building, a gymnasium, landscaping work around the campus, and women’s dormitory.14 In 1934 the state broadened admissions policies at EOU, allowing students who were not seeking a teaching certificate to enroll.15 This aided in sustaining the young institution throughout the Depression, and maintained the need for campus growth.

School officials again turned to architect Bennes to draft plans for the dormitory.16 His 1937 site plan shows two existing campus buildings – the administration building facing north toward L Avenue and a new training school building along Eighth Street. While his placement of the dormitory followed the 1928 campus plan, his design of the was considerably pared down, particularly in size and landscaping. The three-story concrete and stucco building with one-over-one (1/1) windows

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8 Almack, 155.
9 Ogren, 2.
10 Ogren, 3.
12 Farrester, 19.
13 Farrester, 19.
15 Farrester, 25.
16 Though likely, it is not yet confirmed that Bennes had a role in the design of the other buildings that were part of the late 1930s campus expansion.
reflected the austerity of the times, with ornamentation largely limited to the three entrances with cast-stone surrounds and clay tile roofs.

The building included a basement and three stories. Thirty-two, double-occupancy dormitory rooms occupied the second and third floors. Each dormitory room had a lavatory, and residents used a shared shower room on each of the residential floors. The most refined and public spaces in the building were found on the first floor, and included a social room, lounge, library, dining room, private dining room, kitchen, men’s lavatory, coat room, and the Dean’s living quarters. The basement included spaces for storage, laundry, ironing, recreation, and a switch board room and boiler room. The three floors and basement spaces were arranged around central double-loaded corridors, anchored by two stair halls – one at the southeast end of the building and one toward the northwest end. Plaster walls and ceilings and wood baseboards were installed throughout the building. The first floor featured wood flooring, while much of the rest of the building had linoleum flooring or tile flooring. The basement had a “rumpus room…equipped with a ping pong table” and a “candy commissary” was operated to raise money for the general social fund.

According to the La Grande Observer, the construction of the dormitory was the “largest and most costly building for which a permit was issued” in La Grande in 1938. The building was dedicated on May 31, 1939, the day before commencement, with Mrs. Beatrice Walton Sackett of the state board of higher education making the dedicatory speech. The dormitory opened in 1939. The historic record is inconsistent as to when it became known as Dorion Hall. The historic record is also inconsistent as to spelling, with some sources spelling it Dorian. Though secondary sources and one historic photo (at right) refer to it as Dorian (or Dorion) Hall, initial newspaper articles and the original plans only refer to it as the Eastern Oregon college dormitory or New Women’s Dormitory.

18 “Building in City Declines,” La Grande Observer, January 9, 1939.
The building was named for an Iowa Indian woman – Marie Dorion – who was part of an expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811-1812 financed by John Jacob Astor. It long remained the only building on campus named for a non-white female. Female students were required to live on campus unless they had family in La Grande or other approved housing arrangements. Dorion Hall had the capacity to house sixty-four to sixty-eight students; with total enrollment at 348 in the fall of 1940, many were left to seek housing off campus. Male students had no on-campus housing option.

School leadership and education officials again thwarted a possible decrease in enrollment during World War II when the school became a military training center. In 1943, the school welcomed pre-nursing cadets who were part of the U.S. Cadet Nurses Corps. The cadets lived in various places, including the Sacajawea Hotel, Dorion Hall, and in private residences. As a result, the campus remained a center of activity for the duration of the war.

As the war ended, EOU officials turned to Portland architect C. Howard Kable to expand the school’s residential capacity, particularly for male students. His design of an addition to Dorion Hall doubled the size of the building, expanding its original rectangular footprint to an L-shaped plan. The size, scale, materials, and massing of the addition were in keeping with the original building, but with a Moderne aesthetic. Room functions on the various floors mimicked those of the original building, but with a few more dormitory rooms worked into the basement and first-floor plans. In all, the new construction provided housing for an additional seventy-six students.

Meanwhile, in November 1946, prior to completion of the addition, a group of male students moved into a prefabricated building known as Pierce Hall. The addition to Dorion Hall was completed the following year and opened to male students in October 1947. The addition to Dorion Hall was named Hunt Hall, after Wilson Price Hunt who led the early nineteenth century, Astor-funded expedition of which Marie Dorion was a part. Eventually, by the late 1950s, the entire dormitory building took the name Hunt Hall.

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22 Farrester, 42.
24 Moore, 21.
26 Moore, 35.
27 E.W. Giesecke, “Wilson Price Hunt (1783-1842),” Oregon Historical Society, The Oregon Encyclopedia, undated. Accessed online 16 October 2017: https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/hunt_wilson_price_1783_1842_/#.WeUSVohrw2w. Sources vary as to when, exactly, the building took on the name Hunt Hall. Moore, page 35, states the 1947 men’s wing was named Hunt Hall. However, the campus history (https://www.eou.edu/north-campus-restoration/history/) suggests the entire building was renamed Hunt Hall after completion of the addition.
The expanded Dorion Hall/Hunt Hall filled an immediate need following the war. The post-war years at EOU saw continued expansion of educational offerings, including evening adult classes and two-year degrees, which brought an increase in enrollment to more than 1,000 students, up from 600 before the war.\textsuperscript{28} The need for expanded food service facilities and still more living space at Dorion Hall/Hunt Hall prompted the c. 1950 construction of a small utility addition, as well as the 1954 construction of a much larger rear addition including a cafeteria, kitchen, and sixteen dormitory rooms. Portland architect George M. Wolff designed the addition, which extended eastward from the corner where the 1938 and 1946 portions of the building joined.\textsuperscript{29}

\textsuperscript{28} Moore, 2.

The institution shortened its name in 1956 to Eastern Oregon College, seemingly further downplaying its education training-specific roots. At the same time, it continued with plans to further expand the dormitory as its education mission evolved. Portland architects Hewlett, Jamison & Associates planned the final dormitory expansion in 1961 and construction was underway by July that year. Their design of this final addition to Hunt Hall nearly doubled the size of the building to accommodate 112 students, expanding its existing L-plan footprint to an irregular U-shaped plan. Bechtel Brothers of La Grande were awarded the $240,473 contract for construction of the addition. Additional contracts awarded included: mechanical, Lord Brothers of Portland for $67,249; electrical, Tice Electric Co. of Portland for $27,356. The design, scale, and massing of the addition was in keeping with the original building and the 1947 addition, but in a more stripped-down Modern Movement aesthetic.

Scheduled to open for occupancy in Fall 1962, the three-story concrete addition had a side-gable composition roof and metal windows. It provided an additional thirty-five dormitory rooms across the basement, first, second, and third floors. Unlike those in the earlier parts of the building, these dormitory rooms did not include small lavatories. Support spaces included a study and recreation room, custodial storage, and shared bathroom and shower rooms on each floor. The first floor had a guest room, a lounge, and a private suite with a living room, kitchen, bedroom, and bathroom.

A lack of regular maintenance led EOU officials to close the original portion of the building in the 1970s. The remaining 1947, 1954, and 1962 additions continued serving as living quarters and support spaces for both male and female students until 2014.

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John V. Bennes, Architect
John Virginius Bennes (1867-1943), a native of Illinois, came to Oregon in 1900. After working as an architect in Baker City a few years, he and his wife, Annice, moved to Portland in 1906, where they stayed until the final year of his life when they moved to Los Angeles in 1943. During his prolific career, among the many Oregon buildings he designed are numerous educational institution buildings, including examples at Southern Oregon University, Western Oregon University, Oregon State University, and Eastern Oregon University. At EOU he designed the first administration building (1929, Inlow Hall), Dorion Hall (1939), and possibly others from the 1930s.33

C. Howard Kable, Architect
Charles Howard Kable (c.1882-1952), a native of Illinois, Kable graduated from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. He then worked briefly in an unidentified Chicago architectural office before coming to Portland, Oregon, in 1905, where he took a position working with architect, Edgar M. Lazarus. In addition to working as an architect in other firms and acting as principal in his own firm, during the 1920s he also formed businesses manufacturing and selling shingles, lath, millwork, and general lumber. In 1936 he worked as a draftsman in the firm of John V. Bennes before taking on work as a PWA architect.34 He spent the last twelve years of his life as the principal of his own Portland-based firm, during which time he designed the 1947 addition to Hunt Hall.

George M. Wolff, Architect
George Melville Wolff (c1899-c1977), a native of Oregon, received his degree in architecture from the University of Oregon around 1923. Shortly thereafter spent a year as a draftsman at the firm of DeYoung and Roald (Portland) and then a year with Lucius and Cash before striking out on his own in 1927. In 1932 he became a partner in the firm Cash and Wolff. Nine years later he and Truman E. Phillips partnered in the firm Wolff and Phillips, which remained in business until 1952, after which Wolff became a partner in the firm of Wolff and Zimmer (1954-1965). A personal friend of the Henry J. Kaiser family, the capitalist/industrialist tycoon sent substantial work Wolff’s way. After suffering a heart attack in 1959, he began phasing out of the business, finally retiring in 1965. Known works, solo and under his various partnership associations, include:35

- Worker housing, Bonneville Dam, Washington (1934)
- Northern Permanente Foundation Hospital, Vancouver, Washington (1942)
- Northern Permanente Foundation Hospital, Vanport, Oregon (c.1942)
- Kaiser Child Service Center, Oregonship, Portland, Oregon (1943)
- Kaiser Child Service Center, Swan Island, Portland, Oregon (1943)
- Kaiser-Fraser Automobile Company, Conversion of Ford’s Auto Plant, Willow Run, Michigan (1953)
- Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Los Angeles, California (1953)
- Hunt Hall cafeteria addition, EOU, La Grande, Oregon (1954)
- Tektronix Industrial Park, Beaverton, Oregon (1958)

Hewlett, Jamison & Associates, Architects
Palmer A. Hewlett, Jr. (1919-1975), a native of western New York, and James W. Jamison (c.1924-c.2007), a native of Washington, worked together out of their Portland base of operations during the 1950s into the 1970s. In 1950, Hewlett worked as a draftsman in the Portland firm of Freeman, Hayslip and Tuft; by 1956 he was listed as a partner. At some point in the late 1950s, Jamison joined the team, and by the mid-1960s, Jamison and Hewlett were an entity unto themselves. Around 1970, they added a partner by the name of Atkinson, with another partner by the name of Luey added around 1973. Throughout this era they continued to be prolific in school design. Though the historic record suggests Palmer Hewlett died in 1975, the firm continued with his name through at least 1984.

Known designs or either one or both architects include:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Completed in 1939, Dorion Hall/Hunt Hall was the third building constructed on the EOU campus. It began as a dormitory for female students but was expanded to include male students in 1947. Reflecting post-war growth and change in higher education, the dormitory was again expanded in 1954 and 1962 to accommodate a growing student population. Although different architects were hired at each stage of the building’s growth, with each executing different stylistic influences, the building retains a cohesiveness in design, massing, and materials. The building closed its doors to student residents in 2014 and was demolished in 2017.

36 “School Officials Meet With Winning Contractor,” Statesman Journal (Salem, Oregon) (October 18, 1952), 5.
38 “Dist. 4 Board Discusses Kindergartens, Overcrowding Solution,” Eugene Guard (February 23, 1960), 11.
Major Bibliographical References

Architectural Drawings


FIGURE 1: GENERAL LOCATION MAP
La Grande, Oregon

Township, Range, Section(s): T3S R38E Section 8
USGS Topographic Map: La Grande, OR 1994, 7.5’ series
Scale: 1:24,000
FIGURE 2: SETTING MAP
La Grande, Oregon

Aerial View, 2017
Courtesy Google Earth
ADDITIONAL FIGURES & ATTACHMENTS BELOW:

- Original Plans
- Select Primary Sources
LIGHTING FIXTURES

THREE STORY AND ATTIC DORMITORY BUILDING

The State Normal School
La Grande, Oregon

Type I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII

Design by
E. W. WEGNER
Architect

Scale: 1" = 1'-0"
DORMITORY ADDITION
EASTERN OREGON
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
LA GRANDE
OREGON

Scale 1" = 1'-0"

SECTION Looking South

SECTION Looking West

SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

FRUITS & VEGETABLES
REFRIGERATION DETAILS

NEW ROOM

EXISTING BUILDING

PLAN OF COOL ROOMS

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

SICA A

DEALER, INC.
H. E. Inlow Begins His Career As
President of New Normal School

EXCELLENT FACULTY
READY FOR OPENING
OF NORMAL SCHOOL

Nearly 30 Credentialed Instructors in Teach Students of Instruction.

Here is a striking picture of the administration building of the Eastern Oregon Normal school, taken from the 5. 400 feet above the campus. The building front north and is flanked by two tall trees. The Windows of the main floor are trimmed in white. The second story is also white, with a line of dormers. The line of dormers is on the second floor in the middle part of the street. The president's office is on the right side of the building and the library is located in the next wing on the first floor. Class rooms and sitting rooms, etc., are on both sides and the basement, in addition to housing the heating plant, will serve for the normal administration and recreation. This is the first of a series of photos of buildings at La Grande, the town of eastern Oregon, where the eastern Oregon state normal school is located.
First Classes At College Held In 1929

by Alice R. Kaiser

The historic building at 519 Washington Street, which was formerly the L. P. B. Block, is now the Administration Building of Oregon State College. The front of the building is a combination of white marble and sandstone, and the cornice is supported by four columns of granite. The entrance is surmounted by a pediment supported by four small columns, and the doorway is flanked by two large windows. The building contains approximately 80,000 square feet and is devoted to various administrative offices.

The first classes at Oregon State College were held in 1888, and the college was originally known as Oregon Institute. In 1929, the college was reorganized and the name was changed to Oregon State College. The new administration building was dedicated on September 29, 1929, and a cornerstone was laid. The event was attended by several hundred people, including the Governor of Oregon and other dignitaries.

ON FIRST FACULTY—Dr. Richard L. Miller was the first faculty of the college in 1888. At present he serves as director of teacher education. Summer sessions and plans for 1929-30 were announced this week by University of Oregon and Washington State College.

The cornerstone was laid in the presence of many state officials and dignitaries. The building is a fine example of modern architecture and is a fitting symbol of the progress being made in education.

Students of Eastern Oregon College

Make

CLARK'S

La Grande's Complete Stationers

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For School Needs

WE FEATURE A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SUPPLIES, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE COLLEGE STUDENT

Typewriters

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- Underwood
- Royal
- Olympia

Pens and Pencils

- Sheaffer
- Esterbrook

Stationery

- Eaton Letters and Notes
- Ink

Art and Engineering Supplies

- Books

Leather Goods

- Bookplates, Accessories

DANCE AND PARTY DECORATIONS AND MATERIALS

COORDINATES INSTRUCTION: In addition to being a professor of psychology, Eugene H. Miller also served as the Dean of Men at Oregon State College.

As the college's facilities have grown, the number of students has increased. In 1929, there were 2,000 students enrolled. By 1934, the number had grown to 3,000. The increase in enrollment has placed a strain on the college's resources, and efforts are being made to improve the facilities and programs. The college is planning to construct a new dormitory and a new library to accommodate the growing student body.

La Grande Observer (La Grande, Oregon) · Sat, Mar 13, 1954 · Page 10

Downloaded on Jan 7, 2018
State Department Suspends Relations With Dominicans
Oregon’s Adjutant General Paul Kliever Dies in Salem

McNamara, Taylor Start Talks

Planning Commission Completes Ordinance

Crime Hearing Starts

State Library Discontinues Services

Elks Make Committee Appointments

Surviving Dionne Quints May Meet Fischer Brood
BIGGEST

Continued From Page 1

Completion of the second wing of Derrien Hall, girls dormitory at the college, will provide on-campus living accommodations for 340 girls when the 1963-64 term starts next week.

Community Kitchen

Rooms in the new wing are equipped with twin davano beds, study desks and ample closet space. Each room will house two girls, as does the previously completed wing. There will be two stockower bathing rooms on each of the three floors.

A centrally located community kitchen services a cafeteria-style restaurant, with which each wing is equipped. The kitchen, installed when the first wing was constructed in 1960, was designed to meet the requirements of both wings at that time. Installation of built-ins, hanging of drapes and a general clean-up of the area surrounding the building has been completed and the facility is ready for occupancy.

Jan Hall, men's dormitory, provides on-campus living for 300 men. Married couples are provided for at the college owned E-O-Cene Courts.

Enrollment Hike

"Estimated enrollment this year," he said, "is 1,200 students. This will be an increase of at least 33 students," he said.

Dr. Benett rolled back the clock briefly and discussed the phenomenal growth of the college during the past 18 years. He said that in 1953, total enrollment at the college was 450. There were 240 men and 210 women.

"We thought we were doing great at that time," he said, "but really, we were just getting on our feet. Now," he said, "we expect an increase every year, and though it may be difficult next year with two community colleges starting in this area," one will be at Pendleton and another in Ontario.

"EOC started as a two-year normal school in the year 1929. We provided training for elementary teachers at that time," he said.

Train Teachers

"Later, we progressed into a four-year teacher training school in 1930, we initiated a program of training teachers for high schools and in the same year a liberal arts program with a broader base of arts and sciences degree was started in the three broad areas of humanities, social science and mathematics. At that time, none of the expansion at EOC has resulted from this factor."

Anderson, speculating on the future of EOC, said, "It is an interesting fact that with all the talk in past years about the college explosion that would result from the influx of war

DOLLARS AND DANCE TO MARRY—Announcement has been made that Nancy King, right, former solo dancer with the Metropolitan Opera, and William Zeckendorf Jr., millionaire real estate executive, plan marriage. It will be the second marriage for Miss King.

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