

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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: University of IdahoOther names/site number: University of Idaho Historic District (use for publication)Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 875 Perimeter DrCity or town: Moscow State: Idaho County: LatahNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:___ national X statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

 <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: right; margin-left: 20px;">8-25-26</div>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Shannon Vihlene, Deputy SHPO & SHPO Program Manager, Idaho State Historic</u>	
<u>Preservation Office State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</u>	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☐
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☒
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>43</u>	<u>23</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>2</u>		structures
<u>1</u>		objects
<u>48</u>	<u>26</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: college

EDUCATION: education-related

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: energy facility

LANDSCAPE: other (commemorative)

LANDSCAPE: other (sports field)

LANDSCAPE: plaza

OTHER: water storage

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: college

EDUCATION: education-related

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: energy facility

LANDSCAPE: other (commemorative)

LANDSCAPE: other (sports field)

LANDSCAPE: plaza

OTHER: water storage

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Renaissance Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Romanesque Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Brutalist

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Late Modern

MODERN MOVEMENT: Minimal Traditional

MODERN MOVEMENT: Quonset Hut

OTHER: 21st Century Modern

OTHER: Early 20th Century Industrial Vernacular

OTHER: Mid 20th Century Industrial Vernacular

OTHER: Contemporary

OTHER: New Traditional

OTHER: Postmodern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK, STONE: Sandstone, CONCRETE, METAL: Aluminum, steel, copper, WOOD:
weatherboard, plywood/particleboard, GLASS, ASPHALT, CERAMIC TILE, SYNTHETICS:
Fiberglass, vinyl.

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The University of Idaho Historic District encompasses roughly 187.6 acres (8,171,500 square feet or 0.29 square miles) of rolling topography within the city of Moscow, Idaho, in Latah County. The district features lushly planted lawns, an arboretum, a network of walking paths, and numerous outdoor spaces for congregating or recreating. Additionally, the campus is distinguished by some of the state's most renowned architecture. The district contains 74 resources built between 1900 and 2024. Of these, 48 are contributing, and 26 are noncontributing. The district's period of significance is from 1900 to 1976. This period reflects the span of time bracketed by the year of completion of the district's oldest extant resource and the beginning of a 10-year cessation in major campus construction.¹ The area contained within the district boundaries retains an excellent capacity to convey the university's historical function and its historic significance. Accordingly, the district as a whole and the contributing resources within it retain a high level of integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.²

Narrative Description

Setting/Location

The University of Idaho (U of I) campus sits within the geographic region known as the Palouse. This unique section of the West is the ancestral homeland of several Indigenous peoples, including the *Nimiipuu* (Nez Perce), *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene), *Liksiyu* (Cayuse), and *Naha'ámpoo* (Palouse), who have inhabited the area since time immemorial. Its distinctive features—softly rolling hills and dark, fertile soil—are the product of ancient flooding caused by glacial recession and millennia of subsequent wind erosion.³ The Palouse unfurls across Northern Idaho and into the Columbia Plateau like a patchwork quilt of perennial grasses, wheat, and lentils, dotted by small Western towns and laced with riparian systems. Understandably, the region has been regarded by many as a place of unparalleled beauty. Such is

¹ The Spanish-American War Memorial (1900) is the district's oldest extant resource. Ridenbaugh Hall (1902) is the district's oldest extant building. The Kibbie Dome was the final significant campus construction before the cessation of construction between 1976 and 1985, which ended with the construction of Gibb Hall (1985).

² The year indicated next to each resource reflects the date its construction was completed. This is also the case for years indicated for additions, alterations, and renovations. Additionally, current names rather than historical names are used when discussing individual buildings and other resources. This format is consistent throughout the Registration Form.

³ "Erosion Impacts on the Palouse Misunderstood," Pacific Northwest STEEP (Solutions to Environmental and Economic Problems), Washington State University, accessed April 25, 2025, <https://pnwsteep.wsu.edu/pnw-conservation-tillage-handbook/erosion-impacts-on-the-palouse-misunderstood/>; "The Palouse Prairie," accessed April 25, 2025, <https://www.palouseprairie.org/display/>.

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the setting for the U of I campus, perched conspicuously atop one such hill overlooking the city of Moscow.

Moscow is located in Latah County, within Idaho's northern Panhandle. With a population exceeding 26,000, Moscow is Latah County's largest city and the County Seat.⁴ It is roughly 220 direct miles (295 road miles) north of Boise, the state capital, and sits just east of the Idaho-Washington state line, five miles from the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport and roughly eight miles from Pullman, Washington, and Washington State University. The region's largest metropolitan area is the Spokane-Coeur d'Alene combined statistical area, roughly sixty-five direct miles north. Latah County's rural character is emphasized by its primary industries: agriculture, manufacturing, and extraction, historically. However, as of 2022, the educational sector represented over a quarter of the county's total employment.⁵ U of I employs approximately 2,000 locals—nearly 10 percent of Moscow's population—making the institution the city's largest employer by a wide margin.⁶ As of 2024, the university's Moscow campus accommodated 8,881 students, approximately a third of the city's population.⁷

The U of I campus is embedded within Moscow's city limits and constitutes most of the city's southwest quadrant. Beyond the district's northern boundary is a commercial sector of Moscow, the Student Recreation Center (2002), and an elementary school owned by the city. Beyond the district's eastern boundary is the campus's Greek Housing section, containing many privately-owned parcels, and a campus housing complex developed after the district's period of significance. South of the district is a residential sector of Moscow, the campus Golf Course (1936), and the new Arboretum and Botanical Garden, established after the district's period of significance. West of the district are university-owned properties comprising the western Farm and Facilities Department resources.⁸

Design/Layout

The district's shape is irregular, following the campus's boundaries in some sections and bisecting it in others to exclude areas containing non-university-owned properties, campus sections composed of service facilities that are not typically used by the general campus population, and campus areas with exceedingly low concentrations of potentially contributing resources. Its northwest section contains the historic portion of the University Farm, distinguished by three contributing resources: Beef Barns 1, 2, and 3 (ca. 1918). This section of the district is connected to the campus core by the Guy Wicks Fields. Southeast of this section sits the campus Dormitory Block, south of W Paradise Creek St. This section is bracketed to the east by the district's centralized heating facility—known as the Energy Plant (1927)—and the Engineering Block, which is home to the College of Engineering and represents the district's northeast boundary. West of the Engineering Block is the section of campus that includes the Academic Mall and the buildings that surround it. Farther west are the College of Law, headquartered in the Menard Law Building (1973), the ICCU Arena (2021), and the iconic Kibbie Dome. These resources border Stadium

⁴ "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Moscow City, Idaho," accessed February 11, 2025, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/moscowcityidaho/LND110210>.

⁵ "Latah County, ID," Data USA, accessed February 11, 2025, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/latah-county-id/>.

⁶ City of Moscow, *Comprehensive Plan*, chap. 6, sec 6.2 (2019), <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/268/Comprehensive-Plan>.

⁷ "Fast Facts About the University of Idaho," University of Idaho, accessed February 11, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/about/fast-facts>; Total enrollment as of 2024 was 12,286 students divided among the University of Idaho's campuses throughout the state.

⁸ See additional commentary in "Boundary Justification," Section 10.

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Road, the district's central-west boundary. The southeast section of the district is the oldest section of campus. It contains the university's first arboretum and some of its most historic buildings, including four buildings previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Ridenbaugh Hall (NRHP#: 77000467), Art & Architecture South (NRHP#: 83000287), the Administration Building (NRHP#: 78001072), and Memorial Gymnasium (NRHP#: 77000466). This section of campus is bounded to the south by the semi-circular Nez Perce Drive and to the east by the district's easternmost boundary: Deakin Street.

The topographically rugged district is traversed by several roadways, all of which are paved. The campus circulation plan is not a strict grid; however, the majority of its roads and buildings are organized orthogonally and aligned with cardinal directions. This organization reflects a pattern of campus development set in motion when administrators initiated the construction of the New Administration Building in 1907. The district's centralized heating plant provides steam to numerous buildings through seven miles of underground tunnels. Additionally, a network of pedestrian pathways weaves throughout the district, facilitating campus circulation and providing secondary connections between resources. Many of the pathways overlay the steam tunnel plan—an innovation designed to exploit waste heat from the system to melt snow and ice, providing university students and faculty with safe connections between buildings during inclement conditions.⁹ One prominent walkway is the campus 'Hello Walk,' which diagonally bisects the Administration Lawn (1908) that "graces the historic core of the campus . . . as Central Park graces New York City."¹⁰ Asphalt parking lots are dispersed throughout the district that serve faculty, staff, students, and visitors.

Architecture

U of I was established in 1889, and its first building was constructed in 1892. However, none of the 19th-century constructions survive. The oldest extant buildings within the district date to the early 20th century. The district contains numerous early 20th-century revivals built between 1902 and 1951. The four oldest buildings embody the distinct characteristics of Renaissance Revival: Ridenbaugh Hall (1902), Romanesque Revival: Art & Architecture South (1904), Classical Revival: Morrill Hall (1906), and a mix of mining vernacular and Renaissance Revival styling: the Art & Architecture Building (1907). These buildings helped establish the architectural character of the U of I campus, expressed through building exteriors clad in red-pressed brick laid in stretcher bonds. Architects and university planners made conspicuous attempts to continue this tradition throughout successive eras of campus development and evolving architectural tastes, thus perpetually harmonizing contemporary buildings on campus with its earlier architecture.

The district also contains numerous specimens of 20th-century vernacular architecture. The oldest extant example is the Art & Architecture Building (1907), which, despite its notable Renaissance Revival features, is essentially a mining-vernacular-style building modeled after a gravity-flow stamp mill. Buildings such as the Graduate Art Studio (1918) and the Energy Plant (1927) exhibit the characteristics of early-20th-century industrial vernacular. Additions noted for the latter embody a distinctively mid-century industrial vernacular character and illustrate the transition in industrial building modes between eras. Other mid-century vernacular constructions include the Vehicle Research Laboratory (1941) and PREECE Greenhouses (1956).

⁹ Rafe Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain: Story of the University of Idaho* (Moscow: University of Idaho, 1962), 93; Scott Smith (Plant Manager, McKinstry), phone interview by the author, Moscow, ID, March 7, 2024.

¹⁰ D. Nels Reese, "University of Idaho: Historic Campus," (Moscow, ID: A Castle Production, 2023), 8.

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Construction of the university's flagship edifice—the U of I Administration Building (1909), designed by influential architect John E. Tourtellotte to resemble England's Hampton Court Palace—ushered in an era of Collegiate Gothic building on campus that would define the district's pre-World War II architectural character.¹¹ The district contains nine additional distinctly Collegiate Gothic buildings built between 1924 and 1951. These include Mary E. Forney Hall (1924), Life Sciences South (1925), Hays Hall (1927), Memorial Gymnasium (1929), Carol Ryrie Brink Hall (1937), the Student Health Center (1937), Archie Phinney Hall (1938), Lionel Hampton Music Building (1951), and Niccolls Home Economics Building (1951). Additionally, the Food Science Building's (1942) facade features noticeable quotations of the Collegiate Gothic language. These resources are grouped near the district's center, surrounding the Administration Lawn, and delineate what was regarded as the campus center during the first half of the 20th century. Additional revivals within the district include the Colonial Revival-styled Virtual Technology & Design Building (1942), and the Memorial Steps (1933), which were originally built for the Old Administration Building (constructed between 1892 and 1899)—a four-story Gothic Revival edifice that was destroyed by fire in 1906. The steps were relocated in 1933 to their current location to serve as a commemorative connecting structure between the Administration Lawn and the Shattuck Arboretum and as a symbolic connection to the university's architectural heritage.

During the Great Depression, administrators pivoted toward more efficient construction to conserve resources. Most of the low-cost buildings that emerged from this era do not survive. However, the Native American/Migrant Education Center (1935), originally the Entomology Building, is one surviving specimen. Its Minimal Traditional styling demonstrates a pattern of campus building in which economic forces prompted administrators to adopt modern construction methods that prioritized inexpensive materials and maximized interior space. Throughout the district's period of significance, the university continued to employ such construction methods at moments when financial constraints and functional requirements necessitated them. This is further evidenced by other low-cost Modern constructions, including the mid-20th-century industrial-vernacular-styled Vehicle Research Laboratory (1941), constructed as the campus garage and motor pool, and the Engineering Annex (1965). Following its period of significance, the university continued to construct low-cost Modern buildings, often intended as temporary structures, when efficiency demanded it. The Agricultural Education Building (1988) and the Environmental Health & Safety Building (1991) are prime examples of this building mode in the 20th century's final decades.

Campus development between 1935 and 1951 reflects a transition in architectural language from the dominance of early-20th-century revival styles to an embrace of European Modernism. The campus's first International Style constructions emerged from this period, concurrent with its later era of Collegiate Gothic building. The Food Science Building (1942), mentioned above, embodies both of these architectural modes. The building exhibits a balanced mix of Collegiate Gothic and Modern styles, making it a distinctive representation of the transition between these architectural eras on campus. The university began building its first distinctly International Style buildings in the 1940s. Early examples include the units of the Kirtley Engineering Laboratory, which became the combined Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building and Laboratory (1942/1950), the Janssen Engineering Classroom Building (1950), and the E. J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building (1951). Following the campus's Collegiate Gothic era, the International Style dominated new development throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Contributing International Style resources from this era include the Radio-TV Center (1956), Shoup Hall (1958), Targhee Hall (1958), the Mines Building (1961), Wallace Residential Center (1963), Malcolm M. Renfrew Hall (1964), Art & Architecture North (1966), J.E. Buchanan Engineering Building (1968), and

¹¹ Ray Pankopf, email message to unknown referencing a 2008 article in *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, April 10, 2008, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall (1969). Other International Style constructions from this era have undergone post-period-of-significance alterations that impacted their integrity and, in some instances, resulted in stylistic transformations. These include the U of I Library (1957), McConnell Hall (1957), the Teaching & Learning Center (1965), and the College of Education Building (1969). These resources are not contributing to the district as they lack sufficient integrity.

The final years of the district's period of significance saw the Modernist emphasis continue, but with notable deviations from the International Style. The university built the College of Natural Resources Building (1972) in a Late-Modern style and constructed the Physical Education Building/Swim Center (1970), Hartung Theater (1973), and the Menard Law Building (1973), employing a distinctly Brutalist language. However, to coordinate the exteriors of these buildings with the campus's earlier architectural eras, designers substituted red-pressed brick laid in stretcher bond for the characteristic raw concrete typically used in Brutalist constructions of the era. The final construction project of the district's period of significance was the Kibbie Dome (1975), originally the ASUI Activity Center. The iconic building's monumental Quonset Hut design, built on a wood-and-steel truss system, closes the district's period of significance on a thoroughly Modern note.

A decade-long gap in development is noted between the construction of the Kibbie Dome and the campus's subsequent building era. Additionally, the period immediately following the district's period of significance saw another shift in stylistic trends. Consequently, the post-period-of-significance eras of architecture on campus embody the characteristics of late-20th-century Postmodern and Contemporary styles as well as the 21st-century Modernism that defines the most recent evolution of campus development. The Postmodern and Contemporary character of the campus is represented by Gibb Hall (1988), the Engineering & Physics Building (1991), James A. McClure Hall (1995), and the J.A. Albertson Building (2002). Resources reflecting 21st-century Modern designs include the Idaho Student Union Building (1999), Agricultural Biotechnology Building (2001), the Integrated Research & Innovation Center (2016), and the Executive Residence (2019), as well as the Idaho Central Credit Union Arena (2021), which stands alone as the campus's only mimetic structure, designed to resemble the undulating hills of the Palouse and as a conspicuous statement of sustainable building. Finally, the Living Learning Community Buildings (2003-2004) are campus representations of the 21st-century New Traditional style. All of these resources are noncontributing as they were built after the district's period of significance. However, many buildings constructed after the district's period of significance reflect a remarkable thoughtfulness by designers to complement the campus's historic aesthetics. For example, the J.A. Albertson Building (2002) reflects an eclectic Postmodern blend of Gothic and Modern styling intended to harmonize aesthetically with the adjacent Administration Building (1909), while still presenting as a distinct 21st-century construction. Such considerations, intended to enhance the campus's architectural consonance, are common throughout the district, particularly within specific building groupings.

Notable building groupings include those within the historic academic core of campus, surrounding the Administration Lawn (1908). This group is composed primarily of the campus's Collegiate Gothic buildings built between 1909 and 1951, and early revivals constructed between 1902 and 1907, and reflects the dominant architectural character of the campus during its early and Interwar eras. The Engineering Block at the campus's northeast section represents one of the district's densest concentrations of mid-century Modern buildings. The block contains all of the buildings constructed for and used by the College of Engineering and College of Mines after 1941 and distinctly conveys the mid-century Modernist architectural identity the campus assumed during and after World War II. The Dormitory Block in the north-central section of the district is a building grouping composed entirely of communal residences. Except for the Living Learning Community (2003-2004) complex at the block's

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east end, this building grouping is exclusively International Style construction, reflective of campus expansion during the late 1950s through the 1960s. The Kibbie Dome (1975), its associated Student Activity Field, and Idaho Central Credit Union Arena (2021) sit as a grouping of sports facilities that represent the district's athletic epicenter. Finally, the grouping of three Beef Barns (ca. 1918) reflects the district's early 20th-century arrangement of buildings dedicated to livestock education and research.

Landscape

The natural and constructed landscapes within the district comprise informal and formal plantings and built circulations that connect campus buildings and frame the spaces between them. The site was prairie prior to White settlement. Consequently, all trees on campus were planted. The most prominent of the district's constructed landscapes is the eleven-acre, Olmsted Brothers-designed Administration Lawn (1908) that forms the nexus for the academic core of campus. Among the more notable aspects of this resource is its Presidential Grove, which features tree plantings by U.S. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, as well as one by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, on behalf of her husband. The Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum (1910)—a tranquil tree grove with hundreds of mature species—was the first college arboretum west of the Mississippi River.¹² It makes up a large portion of the district's southernmost section and abuts the ground that supports the campus water supply, the I Tank (1952). It is important to note that the district site was prairie prior to White settlement. Consequently, all trees on campus were planted.

Guy Wicks Field (1967) comprises twenty-five acres of athletic and recreational-use greenspace at the district's northwest. The Academic Mall (1951) provides concrete pathway connections set within manicured greenspace for the benefit of the buildings that comprise its periphery. Additionally, the plaza serves as a supplemental social space within the campus that fosters collegiate interactions. Finally, the Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial (2024) is a landscaped site comprising a 'healing walk' and memorial space commemorating the U of I students who lost their lives while enrolled. Other, less prominent greenspaces, including the Commons Green outside the Art & Architecture Building (1907) and Tower Lawn south of Theophilus Tower (1969), are associated features of individual resources. The resources mentioned here and all others above are discussed in greater detail in the following subsection.

Methodology

The district survey was conducted by U of I students. Dr. Rebecca Scofield (associate professor and chair of the U of I's History Department), Dulce Kersting-Lark (head of the U of I Library's Special Collections and Archives Department), and Phillip Mead (associate professor of architecture at U of I) spearheaded this multidisciplinary effort to see the campus join the ranks of distinguished American universities with historic districts. D. Nels Reese (emeritus professor of architecture at U of I) provided significant advisory support. To facilitate this endeavor, the university organized a 500-level course for the spring 2024 semester, administered by veteran architectural historian Christina Olson of SWCA Environmental Consultants. The university tasked scholars of history, architecture, and landscape architecture with conducting initial research and providing recommendations for the project under the guidance of Olson and Mead. Within the course, student contributors formed cross-disciplinary teams of two to conduct field surveys of each assigned resource. When possible, these partnerships consisted of one architecture student and one history student to exploit experience diversity. The course produced

¹² Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 89.

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numerous surveys of individual campus resources, and student contributors submitted their research and survey reports to the university.

Following the course's conclusion, Kersting-Lark organized a Survey Team to research and document the remainder of the district's resources. The Survey Team created the "University of Idaho Campus NR" project in the Idaho Cultural Resources Information System (ICRIS) and populated it with data, research, and analysis performed through field surveys of campus resources. Each resource within the district has been physically surveyed by student contributors, assessed for significance within the historical context of the University of Idaho Historic District under the themes of *education* and *architecture*, and evaluated for integrity. Survey reports prepared by student contributors were edited for ICRIS formatting by Shelley Walker-Harmon and Nathan J. Moody of the Survey Team. Idaho SHPO then reviewed the survey information to confirm individual resource evaluations and finalize the district boundary. Phillip Mead and Anne Marshall (professor emeritus of architecture at U of I) provided detailed notes on the work completed for individual resources, which were considered and incorporated during the final revision stages.

The following inventory presents resources in chronological order, by the date construction was completed (or the resource otherwise became significant), to demonstrate the U of I campus's historical development. The current name for the resource is provided first, followed by any historical or alternate names, if applicable. Each resource's *contributing* or *noncontributing* status is indicated at the top right of each entry, along with its NRHP number, when applicable. Construction dates and architects or builders, if known, are provided (with their city of practice indicated in parentheses after their name), as are the dates of construction, significant additions, alterations, or renovations. The years indicated for construction/additions/alteration/renovation events reflect the completion date. Resources are contributing to the district's historic significance if they meet *each* of the following criteria:

1. The resource was built and achieved significance within the district's period of significance (1900-1976).
2. The resource is significant within the historic context of the district under the themes of *education* or *architecture*, or demonstrates a pattern of history within that context for either theme, or embodies the distinct characteristics of a particular style of architecture significant to the campus's history of development.
3. The resource retains sufficient *integrity* (the ability to convey its significance).

The integrity of each resource is evaluated under seven aspects, as outlined by the National Park Service in its 1990 *National Register Bulletin* (NRB 15).¹³ These aspects are: *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. In most cases, individual resources built within the district's period of significance that retain five or more aspects of integrity are considered to be contributing. Those that retain three or fewer aspects are considered noncontributing. The contributing status for resources that retain four aspects is evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Unless otherwise noted in the individual entries below, resources are considered to retain integrity in all seven aspects.

Each resource entry includes a condensed architectural/physical description followed by a concise history narrative. To preserve the collaborative student initiative that generated the survey for this nomination,

¹³ US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 1990 (revised for Internet 1995), 44-49.

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work authored by individual student contributors is edited for input into this inventory. Work authored by student contributors other than the author/preparer of this nomination is cited to give appropriate credit. (See superscript at the name for each resource where applicable).

Student Contributors:

Dulce Kersting-Lark • James (Jim) Severt • Ericha Sappington • Samuel Smith • Claire Krauss • Asia Davis • Meghan Caves • Kathy Juarez • Edward Payne • Isabella Taylor • Aaron Magalsky • Raffaella Sini • Shelley Walker-Harmon • Nathan J. Moody

The author/preparer, Nathan J. Moody, meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in *Architectural History* and *History*.

Inventory

#1. 10LT2354: Spanish-American War Memorial

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Ole Hagberg Memorial
<u>Address:</u>	Campus Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Object
<u>Arch. Style (Type):</u>	Statue, Hiker Monument
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1900
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Damage: ca. late 1960s-early 1970s and ca.1996 (vandalism) Restoration: 1984-1985 Restoration: 1997



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, Feb 9, 2026.
(Statue faces northeast)

The Spanish-American War Memorial comprises a bronze statue mounted on a stone base, situated near the center of the Administration Lawn (1908), adjacent to the campus "Hello Walk." Its tripartite base is composed of a three-tiered plinth of polished, native granite, with rough-hewn accents below a smooth-faced, slightly tapered, four-sided shaft and capped with a piece of rough-hewn Bedford stone.¹⁴ Atop this base is a hollow bronze statue depicting a uniformed Spanish-American War soldier accoutered with a rifle and ammunition belt, standing beside a tree stump. The soldier faces northeast. The monument's base originally featured bronze plaques with inscriptions honoring two U of I students who gave their lives in the Spanish-American War. These plaques were destroyed in the 1906 fire that burned the Old

¹⁴ "Notes," *The Argonaut*, May 1900, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1900-05.html>.

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Administration Building and were restored in 1910.¹⁵ During the conscription era of the Vietnam War, protesters vandalized the statue, using a sledgehammer to smash and destroy the soldier's guns, both of his hands, one eye, and most of his hat.¹⁶ None of the monument's plaque inscriptions survive, either having been stolen prior to or destroyed by the assault. The statue stood neglected until 1984, when the university engaged Lewiston man Bud Washburn, a dual-hand amputee himself, to restore it.¹⁷ Washburn attempted to return the statue to its original condition, guided by the university's archival records. He removed the statue for restoration and returned it in 1985 for rechristening.¹⁸ The *Argonaut* reported a second vandalization during the 1995-1996 term, which once again destroyed the soldier's hands and rifle.¹⁹ The university tapped Washburn for another round of restoration, which he completed in August of 1997. The university commissioned additional restoration work on the stone base, which was completed in 2024. This work appears to have had minimal impact on the stonework's materials, design, and workmanship. The resource remains in the place it was originally erected, and therefore retains integrity of location and setting. Additionally, the monument retains its association with the U of I's student contribution to the Spanish-American War. Accordingly, it retains integrity of association. The loss of the inscriptions and damage to the statue's original rifle, hands, and hat occurred during the period of significance; however, the alterations substantially impacted the resource's integrity of feeling, design, and workmanship, ca. late 1960s to early 1970s. As the resource existed with no inscriptions during the late period of the district's period of significance, it is considered to retain integrity of feeling from that period. Post-period of significance restorations and repairs have been undertaken in a manner sensitive to the object's historic significance. However, these alterations have impacted its integrity of materials and workmanship.

Erected in 1900, the monument is the oldest resource on the U of I campus. Its statue was not a mass-produced cast model, but an original artwork titled *The Sentinel*.²⁰ No information is available regarding the artists or the original sculptors. Multiple sources refer to the statue as a "Hiker" monument.²¹ These types of monuments typically depict lower-ranking soldiers in combat uniforms rather than in formal military dress or parade attire. The resource is significant as an early, if not the earliest, example of a Hiker monument in Idaho. The university erected the statue in honor of Ole G. Hagberg of Christiana, Norway, and Paul Draper of Iowa. Hagberg and Draper were enrollees in the university's Military

¹⁵ Katie Rigby, "Silent Sentinel Tells of Campus and War," *The Argonaut*, October 23, 1981, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1981-10-23.html>.

¹⁶ Peggy Kellogg, "Unknown Soldier," *The Argonaut*, December 11, 1973, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1973-12-11.html>.

¹⁷ "Fading Away: Old Soldier Removed for Restoration," *The Argonaut*, September 25, 1984, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1984-09-25.html>. Washburn lost one hand in a hunting accident and the other in a vehicle crash two decades later.

¹⁸ Claire Whitley, "Battle Memories: Spanish-American War Memorial, Not All it Seems," *The Argonaut*, October 9, 2019, <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2014/10/09/battle-memories-spanish-american-war-memorial-not-all-it-seems/>.

¹⁹ Erin Schultz, "History of Statue All Heart, Not Stone," *The Argonaut*, August 26, 1997, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1997-08-26.html>.

²⁰ Shultz, "History of Statue All Heart"; "Fading Away."

²¹ Claire Whitley, "Battle Memories," *The Argonaut*, October 9, 2014, <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2014/10/09/battle-memories-spanish-american-war-memorial-not-all-it-seems/>. This term is likely a reference to Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson's *The Hiker*, erected in 1906 at the University of Minnesota. Although the U of I monument predates it, Kitson's piece is regarded by many sources to have inspired the "Hiker" colloquialism for such works.

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Science program in 1895 and 1893, respectively.²² Hagberg died in the Philippines of typhoid fever in 1898. Draper, a veteran of the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba, drowned two years later attempting to rescue his fellow soldiers after their vessel capsized. Then-president of the university, Joseph P. Blanton (1898-1900), led fundraising efforts for the memorial, making the project a priority of his brief tenure.²³ He commissioned the work in the spring of 1900, and by July, preparations were underway for the unveiling of what was then being referred to as the “Hagberg monument.”²⁴ In his farewell address, Blanton incorporated the memorial as a symbol of resiliency that “shall be as enduring as time itself.”²⁵ “That shaft of granite will ever be to the student of the future an inspiration to be strong, patient, and brave,” he declared, “and the story of that victorious life will be handed down as a precious legacy through unnumbered years.” Over 125 years later, the monument continues to communicate that story. The object dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

#2. 10LT47: Ridenbaugh Hall²⁶

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Women’s Dormitory	NRHP#: 77000467
<u>Address:</u>	601 Campus Dr.	
<u>Type:</u>	Building	
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Renaissance Revival	
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1902 - W.A. Richie (Washington State)	



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, Feb 24, 2024.
(Façade faces north)

Ridenbaugh Hall is a brick Renaissance Revival-style building with a rectangular plan. It contains three stories, a basement, and a partially accessible attic space with dormers for light and ventilation. The building’s main entrance is centered within the façade and has three archways. The center archway opens onto a covered entry porch sheltered by a ten-foot-deep wooden balcony above. The balcony quotes the

²² Whitley, “Battle Memories.”

²³ Amy J. Thompson, “Spanish-American War Memorial: Then and Now,” *Idaho Harvester*, January 10, 2017, <https://harvester.lib.uidaho.edu/posts/2017/01/10/spanish-american-war-memorial.html>.

²⁴ “Plans of Dr. Blanton for Hagberg Monument,” *Idaho Daily Statesman*, March 28, 1900; “State News Briefly Told,” *Idaho Daily Statesman*, July 27, 1900.

²⁵ Joseph P. Blanton, “Farewell Address,” *The Argonaut*, June 1900, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1900-06.html>.

²⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Claire Krauss, University of Idaho, 2024.

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Louis Sullivan- and Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Charnley-Persky House (1892) in Chicago.²⁷ The façade is capped with a decorated frieze under a hip roof with a central dormer. Additional dormers are centered on the interior east and west elevations. Other prominent features include a granite foundation, deep-set, double-hung windows set at regular intervals, and three ten-foot-wide semicircular arches that spring from a course of sandstone. The building's overhanging eaves present as if supported by curved corbels decorated with swirled foliage. The frieze is decorated with carved foliate swags. The entrance balcony's roof is supported by four proportionally slim Corinthian columns, a rarity in Idaho, with an exaggerated entasis. On the ground floor, the grand staircase spills elegantly into the main lobby, which is accented by a brick fireplace and carved wooden trim and railings. The building has undergone interior updates and a roof replacement since the district's period of significance; however, exterior workmanship and materials, including original windows, brickwork, and woodwork, have remained largely intact. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Constructed in 1902, Ridenbaugh Hall is the campus's oldest extant building and the first U of I building named in honor of a female figure. Mary E. Ridenbaugh (1857–1926), Vice President of the University of Idaho's Board of Regents from 1901 to 1907, played a vital role in advancing women's education at the university. It was designed by one of the Northwest's most celebrated architects, W.R. Ritchie, and commissioned under the administration of the fourth university president, James Alexander MacLean (1900-1913). The building originally served as a women's dormitory and mixed-use space that accommodated home economics classrooms. However, the university has used it for several purposes over the years, including converting it into a men's dormitory in 1927. Most recently, the building has provided space for music practice and the College of Art and Architecture gallery. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. Ridenbaugh Hall dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

²⁷ Originally the James Charnley House, the building was listed in the National Register in 1970 (NRHP #70000232) and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1998.

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#3. 10LT426: Art & Architecture South²⁸

Contributing

Historic Name(s): University Gymnasium; ROTC Armory
Address: 951 Campus Dr.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival
Original Construction: 1904 - John E. Tourtellotte (Boise)
Major Alterations: Interior renovation: 1976
Energy efficiency upgrade: 2010

NRHP#: 83000287



Images by Aaron Magalsky, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Art & Architecture South building has a rectangular plan measuring 64 feet wide by 129 feet deep, with two stories and a basement.²⁹ Highly influential Idaho architect J.E. Tourtellotte employed an intricately detailed, eclectic Romanesque Revival architectural style for the construction. The east-facing façade contains a wide flight of stairs, featuring a projecting masonry semi-circular barrel vault opening with a large, mossy sandstone keystone over the recessed entryway. Projections are also present at the ends and centers of the north and south elevations, as well as over the central east and west entrances. The foundation consists of a squared, basalt rubble basement atop a concrete slab, providing on-grade access at the north and west entrances. The building is crafted using timber-reinforced masonry. The exterior wall finish expresses the red-brick structural material and is complemented by buff-brick and sandstone masonry arches, coping, and sills. The medium-slope hip roof has shouldered, flat-headed parapets and gabled dormers at the center of each edge. The roof materials include wooden trusses spanning the latitudinal axis and asphalt shingles with beige metal flashing. The building was connected to Art and Architecture North via a catwalk during a 1976 renovation, during which an interior floor was added above the existing gymnasium, and interior spaces were converted into architecture and art studios. This conversion necessitated the installation of an elevator, which designers located at the building's south elevation to preserve its integrity. The floor installation required tension rods to be installed, resulting in visible anchors at the building's exterior. These were strategically located on the headers of windows on the less prominent north and south elevations to preserve integrity. The upper-floor roof structure was rehabilitated in 2010 to improve energy efficiency, necessitating the strengthening of the interior roof trusses and the reconstruction of a ventilation cupola removed during the 1976 renovation. No post-

²⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Aaron Magalsky, University of Idaho, 2024.

²⁹ "Women's Gymnasium Building Schedule," 1950, University Building Histories, 1890-1961, UG044, Box 1, Folder 4, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The building was completed in 1904. It was commissioned under the administration of the fourth university president, James A. MacLean, and is the district's second-oldest extant building.³⁰ It has been used for several functions during its lifetime. It originally housed the University Gymnasium and the ROTC Armory. After the construction of the Memorial Gym, it was designated as the Women's Gymnasium in 1928. It currently houses art and architecture studios and faculty offices. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. Art & Architecture South dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#4. 10LT472: Morrill Hall³¹

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Forestry Building
<u>Address:</u>	800 Idaho Ave.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Classical Revival
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1906 - Henry N. Black (Moscow)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1930 Structural renovation: 1988



Images by Ericha Sappington, March 19, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

Architect Henry Nelson Black designed Morrill Hall in the Classical Revival architectural style, using brick and stone as the primary structural materials.³² The building is a rectangular plan and contains 28,246 square feet divided among four stories.³³ The fourth floor was added in 1930 and includes a symmetrical row of dormer windows around the perimeter of the metal hipped roof. The foundation is primarily basalt (with some granite visible on the north side), and the exterior walls are brick laid in stretcher bonds. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical along the axis of each floor with a predominance

³⁰ "President's Office. Records, 1893-1965," accessed May 8, 2024, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Archives/ug012.htm>.

³¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Ericha Sappington, University of Idaho, 2024.

³² Robert G. Hill, "Black, Henry Nelson." *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada*, accessed December 6, 2024. <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1131>; Brandy Corgatelli, "Names of UI Legends Engraved on Campus Buildings," *The Argonaut*, December 4, 1992, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1992-12-04.html>.

³³ "Morrill Hall," U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 4, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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of two-sash windows. Natural aging of the building necessitated a structural renovation in 1988, which focused on the roof and fourth floor. During this undertaking, contractors discovered that the original main entrance columns had been enclosed during the previous remodel. The Doric columns were then revealed, restoring a character-defining feature. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university constructed Morrill Hall in 1906, in part, with insurance money from the fire that destroyed the original Administration Building earlier that year. Administrators named the building for Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, who championed the legislation that empowered the federal government to give lands formerly held by Indigenous tribes to states as capital to fund the creation of universities and colleges for the industrial classes. These "land-grant" institutions are now synonymous with the Morrill Act, and many schools that developed out of this system have halls dedicated to the Vermont Representative. Morrill Hall was originally a facility for the College of Agriculture. However, throughout its period of significance, the building has also housed the School of Mines, the Forestry Department, and the College of Graduate Studies. Morrill Hall dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#5. 10LT525: Art & Architecture Building

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Metallurgical Building; Mines Building; Psychology Building
<u>Address:</u>	835 Pine St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Renaissance Revival
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1907
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Interior renovation: 1951 - W.G. Clark Co. (Seattle)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Art & Architecture Building is a two-story, rectangular-plan building in the Renaissance Revival style. It was originally constructed in 1906-1907 as an 84-foot-by-96-foot metallurgical laboratory for the School of Mines. It was significantly remodeled in 1950-1951, primarily on the interior. To facilitate its original function, designers patterned the building after a "hillside type, gravity-flow stamp mill" common in Idaho mining districts and intentionally constructed it on a hill sloping downward to the west.³⁴ In addition to two floors above grade, there are two below-grade levels, the lowest of which is open to ground level at the building's west elevation. The building's construction is wood-frame with brick veneer set upon a stone foundation of natural-faced basalt cut and laid in a broken-course pattern.

³⁴ "University Press Service," January 19, 1950, UG 44 Business Office, U of I Buildings, 1890-1961, Box 1, Mines Building, 1906-1953, Business Office No. 6, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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The roof has hipped and shed forms. Eaves project from the elevations with exposed rafters that simulate an Italianate cornice. A 1950-1951 renovation converted the building's expansive inner court into an interior, three-story area with office facilities, laboratories, drafting rooms, and study quarters. The symmetrical façade features segmental-arched window openings at the ground story, containing individual, two-sash, wood-frame windows, set within multiple bands of arch-radiating voussoirs and concrete lug sills. The second story features elongated versions of the ground-story window openings, with two-sash, multi-pane windows. Centered within the façade's second story is a semicircular window opening above the entrance, capped by a brick keystone arch and supported by a concrete lug sill. It contains a fanlight above a two-sash wooden window. Brick banding separates the stories and emphasizes the horizontal. The south elevation conspicuously conveys the building's hillside type, gravity flow stamp mill character. It features segmental-arched window openings containing individual two-sash wood-frame windows, set within multiple bands of arch-radiating voussoirs and concrete lug sills. The west entrance is accessed through a detached archway that mimics the building's brick-and-basalt motif and is accented by a plain concrete frieze with a decorative cornice and lights. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Art & Architecture Building, as it has been known since ca. 2001, was part of a campus building expansion that followed the destruction of the Old Administration Building by fire in 1906. In its original role as the Metallurgical building, it housed "crushers . . . rolls, jigs, concentrators and magnetic separators" for the ore processing conducted by the School of Mines.³⁵ However, shortly after its construction, flotation methods of mineral recovery replaced the prevailing gravity-flow methods.³⁶ As the university's mining education program evolved to use new methods and technologies, the building's cavernous interior space became increasingly obsolete. A post-WWII enrollment boom prompted the university to re-evaluate the building's use. Consequently, in 1950, University President Buchanan authorized a "complete overhaul job" and announced the facility was "about to lose its long-held distinction as a space waster."³⁷ Buchanan designated the newly remodeled edifice the new Mines Building and assigned it as the new headquarters for the School of Mines and the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology.³⁸ The building stayed in this role until a new Mines Building was constructed on campus as its replacement in 1960-1961. Between 1961 and 1974, the building served briefly as the home for Art and Architecture classes, then housed the Entomology Department, and ultimately became home to the Department of Psychology, for which it was appropriately renamed the Psychology Building. In its final role during the district's period of significance, the building housed Psychology Department offices, classrooms, and laboratories.³⁹ Its ultimate conversion to the Art & Architecture Building occurred circa 2001. The Art & Architecture Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

³⁵ L.L. Brown, "The Engineer and Idaho," *The Argonaut*, May 19, 1909, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1909-05-19.html>.

³⁶ "University Press Service," UG 44 Business Office, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives; Email from Phil White to R. Jones, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 5, Special Collections and Archives.

³⁷ "Metallurgy Building Renovation Okayed by Regents," *The Argonaut*, January 24, 1950, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1950-01-24.html>.

³⁸ J.E. Buchanan, "University Staff Letter," August 11, 1950, UG 44 Business Office, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

³⁹ "General Education and Auxiliary Building Name History," Department of Facility Planning, August 1991, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 6, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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#6. 10LT1472: Administration Lawn⁴⁰

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Campus Green; Olmsted Green
Address: Campus Dr.
Type: Site
Original Construction: 1908 - John C. Olmsted of Olmsted Brothers (Brookline, MA)



Images by Raffaella Sini, May 7, 2024.

The Administration Lawn is an eleven-acre, irregularly shaped greenspace with several mature trees—some planted along walkways and some planted in a scattered, vernacular fashion. There are concrete pathways that run east-west and north-south within the site. The ground is covered predominantly in grass. Running from the northeast corner of the green space is a concrete stairwell that leads to Hello Walk, a concrete pathway lined with trees that leads to the east entrance of the Administration Building (1909). In the northeast quadrant of this green space are newer tree plantings (1990s to present) with signage from the university’s various college departments. Other features include concrete benches donated by alumni and community members, trees from a historic maple grove, historic tennis courts, and an area at the site’s southern edge known as the Presidential Grove. Plantings in the lawn from the district’s period of significance have continued to mature since 1976. However, the university has maintained the lawn in a manner that preserves its integrity while also maintaining its ecological vitality and pedestrian utility. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Administration Lawn was conceptualized in 1908 by John C. Olmsted of the famous landscape architecture firm Olmsted Brothers. Olmsted referred to the site as “Center Campus” in his 1908 report to the university president, James MacLean, emphasizing its significance as the campus hub. His proposed campus plan envisioned a series of buildings organized in quadrangles, oriented to the cardinal directions, that bracketed the open area directly east of the New Administration Building (1909).⁴¹ The area between these constructions was to be the “Central Campus,” which became the Administration Lawn. Due to funding limitations, the Lawn is the only element of Olmsted’s concept that university planners actually implemented. The Presidential Grove’s significance dates back to 1911, when former President Theodore Roosevelt visited Idaho and planted a tree on campus to commemorate the occasion. The tradition was adopted and continued by subsequent presidential figures, including President William Taft, Vice President Charles Curtis (the only Native American Vice President), and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. Each tree features a dedication plaque referencing these historic visits and commemorative plantings. The

⁴⁰ Edited from work authored by student contributor Raffaella Sini, University of Idaho, 2024.

⁴¹ “1908 Olmsted Sketch,” Campus Planning History, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/lrcdp/items/lrcdp-1908.html>.

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Administration Lawn dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#7. 10LT52: Administration Building

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	New Administration Building	NRHP#: 78001072
<u>Address:</u>	851 Campus Dr.	
<u>Type:</u>	Building	
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)	
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1909 (central wing) - John E. Tourtellotte (Boise)	
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1913 (north wing) - Preusse & Zittel (Spokane) Addition: ca. 1920 (south wing) - Curtis Richardson (Lewiston) Addition: 1937 (south wing ext.) - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston) Roof replacement: ca. 1969 Interior lobby renovation and ADA update: ca. 2008	



Images by Nathan J. Moody, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Administration Building is a three-story, true-brick-constructed edifice in the Collegiate Gothic style. Its U-shape plan comprises a central section flanked by north and south wings. It sits on a natural-faced sandstone block foundation that forms a full basement, excluding an unexcavated area beneath the north wing. The exterior features stretcher-bonded pressed red brick with buff-colored cast-sandstone trim. The roof is a medium-high gable design with multiple gabled dormers. The building's orientation aligns with the cardinal directions—its facade facing directly east, perpendicular to its north and south wings. The original plans called for a U-shaped plan. However, the building was completed in four rectangular phases—a central wing, two side wings, and an extension of one side wing—culminating in its final plan. Construction began in 1907, and its most recent addition was completed ca. 1937.⁴² With topography sloping downward away from the building on all sides, the Administration Building sits at the apex of the campus core. It represents in 2026, as it has since its construction, the most prominent and emblematic feature of what President Alfred H. Upham pronounced, “this crested hill . . . to which the entire State should look for intellectual leadership,” in his 1920 inaugural address.⁴³

Boise architect John E. Tourtellotte drafted the original plans for the New Administration Building. The building derives its character from its Collegiate Gothic design features and ornamentation. It exhibits a

⁴² *U. of Idaho Buildings History*, Compiled by the University of Idaho Business Office, November 6, 1953, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

⁴³ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 152.

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parapet gable motif at each elevation, with a predominance of stepped gables at the south wing. Cast finials adorn the third story's circumference. Ancillary doorways, such as the primary north entrance, feature grand Tudor arches with concentric reveals and arch-radiating voussoirs, while label molding accents many window openings. Centered within the north and south halves of the east wing are two crenelated, straddle-ridge chimneys that highlight the east elevation's conspicuous and aesthetic symmetry. However, the building's undeniable focal point is its protruding central tower, which Tourtellotte designed to resemble England's Hampton Court Palace.⁴⁴ This prominent east elevation feature exhibits many elements characteristic of the Collegiate Gothic style, including a cast-stone Tudor-arched doorway with decorative pilasters and concentric reveals, arcades of trefoil arches beneath a broad corniced arch, a decorated battlement with four protruding octagonal towers, and a functional turret clock.

The building's north elevation is dominated by its monumental entrance, with the auditorium's impressive two-story, Tudor-arched, stained-glass windows to its right. Segmental three-window bays adorn the third floor. The east elevation and central wing of the south elevation feature two- and three-sash windows with transoms and mullions. Many have recessed arches. The south elevation windows are predominantly three-sash. The west elevation of the south wing features three-sash windows at the third story, with single and two-sash windows below a pier and spandrel motif on the first and second stories. More sash-and-transom windows with mullions exist at the west elevation of the north wing. While many wood windows still exist, the predominance of windows are aluminum replacements. The central tower features a double-leaf, nine-pane wood door straddled by two single-leaf, nine-panel doors. It has a three-panel transom. The main entrance at the north elevation features a double-leaf, three-panel door with flush, light-mullion transom panels and flush light side panels. Further west, on the north elevation, is a double-leaf, three-panel wood door with lintel trim. The south elevation entrance comprises a double-leaf, three-panel door with flush, light mullion transom panels and flush light side panels. The west elevation of the south wing has a modern entrance with a double-leaf glass door. The door at the west elevation of the north wing is a single-leaf, two-panel door with flush, light mullion transom panels and flush, light side panels. Additional ancillary doors exist at the interior of the U-shape (west side) and basement access points. These are predominantly wood. Most original exterior doors have been replaced.

Components have been updated and replaced as necessary to maintain the building's utility as an educational facility. Additional modifications include replacement of the original tile roof with a standing-seam metal roof ca. 1969; replacement of the original finials removed during the roof update; installation of elevators during the early 1980s; and a front lobby modernization that made the stairway ADA-accessible ca. 2008.⁴⁵ No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Administration Building, originally and still sometimes referred to as the "New Administration Building," was built to replace the original Administration Building (1892) that was destroyed by fire in 1906. The loss of the original building was a devastating blow to the university and to Moscow. However, the resilience and determination of both communities shone through. The *Lewiston Morning Tribune* counseled hope following the blaze, predicting, "To many it will seem like the university is gone—but not so. Upon the ruins will rise a statelier edifice, and with it a new and larger era in the

⁴⁴ Ray Pankopf, email message to unknown referencing a 2008 article in *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, April 10, 2008, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

⁴⁵ Reese, "University of Idaho: Historic Campus," 17.

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university life.”⁴⁶ This prediction proved prescient. The New Administration Building, a testament to the strength of the school and the community, now stands as Idaho’s most recognizable symbol of higher education and Gothic Revival architecture, and as U of I’s “most enduring icon.”⁴⁷

In 1911, the building hosted a speech by Theodore Roosevelt. The former president and then-candidate ascended a platform of wheat sacks—symbolic of Idaho agriculture and the Palouse—to address a crowd of 8,000 to 20,000 and convey his ideals for the future of university education.⁴⁸ While there, Roosevelt planted a tree on the campus green adjacent to the Administration Building, inaugurating what would become the school’s “Presidential Grove.” Considering his topic, Roosevelt’s choice of venue for this speech reflects the status of the Administration Building as the preeminent educational beacon for Idaho.

During its period of significance, the New Administration Building was not only the focal point of the campus, it was the institution’s nerve center. The completion of its central wing in 1909 introduced the Collegiate Gothic style to campus and provided space for most of the university’s departments. As such, it served as an anchor for campus development in both construction and education. Throughout its history, the building has housed administrative offices, classrooms, study labs, and a grand auditorium. Additionally, it was home to the university library until 1957. In 1978, it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Administration Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#8. 10LT2229: Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum⁴⁹

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Arboretum Hill
<u>Address:</u>	Nez Perce Dr. & Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Site
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1910 - Charles Houston Shattuck (Moscow)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.

Shattuck Arboretum is a tranquil grove of mature trees set in the district’s southern section. The 14-acre site is one of western North America’s oldest university plantings and contains superior specimens of

⁴⁶ Margaret D. Allen, “University Starts Life Anew After Fire Destroys Building,” *Lewiston Tribune*, March 26, 1961.

⁴⁷ Wendy R. McClure, “New Administration Building,” SAH Archipedia, July 16, 2018, <https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/ID-01-057-0015>.

⁴⁸ Keith C. Petersen, *This Crested Hill: An Illustrated History of the University of Idaho* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1987), 51-52; Estimates for Roosevelt’s crowd attendance vary between these figures.

⁴⁹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Raffaella Sini, University of Idaho, 2024.

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American Beech, California Incense-Cedar, and English Maple, to name a few. Among these treasured specimens, perhaps the most spectacular is a magnificent Giant Sequoia planted in 1916. The Arboretum's layout reflects a naturalistic woodland organization, with no structured planting beds or orthogonal internal boundaries. A series of winding pathways comprises the Arboretum's circulation, providing pedestrian connections among numerous campus resources. Within the arboretum's western section sits a three-tier, concrete amphitheater available for lectures, concerts, barbecues, weddings, and other events. Plantings in the Arboretum from the district's period of significance have continued to mature since 1976. However, the university has maintained the Arboretum in a way that preserves its integrity while also maintaining its ecological vitality and pedestrian utility. The installation of informational signage along the pathways has contributed to that endeavor. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

When Charles Houston Shattuck arrived at the 20-year-old campus in 1909 to establish a forestry curriculum, the campus was essentially treeless. In 1910, he initiated planting on the weedy slope south of the Administration Building, introducing hundreds of trees and shrubs to educate and beautify the campus. From the moment of its creation, the arboretum served both scientific and educational functions. Shattuck, a founding member of the university's forestry program, enlisted the services of Mr. C.L. Price, a nurseryman, who assisted with most of the planting.⁵⁰ In the years following 1917, Shattuck's successors developed the Arboretum into a forest laboratory and museum. The university made the site eponymous with its creator in 1933.⁵¹ The site continues to serve as a research laboratory and recreational site for U of I students. The Charles H. Shattuck Arboretum dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁵⁰ Richard Carothers Associates, P.S., "Master Plan Report: Shattuck Arboretum and Botanical Garden: University of Idaho," University of Idaho, 1980, <https://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/css387/shattuck%20arboretum/Shattuck%20Arboretum%20&%20Botanical%20Garden%20Master%20Plan-1980.pdf>.

⁵¹ Merrill E. Deters, "The Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum of the University of Idaho," *Arboretum Bulletin* X, no.2 (Summer 1947).

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#9. 10LT540: Beef Barn #1

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Horse Barn; Dairy Barn
Address: W. 6th St & Farm Rd (SE corner)
Type: Building
Arch. Style (Barn Type): Gambrel-Roof Barn
Original Construction: ca. 1918
Major Alterations: Exterior renovation: ca. 2008



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face west and south)

Beef Barn #1 is a 2.5-story, rectangular-plan, gambrel-roof barn. The building contains livestock stalls with a loft and storage areas elevated within the interior that are accessed by interior stairs. It is constructed of wood and has a stone and concrete foundation. The roof is a bellcast gambrel shape with minimal flaring. It overhangs at the gable ends and has projecting eaves with exposed rafters on the sides. Four triangular dormers (two on each side) project from the upper roof section, and a pyramid-roofed lantern rests at the center. The west elevation features a hay door at the third level with an associated pulley system connected to a pointed eave projection. Additional fenestration at this elevation includes a sliding wooden livestock door, a standard-sized metal pass-through door with a one-sash window, and five vinyl, one-sash casement windows. The south elevation contains four livestock openings and fourteen replacement vinyl, one-sash casement windows. The north elevation features similar fenestration, with a total of fourteen replacement one-sash vinyl casement windows, two second-level hay doors, and one livestock opening on the ground floor. The east elevation features two ground-floor livestock openings, two second-level hay doors, and two third-level hay doors.

The majority of the building's exterior elements (siding, roof, and windows) have been replaced or covered with new material since the district's period of significance. These exterior renovations were completed sometime after 1997, with some evidence suggesting they occurred ca. 2008.⁵² All windows are modern vinyl replacements, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the siding is cement-fiber clapboard. Historical photos of the Beef Center barns indicate that the siding installed after 1997 covers what appears to be the original wooden clapboard. Other alterations from the original construction include the livestock openings on the east elevation and a reconfiguration of the fenestration on the west side of the east elevation. Given the extent of modifications and material replacements, and the modern character of the replacement materials, the resource is not considered to retain integrity of materials or workmanship. Although some modifications have impacted its integrity of design, significant form and fenestration features such as the characteristic gambrel roof shape, lantern, triangular dormers, overhanging eaves with

⁵² D.F. Oliveria, "UI Beef Barn Gets Facelift," *Spokesman-Review*, October 15, 2008, <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2008/oct/15/ui-beef-barn-gets-facelift/>.

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exposed rafters, and hay doors that define the building's architectural character are not unduly obscured. Accordingly, the building is considered to retain sufficient capacity to authentically convey its original design and its historic use as a barn, and therefore retains integrity of design and feeling.⁵³ The building is considered to retain locational, setting, and associational integrity because the barn sits in its original location, in an area that remains part of the U of I Farm, and because it remains in use as a Farm resource.

Beef Barn #1 represents a pattern of agricultural outreach and education at U of I that predates all other functions at the school and continues to this day. University regents organized the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station in Moscow in February of 1892, months before the fledgling university began its first classes.⁵⁴ The farm established a Holstein dairy herd in 1911 and constructed numerous barns during that decade to accommodate its expanding livestock volume.⁵⁵ The best available evidence suggests that Beef Barn #1 was constructed during this period.⁵⁶ Throughout its period of significance, the building facilitated growth in livestock education and research at U of I, helping bring economic gains to Idaho's livestock producers. The school's success in improving returns for the state's cattlemen demonstrates a significant contribution to the history of agriculture in Idaho and a strong impetus behind agriculture becoming Idaho's first billion-dollar industry in 1973.⁵⁷ This building is a standing representation of that enterprise. Beef Barn #1 dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

⁵³ National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Evaluating Non-Historic Exteriors," *Best Practices Review 1* (September 2022): 1, <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/DownloadFile/702443>. Substantial consideration is given to the National Park Service's guidance on evaluating resources with non-historic exteriors. NPS advises that "If the historic exterior building material is covered by non-historic material (such as modern siding), the property can still be eligible if the significant form, features, and detailing are not obscured."

⁵⁴ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 214.

⁵⁵ Clifton E. Anderson, *History of the College of Agriculture at the University of Idaho* (Moscow, Idaho: College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, 1998), 23.

⁵⁶ The University of Idaho records the year of construction for these Barns as 1929. Nevertheless, numerous photos exist indicating their existence prior to that year. Photographs ca. 1926, 1921, and 1917 show the buildings as extant; however, the photograph archive indicates that the dates attached to each photo are approximate. Of particular note is a photo depicting "University farms, panoramic view, University of Idaho," ca. 1917. This photo contains Beef Barn #1, #2, and #3 (current names). Indicated on the south elevation of Beef Barn #3 is the word "SHEEP." Former communications specialist for the College of Agriculture, Clifton E. Anderson, reported that a sheep barn was constructed in 1918, along with a 40-foot-by-112-foot horse barn (Anderson, 23). These dimensions roughly match those noted for Beef Barn #1 and Beef Barn #2, suggesting that Anderson may have been referring to either.

⁵⁷ Anderson, *History of the College of Agriculture*, 157.

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#10. 10LT547: Beef Barn #2

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Horse Barn; Dairy Barn
Address: W. 6th St & Farm Rd (NE corner)
Type: Building
Arch. Style (Barn Type): Gambrel-Roof Barn
Original Construction: ca. 1918
Major Alterations: Exterior renovation: ca. 2008



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in the left photo face south and east)

Beef Barn #2 is a two-story, rectangular-plan, gambrel-roof barn. The building contains livestock stalls with a loft and storage areas elevated within the interior, accessible via interior stairs. It is constructed of wood and has a concrete foundation. The roof is a bellcast gambrel shape with minimal flaring. It overhangs the walls at the gable ends and has projecting eaves with exposed rafters on the sides. Four triangular dormers (two on each side) project from the upper roof section, and a pyramid-roofed lantern rests at the center. The north elevation features a wooden hay door and two one-sash, replacement vinyl windows at the upper level. There is a livestock opening on the ground floor. The west elevation contains a livestock opening with a tubular metal gate, two wooden doors, and ten one-sash replacement vinyl windows. The east elevation features similar fenestration with a total of eleven vinyl one-sash replacement windows and four second-level hay doors of various sizes. The south elevation features a ground-floor livestock opening, a second-level hay door below a pointed eave projection, and four one-sash replacement vinyl windows.

The majority of the building's exterior elements (siding, roof, and windows) have been replaced or covered with new material since the district's period of significance. Similar to Beef Barn #1, these exterior renovations were completed sometime after 1997, with some evidence suggesting they occurred ca. 2008. All windows are modern vinyl replacements, the roof is asphalt shingle, and the siding is cement-fiber clapboard. As with Beef Barn #1, the cement fiber siding covers what appears to be the original wooden clapboard. Given the extent of modifications and material replacements, and the modern character of the replacement materials, the resource is not considered to retain integrity of materials or workmanship. Although some modifications have impacted its integrity of design, significant form and fenestration features like the characteristic gambrel roof shape, lantern, triangular dormers, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and hay doors that define the building's architectural character are not unduly obscured. Accordingly, the building is considered to retain sufficient capacity to authentically convey its original design and its historic use as a barn, and therefore retains integrity of design and feeling. The building is considered to retain locational, setting, and associational integrity because the barn sits in its original location, in an area that remains part of the U of I Farm, and because it remains in use as a Farm resource.

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The historical context for Beef Barn #2 is identical to that described above for Beef Barn #1. Beef Barn #2 dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

#11. 10LT548: Beef Barn #3

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Sheep Barn; Experimental Feeding Barn #1
<u>Address:</u>	W. 6 th St & Farm Rd (NE corner)
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Arch. Style (Barn Type):</u>	Gambrel-Roof Barn
<u>Original Construction:</u>	ca. 1918
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Exterior renovation: ca. 2008



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in the left photo face west and south)

Beef Barn #3 is a two-story, rectangular-plan, gambrel-roof barn with a rectangular, single-story wing projecting from its east side. The building contains livestock stalls with a loft and storage areas elevated within the interior and accessed by interior stairs. It is constructed of wood and has a concrete foundation. The gambrel roof overhangs the gable ends and has projecting eaves with exposed rafters on the sides. The west elevation features two wooden hay doors, a sliding wooden livestock door, and three one-sash, casement, vinyl windows. There is a pointed eave projection above the uppermost hay door. The south elevation contains a livestock opening supported by pilotis. The east elevation features a two-sash, replacement vinyl window above the wing. The north elevation contains two double-hung, two-sash, replacement vinyl windows. The wing consists of livestock stalls under a low-gable, metal roof. The south elevation features additional livestock openings supported by pilotis. Sliding wood doors are noted at the east and north elevations. The north elevation contains two two-sash, replacement vinyl casement windows.

The majority of the building's exterior elements (siding, roof, and windows) have been replaced or covered with new material since the district's period of significance. Other apparent post-period-of-significance modifications include livestock openings cut into the south elevation. Similar to Beef Barns #1 & #2, these exterior renovations were completed sometime after 1997, with some evidence suggesting they occurred ca. 2008. All windows are modern vinyl replacements; the roof is asphalt shingle; the wing roof is metal; and the siding is cement-fiber clapboard. As with Beef Barn #1, the cement fiber siding covers what appears to be the original wooden clapboard. Given the extent of modifications and material replacements, and the modern character of the replacement materials, the resource is not considered to retain integrity of materials or workmanship. Although some modifications have impacted its integrity of design, significant form and fenestration features like the characteristic gambrel roof shape, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, and hay doors that define the building's architectural character are not unduly

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obscured. Accordingly, the building is considered to retain sufficient capacity to authentically convey its original design and its historic use as a barn, and therefore retains integrity of design and feeling. The building is considered to retain locational, setting, and associational integrity because the barn sits in its original location, in an area that remains part of the U of I Farm, and because it remains in use as a Farm resource.

The historical context for Beef Barn #3 is identical to that described above for Beef Barn #1. Beef Barn #3 dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

#12. 10LT507: Graduate Art Studio⁵⁸

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Engineering Test Lab
<u>Address:</u>	709 S. Deakin St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Early 20 th -Century Industrial Vernacular
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1918
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: ca. 1971 (south wing)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces southeast)

The Graduate Art Studio is an early-20th-century industrial vernacular building in a factory or warehouse-style with a single-story wing attached to the southeast elevation. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick veneer. It contains a basement, two floors, a raised loft, and some sections of wood framing. The roof is a combination form with open ends and a raised clerestory section running the length of the building. There are shed wings on either side of the raised portion. The building has a dual-rectangular footprint. Its industrial vernacular form is unadorned and practical, consistent with the predominance of early-20th-century factory or warehouse buildings in Idaho. Some windows are wood replacements. The wing addition or “annex” was constructed ca. 1971. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building’s integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university initially used the Graduate Art Studio as an engineering test laboratory. Additionally, it was the location of the first stages of KUOI, the student-led radio station on campus. The building has since been used as a studio space for art students in the master’s program, providing artists with a place

⁵⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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on campus to practice and develop in their respective fields. The Graduate Art Studio dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

#13. 10LT508: Mary E. Forney Hall⁵⁹

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	1210 Blake Ave.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1924 - Whitehouse & Price (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Interior Renovation: 1971



Images by Jim Severt, February 29, 2024, and
Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024. (Façade faces west)

Forney Hall was the first of two adjoining buildings that form a residential hall complex, the other being Hays Hall (1927). Its elevations exhibit the distinct characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style, which reinforces that architectural theme on campus. The building is three stories constructed of brick with a reinforced concrete foundation that forms a basement and sub-basement. It has an I-shaped, gabled roof with wooden shingles and three front-facing open gables on the west side: one large one at each end and one smaller gable that does not intersect the main ridgeline of the roof. The building features an impressive entrance with a brick tower topped with a “crown” that houses a light well. Its prominent tower is balanced by a pair of chimneys to the right (south) of the main entrance. Windows on the north, west, and south elevations are aluminum replacements, most likely from the late era of the district’s period of significance. Doors at the west and east elevations are also replacements. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building’s integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university constructed Forney Hall in 1923-1924 as a women’s dormitory, originally housing 120 students. The hall was used primarily as a dormitory for 40 years, and in 1971, the university remodeled it to accommodate office spaces. During that period, much of the student housing shifted to the northwest portion of campus, where the university built larger residence halls. Forney Hall is named in honor of Mary E. Forney, a prominent member of the Moscow community and wife of James H. Forney, who was a judge, regent, and first acting president of the U of I. The building currently houses a testing center, administrative offices, institutes, and a guest residence center. Mary E. Forney Hall dates to the period of significance, retains sufficient integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁵⁹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Jim Severt, University of Idaho, 2024.

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#14. 10LT445: Life Sciences South Building

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Science Hall
Address: 770 University Ave.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
Original Construction: 1925 - Rudolph Weaver (New York)
Major Alterations: Fire Restoration: 1997
Exterior Restoration: 2011



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025, and
April 30, 2025. (Façade faces south)

The Life Sciences South Building is an L-plan building constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style. It contains approximately 64,000 square feet of interior area comprising bacteriology, biochemistry, and biology teaching and research labs, and offices for faculty and graduate students.⁶⁰ The building's construction is steel-reinforced concrete set upon a concrete foundation that simulates smooth-dressed, cut-and-coursed sandstone. It consists of three stories above grade and a full basement. The exterior is faced with a veneer of red pressed brick laid in stretcher bond and decorative cast stone. The roof forms gable ends at its west, south, and north elevations. Additionally, two styles of dormers—high gable and hipped—accent the roofline. The primary roof material is slate and was part of a 2011 restoration project that also recast several of the building's cast-stone decorative elements.⁶¹

The south façade distinctly conveys the building's Tudor-Collegiate Gothic character. Beginning at its east, the façade features a two-stepped parapet-gabled projection with quoining that extends along its vertical edges and surrounds the window openings. Moving west, the façade's eastern entrance features a center-pointed arched entry accented by Gothic cast-stone decorative elements, including blind arcades of Gothic trefoil arches. The façade's western entrance is similar to its eastern entrance, but is set within a larger cast-stone projection with Gothic decoration and a crenelated head. These entrances lead to open vestibules with ribbed groin vaults and brick stairs that access dual, four-panel wooden doors with windows separated by a flush-light panel and accented by decoratively carved wooden side panels and a Tudor-arched light transom with mullions. Window openings on all elevations are trimmed with cast stone, simulating a broken course, and the predominance of windows are wooden, double-hung, two-sash,

⁶⁰ "Life Sciences (South)," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, accessed January 26, 2025, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/lifesciencessouth.html>.

⁶¹ "Orchid Awards," City of Moscow-Historic Preservation Commission, accessed January 26, 2025, <https://www.ci.moscow.id.us/436/Orchid-Awards>. This restoration earned the University of Idaho the Moscow Preservation Commission's Orchid Award in recognition of "outstanding historic preservation and stewardship."

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with mullions. A crenelated 2-story polygonal projection, the exterior of the building's large lecture hall, dominates the north elevation's center. It is supported by decorative Gothic brick buttresses with cast-stone caps. Bracketing the polygonal projection are two rectangular form Modern-style projections with flat roofs that deviate from the building's Gothic emphasis. Each is faced in brick and contains untrimmed rectangular openings with metal vents, indicating they house elements of the building's mechanical systems. The western projection was added sometime between 1996 and 2004. The eastern projection was added at some point after the building's original construction, likely after its period of significance. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Life Science South Building was initially known as simply the Science Hall. The university constructed the building to accommodate increasing enrollment in science programs, which had rendered existing facilities obsolete by the early 1920s. Registration in botany, chemistry, physics, zoology, bacteriology, and other science fields more than tripled at the U of I between 1914 and 1922, crowding the laboratories beyond their intended capacity and leading administrators to threaten an enrollment halt.⁶² This surfeit of interest was due in part to Sigma Xi, a national scientific fraternity, establishing a campus chapter in 1921, which brought U of I's science program national recognition.⁶³ To accommodate increasing enrollment, Regents requested an appropriation from the State Legislature for a new building, only to see the proposal stalled in the Senate. This setback prompted students and other interested parties to send more than two hundred telegrams to the Legislature in protest. The Senate ultimately relented and granted the university its requested appropriation. Author Rafe Gibbs quipped that this made the Science Hall a monument to S.F.B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, as the building would never have been built without the ability to overwhelm the Legislature with telegrams.⁶⁴

The university broke ground on the building in 1924 and completed construction in 1925. The new Science Hall added over 64,000 square feet of much-needed laboratories, classrooms, and offices to the expanding Science Department that would facilitate science education throughout the resource's period of significance. In addition to expanding the university's learning space, extending the campus's Collegiate Gothic character was foremost on university administrators' minds when it came time to design the new Science Hall. They employed university professor and campus architect Rudolph Weaver to accomplish this task efficiently, competently, and economically. Weaver's design, which incorporated Gothic-inspired cast-stone trim, prominent and steep gables, and a robust slate roof, produced one of the campus's most notable Collegiate Gothic buildings. The Science Hall was renamed the Life Science Building in 1964.⁶⁵ It suffered a laboratory fire in 1997 that was largely contained to a single room. Nevertheless, the fire caused approximately \$500,000 in damage. Restoration work was completed later that year. The Life Sciences South Building dates to the period of significance, retains sufficient integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁶² "Is the New Science Hall a Necessity?," U.I.V.F., University Campus and Buildings Box 4, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

⁶³ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 164.

⁶⁴ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 165.

⁶⁵ "Life Sciences (South)," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection.

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#15. 10LT558: Energy Plant

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Steam Plant; Heating Plant; Power Plant
<u>Address:</u>	550 S. Line St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Early 20 th -Century Industrial Vernacular
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1927 - R.L Nelson (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1963 (east elevation) Addition: ca. 1975 (north elevation) Addition: 1985-1986 (north elevation)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

The Energy Plant is a 3.5-story industrial building with a partial basement constructed of steel-reinforced brick, metal frame, and concrete on a poured-concrete foundation. It has an irregular plan. The roof is an irregular, flat design. Exterior walls feature stretcher/header-bond pressed brick at the original sections and metal sheeting at the additions. The brick is notably darker than that used in the majority of campus buildings. The Energy Plant's character derives principally from its historic function. The south and west elevations most effectively convey the character of early 20th-century industrial architecture with brick construction, arched fenestration, and cast emblems. Its traditional character is counterpoised by the drastic contrast of the east elevation and its considerably more Modern character. This elevation reflects an era of substantially more austere, form-follows-function-inspired architecture dominated by metal sheeting and minimalist fenestration, which complements the building's interior function rather than its aesthetic appeal. Such construction was typical of post-World War II industrial construction in the region.

The Energy Plant relied exclusively on coal consumption for its thermal-cycle steam generation between 1927 and 1963. It converted from lump coal to the more efficient pulverized variety in 1940, installing a bin for this fuel at the top of the building.⁶⁶ In 1963, the university substantially expanded the building at the eastern elevation as part of a natural gas retrofit. The building was expanded again ca. 1975, this time at the northern elevation, to accommodate an additional gas boiler.⁶⁷ A final addition was made between 1985 and 1986 to facilitate conversion to biomass fuel in observance of a 1985 amendment to the Clean Water Act. This transformation marked the end of the plant's coal era.⁶⁸ A silo for biomass fuel storage exists at the northwest corner of the building, which was constructed as part of the biomass retrofit. The silo is an associated feature (structure) that is integral to the building's current function. Approximately

⁶⁶ Smith, interview by the author.

⁶⁷ Smith, interview by the author.

⁶⁸ Smith, interview by the author.

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seven miles of steam tunnels extending from the plant are not part of the resource; however, they are considered associated infrastructure. Some exterior elements of the building show deferred maintenance. There is some damage to the metal siding at the east elevation (1985-1986 addition), some damaged and missing window panes at the east elevation (1963 addition), and some brick/mortar damage at the west elevation near the roof. The 1963 and ca. 1975 additions occurred within the district's period of significance. Though the 1985-86 addition impacted the north elevation, it does not substantially obscure or detract from the 1927 design or subsequent mid-century additions. Three of the four elevations, including the facade, effectively convey the building's historic design elements from the district's period of significance. As such, this modification is considered to have minimally impacted the building's integrity. Other post-period-of-significance modifications were completed in a manner that preserved the building's historic character and minimally impacted its integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Centralization of heating on college campuses was a trend in the Pacific Northwest throughout the first half of the 20th century. Notable examples in the region include steam plants at Washington State University (ca. 1935), Idaho State University (ca. 1940s), and Boise State University (ca. 1940s), all modeled after the U of I plant, making it a regional trendsetter. R.L. Nelson, an engineer from Spokane, designed the plant to replace the original campus Heating Plant (1909), which had become unable to meet the demands of an expanding campus after World War I. The university constructed its new plant in 1927 for \$75,000.⁶⁹ By 1933, it supplied heat to 45 campus resources.⁷⁰ As of 2016, at nearly ninety years old, the plant was servicing 68 of the 143 buildings on campus.⁷¹ Additionally, it expanded its function to include cooling services for numerous campus buildings, compressed air for labs, and a combined heat/power electricity generation system. The facility enabled year-round education at U of I and provided the heating capacity required to expand the campus to meet the demands of the Interwar and post-WWII eras. Furthermore, it conspicuously demonstrates a transition in architectural styles between those eras, reflective of a pattern in industrial architecture in Idaho and the Pacific Northwest. The Energy Plant dates to the period of significance, retains sufficient integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁶⁹ *U. of Idaho Buildings History*, Compiled by the University of Idaho Business Office, November 6, 1953, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

⁷⁰ Elva Anderson, "University Heating Plant Supplies Water and Steam," *Argonaut*, February 17, 1933, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1933-02-17.html>.

⁷¹ Kevin Neighbors, "Cold Water 72 Hours – Steam Plant Maintenance Shut off Hot Water for University Facilities May 16 through 19," *Argonaut*, May 24, 2016, <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2016/05/24/cold-water-72-hours-steam-plant-maintenance-shut-off-hot-water-for-university-facilities-may-16-through-19/>; Smith, interview by the author.

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16. 10LT509: Gertrude L. Hays Hall⁷²

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Alumni Center
Address: 1110 Blake Ave.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
Original Construction: 1927 - David C. Lange (Moscow)
Major Alterations: Interior Renovation: 1971



Images by Asia Davis, 2024.
(Façade faces west)

Hays Hall was built as an adjoining construction to Forney Hall (1924). The two buildings form a common courtyard. The L-plan, Collegiate Gothic building contains six stories. The primary exterior material is stretcher-bond brick, with portions of stucco towards the upper levels of the east side. The building's arched doorways are flanked by carved stone details. The multi-light main doors and many of the original metal-framed windows have been replaced by insulated windows that attempt to preserve the original multi-light pattern. Builders used poured concrete for the building's stairs and floors as well as for the brick-faced walls.⁷³ Two chimneys on Hays Hall resemble those on Forney Hall but differ stylistically. The rooflines of the two halls are similar, connecting them aesthetically and intended to present them as a single building, as is the case with Carol Ryrie Brink Hall and Archie Phinney Hall. Unlike Forney Hall, Hays Hall has no stairwell bump-outs or lantern tower; the ornamentation of the brickwork is simpler, while the rafter tails are more ornate, featuring a scrolled pattern. The interior was renovated in 1971. This renovation did not substantially impact the building's integrity. There is a small, single-story projection at the building's east elevation, with a cement foundation. This addition appears to date to the district's period of significance, and does not substantially impact the building's integrity. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Construction on Hays Hall, a new women's dormitory adjoining Forney Hall, began in 1926. It was completed and occupied by approximately 125 women in the fall of 1927. University architect David C. Lange is credited with the building's design; however, a later U of I architect, D. Nels Reese, speculates that Rudolph Weaver may have contributed. Hays Hall has undergone several transformations throughout its history. It served as a large women's dormitory for the first forty years of its existence, with large sleeping porches and private rooms. One of these rooms caught fire from an abandoned cigarette in 1954,

⁷² Edited from work authored by student contributor Asia Davis, University of Idaho, 2024.

⁷³ "Announce Name of New Dormitory," *Idaho Argonaut*, September 17, 1926, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1926-09-17.pdf>.

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putting the building's claim of being fireproof to the test. The fire caused \$3,000 in damage, including smoke damage, loss of personal belongings, and a good night's sleep.⁷⁴ In 1971, the ground floor was repurposed into offices, while the four floors above were converted into student apartments. These small apartments featured a hot plate, refrigerator, sink, and a daybed. There were no ovens, and students reported that the rooms were quite small but served as low-cost places to sleep.⁷⁵ Today, Hays Hall serves as a hub for various university functions, housing the alumni office, a residence center, and NROTC offices. It is also home to the Leila Old Historic Costume Collection, which comprises over ten thousand pieces. Gertrude L. Hays Hall was dedicated in 1927 to its namesake, a prominent leader in Idaho and a committed advocate for education. Mrs. Hays was a longtime member of the Idaho Board of Regents, serving from 1906 to 1913, often as secretary.⁷⁶ Hays remained active even as the board underwent reorganization. Her commitment to advancing education in Idaho spanned decades, and she played a significant role in shaping the state's educational landscape. Hays Hall dates to the period of significance, retains sufficient integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#17. 10LT98: Memorial Gymnasium⁷⁷

Contributing

Address: 1001 University Ave.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
Original Construction: 1929 - David C. Lange (Moscow)
Major Alterations: Addition: 1952 (west elevation)

NRHP#: 77000466



Images by Edward Payne, February 19, 2024.
(Façade faces north)

Memorial Gym is a T-plan, Tudor Collegiate Gothic-style building with some Art Deco details. It was constructed between 1927 and 1929. It features a poured-concrete foundation, a steel interior support and roof structure, and a brick exterior with cast-stone accents. The building is heavily buttressed and features cast-stone cornices along the roofline, interrupted by ornate channels that serve as gutters. The exterior brick is primarily red, with black accent bricks throughout the original structure arranged in a diamond pattern. Colored, Art Deco-inspired tile accents in a similar pattern are also found alternating between the large Gothic window bays. The primary entrance features a cast-stone Tudor archway subdivided by two

⁷⁴ "Hays Fire Damage Was About \$3000," *Idaho Argonaut*, May 21, 1954, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1954-05-21.pdf>.

⁷⁵ "Announce Name of New Dormitory," *Idaho Argonaut*.

⁷⁶ "Announce Name of New Dormitory," *Idaho Argonaut*.

⁷⁷ Edited from work authored by student contributor Edward Payne, University of Idaho, 2024.

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pillars, each bearing a cast-stone, crouched football player. These decorative elements are also found on the framing of each stained-glass window bay. At the top of the square tower housing the primary entrance is a frieze featuring bas-reliefs. Images of a cowboy, a Native American, a miner, and a frontiersman are featured in homage to the state's history. Rising twenty-four feet above and to the west of the frieze is a slender, octagonal, Tudor-style bell tower with slit windows and finials at the corners on the top two levels.

The main entrance features a large transom window above the main door, recessed within a cast-stone Tudor arch mimicking the style of the entryway. The second level of the main entrance features Tudor Gothic trefoil-stained-glass windows. A pair of windows in the same style is also found on the square entrance tower at the east elevation, with an additional window opening (covered in brick) on the right side. They are framed with cast stone and headed with decorative arches. Three narrow windows are found on level five of the main entrance. The north and south elevations of the building include twenty-nine windows in total, which are consistent with the Collegiate Gothic style. They are recessed and divided into two sections, with decorative cast-stone panels at the center and an arched decorative header panel. Each window features a center column muntin that terminates in a finial over a chimera at the top, and a crouched football player over a base of colored tile inlays. A four-story addition to the west end of the main building was added in 1952 and follows the footprint indicated in the original blueprints. The building underwent exterior masonry restoration/repair in 2009 and a structural seismic bracing repair of the octagonal bell tower in 2012. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

As its name suggests, Memorial Gymnasium was constructed as a memorial to Idaho's World War I soldiers. From the building's date of completion in 1929 until the Kibbie Dome was built in 1975, it was the "largest gathering space on campus," serving as the primary space for "commencements, concerts by musicians such as Leontyne Price and Dave Brubeck, and all of the campus's largest and most significant events between 1929 and 1976."⁷⁸ Today, the building continues to serve as a 500-seat gym. It also houses the Violence Prevention Program, the Global Student Success Program, and the University ROTC. Memorial Gym has played an active and significant role throughout its period of significance. It has served as a sports venue and a space for major university events and continues to stand as one of U of I's most iconic buildings. Memorial Gym was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁷⁸ Anne L. Marshall, "Memorial Gymnasium," SAH Archipedia, <https://sah-archipedia.org/buildings/ID-01-057-0029>.

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#18. 10LT2226: Memorial Steps⁷⁹

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Old Administration Building Stairs
Address: Campus Dr. & Blake Ave.
Type: Structure
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival
Original Construction: 1933 (reconstruction/relocation) - Jedd Jones (Malad, ID)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Structure faces northeast)

The Memorial Steps, located on the south side of the Administration Lawn, serve as a tribute to the university's historic past. The steps are a reconstruction (using some of the original stones) of the steps leading to the first Administration Building (1892-1906), which burned in 1906 and was replaced shortly thereafter by the New Administration Building (1909). The original Administration Building was constructed by G.W Babcock of Walla Walla, Washington, in the Gothic Revival style. The Steps were reconstructed in their current location in 1933. Because the relocation compromised their original locational and workmanship integrity, they are considered to retain integrity in these respects only from 1933 onward. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the structure's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact. The steps connect the Administration Lawn on the lower level to the World War I Memorial Grove on the upper level within the Shattuck Arboretum. As such, the Steps serve a functional purpose, which renders them a structure rather than an object.

A fire in 1906 destroyed the first Administration Building, leaving behind only a skeleton of the grand Picturesque Gothic edifice. In 1932, a competition was launched to create a monument honoring the university's early days by restoring the stone steps of the original Administration Building. The winner of the \$15 first prize was Jedd Jones of Malad, Idaho. When the original Administration Building burned, the university cleared the site for the new Administration Building. All burnt masonry, stone, and concrete had been buried or hauled away by 1907. However, several of those original stone pieces were collected and reconstructed into the Memorial Steps as they exist today. The steps were reconstructed slightly south and east of their original location. Some years later, a marker and bench were added at the top of the stairs. Later still, a path from the steps, across the hill to the new fraternity row was installed.⁸⁰ The structure dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁷⁹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Raffaella Sini, University of Idaho, 2024.

⁸⁰ Jedd Jones, "Design for Memorial Steps Competition," 1933. #1-241-47a, University of Idaho Library, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/special-collections/dm/dm2000/steps.html>.

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#19. 10LT518: Native American/Migrant Education Center⁸¹

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Entomology Building; CAMP Office
Address: 865 W. Seventh St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
Original Construction: 1935 - University of Department of Buildings & Grounds



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, August 5, 2024, and
Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025. (Façade faces north)

Despite being built within a year or two of larger brick Collegiate Gothic-style buildings (Brink and Phinney Halls, for example), the Native American/Migrant Education Center reflects a Minimal Traditional architectural style, employed to conserve resources as the university expanded its facilities. The small, two-story, wood-clad building looks much the same today as when the university built it in 1935, except for mature plantings and an updated roof. The building is rectangular in plan, with symmetrically positioned, double-hung windows on each side and a central door at the front (north) elevation. The windows appear to be mostly original. The front steps have been modified with an eastward ramp to improve accessibility. The roof has been replaced since the district's period of significance. However, the replacement material is asphalt shingle—the same material as the original roof. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university built the Native American/Migrant Education Center in response to the growing needs of the student body. The building initially facilitated entomology and was home to W. F. Barr's first classrooms at the university. Barr initiated the university's entomological collection, which "grew over the years from a mere 10,000 to over one million mounted insect specimens."⁸² Later, the university used the building for academic tutoring in math and statistics. In 1999, the U of I was awarded federal funding to establish a College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) on its campus. CAMP assists students "who have qualifying migrant/seasonal farm work backgrounds by providing financial and academic support services."⁸³ In 2007, the Native American Student Center (NASC) was established to support Native American students. It shared the Native American/Migrant Education Center building with CAMP until CAMP closed in 2025. Also in 2025, NASC transitioned into Tribal Nations Student Affairs (TNSA), and

⁸¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

⁸² "Dr. William F. Barr, 91, Moscow," *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, December 30, 2011, https://dnews.com/obituaries/dr-william-f-barr-91-moscow/article_352fe992-e594-5380-b041-9ca2eada3780.html.

⁸³ "College Assistance Migrant Program," University of Idaho, accessed July 20, 2024, <https://www.uidaho.edu/diversity/edu/college-assistance-migrant-program>.

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as of 2026, it continues to occupy the same building. Architecturally, the building demonstrates a pattern of campus building during the Great Depression and World War II that prioritized economy and utility in accordance with the Modern ethos. The Native American/Migrant Education Center dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#20. 10LT520 Carol Ryrie Brink Hall⁸⁴

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Willis Sweet Hall
<u>Address:</u>	801 S Line St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1937 - Whitehouse & Price (Spokane); Hugh Richardson (Lewiston)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1999 (elevator tower)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face south and east)

Carol Ryrie Brink Hall is an L-plan, five-floor masonry building with an open gable roof, constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Its exterior walls feature burnt red brick accented with randomly placed clinker bricks and trimmed with Boise Sandstone. The brick coloring distinguishes Brink Hall from most buildings on campus, which incorporate a lighter shade of brick. The Collegiate Gothic style is evident in the entrance arch over the main doors, the exterior masonry and stonework, and the large arch and door at the apex. Front-facing gables punctuate the entrances and ends of the building. The foundation is concrete. The building features three wood entrance doors set in stone archways. The main doorway contains a large arch and hosts a double door. These main doors are unpainted, stained wood. There is a second arched doorway on the south side of the west wing of the building, with a single wooden door. There is an additional wooden door on the same side of the building without a stone archway. On the west side of the north wing of the building, there is another large entrance arch with a single wood door inside. This entrance sits at the base of the elevator tower, which was a 1999 addition. The fenestration reflects a symmetrical and rhythmical pattern—intentionally spaced to enhance the exterior of the building rather than for purely functional reasons. The roof is gabled with long shed dormers along the west-facing and north-facing sides. It is composed of stone-coated steel shingles pressed into the shape of shakes.

Along the east and south sides of the building, there are front-facing gables that correspond with projected sections of the building face. The building underwent a comprehensive window replacement ca. 2011. Most windows were replaced with modern, wood-clad aluminum models that are aesthetically compatible with the district's period of significance. Considering the aggregate of materials that are either original or date to the district's period of significance, the building is considered to maintain sufficient material,

⁸⁴ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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design, and workmanship integrity. The elevator tower addition was also designed to be compatible with the building's style, form, and materials, thereby minimally impacting the building's integrity. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. As such, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university began construction on Carol Ryrie Brink Hall (originally named Willis Sweet Hall) in 1936 and completed it in 1937, amid a period of campus expansion.⁸⁵ Accordingly, the building is representative of a pattern of historic development at U of I. Despite insufficient state funding, the university instituted an innovative bond program that funded one of its "most impressive building booms."⁸⁶ The Hall was one of the university's first large dormitories, conceived to house two hundred male students. It boasted a revolutionary kitchen in its time, complete with a seventeen-foot steam table and a state-of-the-art dishwashing machine that used no soap but quickly delivered clean, hot, and sterilized dishes.⁸⁷ This smoothly operating kitchen could feed the building's full capacity of students within three minutes. The hall quickly gained a reputation for modern amenities. The university soon received requests from other colleges, wanting plans and even sending "representatives to study its novel features and operation."⁸⁸ In 1956, fires ravaged Willis Sweet Hall and its adjoining neighbor, Archie Phinney Hall (1938, originally Chrisman Hall), causing over \$3,000 in damage. The guilty arsonist received a sentence of twenty-five years in prison.⁸⁹ The university renamed Sweet Hall (which was briefly called Faculty Office Complex West) Carol Ryrie Brink Hall in 1982 in honor of the Idaho-born author.⁹⁰ Brink wrote extensively about her experiences in Idaho and at the university. She became "the state's most gifted-though underrated-novelist."⁹¹ The building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

⁸⁵ "Brink and Phinney Halls," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, January 1, 1970, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/brinkandphinneyhalls.html>.

⁸⁶ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 16.

⁸⁷ "Willis Sweet Hall Has Model Kitchen," *University of Idaho Bulletin* 32, no. 20, August 1937, V.F. 2528, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

⁸⁸ "Willis Sweet Hall Has Model Kitchen," *University of Idaho Bulletin* 32.

⁸⁹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 105.

⁹⁰ "Timeline of the University of Idaho," Wikipedia, accessed December 9, 2024, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_University_of_Idaho.

⁹¹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 200.

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#21. 10LT473: Student Health Center

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Infirmary
<u>Address:</u>	832 Ash St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1937 - Whitehouse & Price (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1960 - Wayland & Cline (Boise)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Façade faces south)

The Student Health Center is a four-story building in a U-plan. It has three stories entirely above grade and a partial basement. The west section of the basement is below grade; however, due to topography with a negative grade to the east, the basement is at grade at the building's east elevation. There is a sub-basement level with an area of less than 200 square feet. The building was constructed in two phases. The first phase, completed in 1937, was built in the Collegiate Gothic style. Its construction is steel-reinforced concrete set upon a smooth-dressed concrete foundation. The roof is a high gable design with a cross-gable at the west elevation and a tile covering. The second construction phase was an addition completed in 1960, which effectively doubled the building's floor area. The addition reflects the Modern architectural language that dominated new campus construction during the post-WWII era with utilitarian emphasis, rectilinear design features, and a flat roof. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete on a concrete foundation and projects as dual wings from the building's original north elevation. The western section of the addition is a single story, and the predominance of the eastern section is four stories. The foundation at the original construction is concrete dressed to simulate cut sandstone, while that at the addition wings is smooth-dressed.

The south façade is faced in a red pressed-brick veneer laid in stretcher bonds, consistent with the campus motif. The stretcher-bond pattern is offset every seventh course by a row laid in header bonds. Two massive, single-stepped parapet gables dominate the façade—one at the west and one at the east. Between these sit two gabled dormers with windows. The façade's fenestration consists of window openings at each level, trimmed in Indiana limestone with label-style lintels, jambs, and plain slipsills. The windows are wooden double-hung, two-sash, four-sash, and six-sash with mullions. The main entrance is off-center within the façade and accessed by a side-into-straight concrete staircase with dual metal railings. These lead to a cast-concrete segmental-arched opening and a plain-trim head, beyond which is a brick barrel-vaulted entryway with a wooden, one-panel door and side light. The west elevation features a high cross-gable with windows. The 1960 addition projecting from the north side of the building's west section is single-story. The east elevation continues the brick pattern and fenestration features observed at the south elevation, but presents a substantially more Modern emphasis with a lack of ornamentation. It features a

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three-story bay projection from the elevation's south section. The elevation transitions into a single-story section to the north, which terminates in a flat metal covering over an entryway. The north elevation conspicuously conveys the transition from the Collegiate Gothic style of the original construction to the Modern design of the addition. The architectural language changes abruptly at the contact point between the addition wings and the building's original north elevation. Gothic elements at this elevation include hipped dormers and the gable end of the building's upper stories that sit above the western wing addition. The building has been well-maintained, updated, and modernized to accommodate the needs of a 21st-century campus. The wood windows show signs of deferred maintenance in numerous areas where defective paint has exposed the wood. The associated parking lot is asphalt-paved and supported by a retaining wall of stacked concrete slabs articulated to resemble large, rounded stones. As it does not impact the façade, the Modern-style addition does not substantially affect the building's ability to convey its Collegiate Gothic character. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Student Health Center, originally the Infirmary, was constructed in 1936-1937. It was built to replace the previous Infirmary (1920) with a more spacious and modern facility. The new building served as the Infirmary and health center for university students throughout its period of significance. The construction project was part of U of I's Depression-era building campaign. Consequently, the new Infirmary was funded in part through a Public Works Administration (PWA) loan. However, construction bids exceeded administrators' expectations due to increased labor and material costs.⁹² Thus, the university secured additional funds for the building's total cost of \$157,857 through a bond issue. Administrators tapped the acclaimed architectural firm Whitehouse & Price for the building's design. The firm was renowned for designing the grand Gothic Revival Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in Spokane, Washington, among other notable works, including Mary E. Forney Hall (1924), Carol Ryrie Brink Hall (1937), and the U of I Library (1957).⁹³

U of I experienced an enrollment boom that began during the second half of the 1950s, which the existing state of the Infirmary was not capable of accommodating. Lack of space during the 1957-1958 influenza season forced the university to hospitalize numerous students in their dormitories.⁹⁴ Accordingly, administrators pursued an addition to the Infirmary to keep pace with rising enrollment. Following the university's pioneering tradition of funding construction through bond sales that began in the 1920s, administrators initiated a new bond program to fund the \$395,000 cost of the new addition, selling 25-year bonds to be paid for through student infirmary fees.⁹⁵ Once funded, the university enlisted Boise architects Wayland & Cline to design the addition to the north of the existing building. The addition doubled the facility's space and capacity and modernized it to accommodate an influx of new students as the baby boom generation reached college age. It rendered the Student Health Center, as it became known, sufficient to facilitate its health services mission throughout the remainder of its period of significance and beyond. Architecturally, the building demonstrates dual patterns of development at the university—the Collegiate Gothic style of the revival era and the Modernism of the post-WWII era—and

⁹² "Work on Infirmary Contract Ended; Took a Year," *The Idaho Argonaut*, March 23, 1937, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1937-03-23.pdf>.

⁹³ "Whitehouse and Price Records, 1939-1972," Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, Washington, accessed January 23, 2025, <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv684123>.

⁹⁴ "Sale of Bonds Helps Finance Infirmary Wing," *The Idaho Argonaut*, January 6, 1959, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1959-01-06.pdf>.

⁹⁵ "Sale of Bonds Helps Finance Infirmary Wing," *The Idaho Argonaut*, January 6, 1959, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1959-01-06.pdf>.

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is an excellent representation of the transition in the campus's architectural language between these eras, embodied in a single building. The Student Health Center dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#22. 10LT519: Archie Phinney Hall⁹⁶

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Chrisman Hall
<u>Address:</u>	701 S. Line St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1938 - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston); Whitehouse & Price (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1999 (elevator tower)



Images by Ericha Sappington, March 19, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face east and north)

Archie Phinney Hall is a four-story, masonry and concrete building, constructed in an L-plan. It is Collegiate Gothic in style, featuring Gothic-arched entryways and burnt-red brick laid in stretcher bonds with random accents of clinker brick. It was constructed as a stylistically compatible counterpart to Brink Hall (1937). The foundation consists of a concrete basement, which is partially at grade. The ground floor (basement) has two wood exterior doors. The fourth floor (attic) has dormers and a gable. The roof is a gabled-belcast form with wood shingles. The fenestration pattern is predominantly symmetrical, with offset windows in the elevator tower addition, matching the original building's aesthetic. The predominance of windows are one- and two-sash with six-over-six style panes. The building is set within a grassy hillside with an exterior concrete retaining wall and a concrete parking area to the south, added at an unknown date. Alterations include the addition of an elevator tower in 1999, which the building shares with adjoining Brink Hall, and a comprehensive window replacement ca. 2011.⁹⁷ Most windows were replaced with modern, wood-clad aluminum models that are aesthetically compatible with the district's period of significance. Considering the aggregate of materials that are either original or date to the district's period of significance, the building is considered to maintain sufficient material, design, and workmanship integrity. The elevator tower addition was also designed to be compatible with the building's style, form, and materials, thereby minimally impacting the building's integrity. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. As such, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

⁹⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Ericha Sappington, University of Idaho, 2024.

⁹⁷ "Brink and Phinney Halls," University of Idaho, 2022b. U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 1, 1950-2022, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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Archie Phinney Hall, originally named Chrisman Hall after Brigadier General Edward R. Chrisman, was constructed as an addition to Willis Sweet Hall to provide supplemental dormitory space in 1938.⁹⁸ It was designed by Hugh Richardson of Lewiston, based on the architectural design of Willis Sweet Hall by Whitehouse & Price of Spokane.⁹⁹ Construction was completed by the Howard S. Wright Company of Seattle.¹⁰⁰ The university funded the building's \$388,130 construction cost through \$250,000 in regents' bonds and \$138,130 in local bonds.¹⁰¹ At the time of construction, the building was connected to the men's dormitory Willis Sweet Hall (Carol Ryrie Brink Hall) via a shared kitchen, providing residential quarters for 111 male students.¹⁰² In 1987, the building was renamed Archie Phinney Hall after Nez Perce anthropologist Archie Phinney, from Culdesac, Idaho, who produced publications related to his work on the Nez Perce Reservation and served as superintendent of the Northern Idaho Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Lapwai, Idaho. Throughout its period of significance, Archie Phinney Hall housed the Anthropology and Sociology Department, the Sociology-Anthropology Museum, departmental offices, and faculty and graduate offices. As of 2024, it serves as the Department of Culture, Society, and Justice's base office. Archie Phinney Hall dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#23. 10LT557: Vehicle Research Laboratory

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Central Garage & Storage; University Garages
<u>Address:</u>	872 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Mid-20 th -Century Industrial Vernacular
<u>Original Construction:</u>	ca. 1941
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1946 Alteration: 2005-2006 (removal of 1946 addition)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces east)

The Vehicle Research Laboratory (VRL) is a single-story, rectangular-plan building constructed in a mid-20th-century industrial vernacular style. Its exterior features minimal ornamentation because it was

⁹⁸ Hugh Richardson, "Addition to Willis Sweet Hall," 1938, University of Idaho Architectural and Engineering Services, University of Idaho, Moscow.

⁹⁹ "Brink and Phinney Halls," University of Idaho.

¹⁰⁰ "New Hall to Open Next Semester," *The Idaho Argonaut*, November 1, 1938, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1938-11-01.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ "Brink and Phinney Halls," University of Idaho.

¹⁰² "New Hall to Open Next Semester," *The Idaho Argonaut*.

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constructed as a service building rather than an educational one. The interior contains shops and office space with loft and storage areas. It is constructed of red pressed brick (consistent with the campus motif) laid in stretcher bond with a header bond every seventh course. It rests on a concrete foundation and has a metal roof with a medium-gable design. The east (primary) elevation contains three metal shop service doors. There are four doorways containing metal doors. There are two additional window openings within the elevation, untrimmed with header-bond sills, that contain one-sash metal windows. Louvered vents are placed at the elevation's south and north sections. The north elevation's fenestration consists of five one-sash metal windows within untrimmed openings with header-bond sills. The south elevation is devoid of fenestration, containing only a louvered vent. Steam pipes from the adjacent Energy Plant enter the VRL through this elevation. The west elevation contains two metal shop service doors. There are two one-sash metal windows within untrimmed openings with header-bond sills at the north section of the elevation and two in the center. There are two louvered vents at the elevation's central section.

The building has been maintained with a primary focus on functional use. As such, some cosmetic mortar decay is noted at the west elevation. The north section of the elevation shows evidence of the previously attached garage, built in 1946, which was removed between 2005 and 2006. The contact point was refaced with red brick, which is consistent with the brick observed throughout the building's exterior but of a slightly different hue. The doorway and door at this section were likely replaced contemporaneously with the removal of the garage structure. The windows and service doors were replaced sometime after 1997. The original roof was replaced with metal at approximately the same time as the windows and service doors. However, based on very limited photography available dating back to ca. 1960, the majority of the exterior brick appears to be original. Accordingly, the VRL is considered to retain sufficient material to convey its historic character. Additionally, post-period-of-significance modifications do not overwhelmingly obscure the workmanship contemporary with the building's original construction. As such, the VRL is considered to retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. In the 1990s, the building served as the base for the U of I Recycling program and was retrofitted for this use. This use transformation impacted the resource's associational integrity. However, because it remains in its original location and continues to be used as a shop, it retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, and feeling.

The VRL began its existence as the University Garages—a base for the growing university's motor pool, ca. 1941. Noting that U of I had received no major building appropriations since 1927, then-president Harrison Clifford Dale (1937-1946) made it a priority of his tenure to obtain state funding for new buildings, which he viewed as essential for campus development.¹⁰³ Dale was successful in his endeavor, and the 1941 State Legislature granted funds for new campus constructions, most notably the first unit of a new engineering laboratory.¹⁰⁴ Records indicate the motor pool garage was built during this construction era, ca. 1941, and expanded in 1946 with a multi-bay garage.¹⁰⁵ Consequently, the facility's growth overlaps with U.S. involvement in World War II. Thus, the building represents the university's growth to accommodate a new generation of students entering the postwar workforce at increasing rates. The university constructed several utilitarian, vernacular buildings during World War II, many of which did not survive, including the Navy Quonset Hut, the ROTC building (1942), and numerous temporary classroom buildings. This era of building on campus reflects an emphasis on utility and economy due to wartime constraints. Accordingly, vernacular structures like those mentioned above and the University

¹⁰³ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 278.

¹⁰⁴ "Kirtley Engineering Laboratory," Board of Regents Minutes, September 26-27, 1941, UG 44 Business Office U of I Buildings, 1890-1961, Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

¹⁰⁵ "Building Schedule, University Garages," *U. of Idaho Buildings History*, Compiled by the University of Idaho Business Office, November 6, 1953, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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Garages reflect adherence to Modern architectural principles that prioritize space and function over costly ornamentation. The building's construction ca. 1941 and its complementary expansion in 1946 demonstrate the transition from the more traditional architecture to these vernacular, Modern styles during this era. The Modern ethos is expressed in the University Garages by the lack of ornamentation and emphasis on utility. However, the VRL exhibits a residue of pre-Modern character with its end-gable design. Notably, the 1946 expansion featured a flat roof, more consistent with the quintessential Modern vocabulary. As of 2026, the VRL is a multi-departmental space that facilitates engineering outreach and the U of I's National Institute for Advanced Transportation Technology (NIATT). The VRL dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#24. 10LT521: Food Science Building¹⁰⁶

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Dairy Science Building; Food Research Center
<u>Address:</u>	860 W. Idaho St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1942 - Tourtellotte & Hummel (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: ca. 2017 (facade)



Images by Ericha Sappington, March 19, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

The Food Science Building, formerly the Dairy Science Building, is a two-story brick Collegiate Gothic building with a basement. It has a generally rectangular plan, with an entrance projection at the west section of the south elevation and another projection from the east section of the north elevation. The building's design reflects a mix of Gothic Revival and Modern architectural language, with simplified details and form. Elements from both styles, such as a flat roof and a decorative cast-stone Gothic archway entrance panel, are dominant features of the building's design. Attached decorative buttresses capped with cast stone surround the building, reinforcing its Gothic look. The exterior features stretcher-bond-style masonry atop a smooth-dressed, exposed concrete foundation. The window details above the entrance include trefoil designs, typical of Gothic Revival architecture. Circa 2017, an elevator and new stairs were added to the façade elevation, at the eastern side of the entrance. This addition, which used a harmonious brick hue, is set back slightly from the entrance projection and does not substantially disrupt the building's historic architectural character or obscure its original materials, design, or workmanship. Accordingly, the building retains sufficient integrity in these aspects. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. As such, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

¹⁰⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Ericha Sappington, University of Idaho, 2024.

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The building was constructed in 1941-1942 based on designs by the architectural firm Tourtellotte and Hummell of Boise, Idaho. It cost \$103,750, which the university paid for primarily through state appropriations. Its previous uses include dairy science classrooms and labs, fermentation/bacteriology research labs, teaching labs, and additional classrooms. In addition to its association with a pattern of food-educational development at U of I during the War era, the building demonstrates a shift in architectural language on campus during the mid-20th century as it embodies distinct characteristics of both Gothic and Modern styling. The Food Science Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#25. 10LT2304: Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building & Laboratory

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Kirtley Engineering Lab-Units 1 & 2; H.F Gauss Mechanical Engineering Building; Johnson Electrical Engineering Laboratory
<u>Address:</u>	620 Line St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1942 - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston) - Kirtley Unit 1
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1950 - Hugh Richardson - Kirtley Unit 2 Renovation/Alteration: 1999 (buildings merged)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 16, 2024.
(Façade faces west)

The Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building and Laboratory (GJEBL) is a 2.5-story, rectangular-plan building that stands out at U of I as an early specimen of Modern architecture on campus. It contains two floors and a penthouse level above grade and sits atop a full basement foundation. The building is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete with a red-brick veneer laid in stretcher bond. The penthouse level is sided in metal. The facility was built in two phases that originally comprised two independent buildings. These buildings were physically merged during a 1999 renovation, which converted the H.F. Gauss Mechanical Engineering Building (1941-42) and the Johnson Electrical Engineering Laboratory (1949-50) into a single facility and added a penthouse level.

The doorways and fenestration sit within slight recesses in the primary (west & north) elevations. Primary doorways are located at ground level on the north and west elevations. The west elevation features metal, single- and double-leaf doors. At the south section of this elevation, there are two metal roll-up doors capable of accommodating vehicles. The north elevation features an entrance with a double-leaf, two-panel glass door, outlined with square concrete paneling and block-letter signage. Additionally, this elevation contains a basement entrance with a double-leaf metal door. The south elevation contains only auxiliary entrances consisting of single-leaf metal doors. The metal doors appear to be original, while the

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glass doors have likely been updated. The building features a variety of window opening sizes. While the west elevation windows are predominantly rectangular panes, six to twelve per opening with mullions, the north elevation's fenestration contains predominantly square-pane windows with mullions, organized in openings containing six to twenty-four. The square-pane motif is extended along the east elevation, which features a rectilinear fenestration pattern. The window openings contain 18-pane windows with metal mullions at consistent intervals across the elevation. The roof is predominantly flat, with a low-gable section over the penthouse level, bisecting the building along its north-south axis. The building is minimally ornamented with modest horizontal banding composed of vertically oriented, header-bonded brick that brackets the window openings and divides the stories. The west elevation's primary entrance features similar block-letter signage over a decoratively curved 27-pane transom—a quotation of the preceding Art Deco style. The 1999 alterations impacted the resource's design integrity. However, the affected area was limited to the junction where the buildings merged and the roof (penthouse level). As such, these alterations minimally affected the building's overall integrity of materials and workmanship. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all other aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building and Laboratory (GJEBL) began as the Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Unit No. 1. The building housed labs for mechanical and chemical engineering, hydraulics, and irrigation, as well as classrooms and administrative offices essential for accreditation. As noted above, U of I had received no major building appropriations since 1927, prompting the school's president at the time, Harrison C. Dale, to seek funding for essential buildings. The 1941 State Legislature granted the university \$149,102 to construct the first unit of a new engineering laboratory named for Charles Luther Kirtley—the university's first engineering graduate and member of its first graduating class in 1896.¹⁰⁷ Construction of the new facility began in 1941 and was completed in 1942.

An expansion of the facility—Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Unit No. 2—emerged from a subsequent era of unprecedented enrollment following World War II. Men's applications to the university dwindled during the war years; however, after the war's conclusion, demand for higher education rebounded as fast as it had dropped.¹⁰⁸ Between the 1944-1945 and 1946-1947 terms, enrollment increased at U of I by 290 percent.¹⁰⁹ In the fall of 1946, enrollment in engineering programs reached 669—double the average of pre-war semesterly enrollment and 55 percent higher than the college's previous record.¹¹⁰ In 1949, with pressure mounting and enrollment continuing to increase, President J.E. Buchanan embarked on the “largest building program in the institution's sixty-year history.”¹¹¹ This 3.5 million-dollar program was made possible entirely by state appropriations. The new Kirtley unit was among numerous buildings built during the immediate postwar era. Its construction helped to alleviate the college's space inadequacies and furthered the development of campus space that university planners had earmarked as the

¹⁰⁷ “Kirtley Engineering Laboratory,” Board of Regents Minutes, September 26-27, 1941, UG 44 Business Office U of I Buildings, 1890-1961, Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

¹⁰⁸ The nadir in women's enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment at the University of Idaho came later, in the 1950s.

¹⁰⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 401.

¹¹⁰ “Unit No. 2 Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Building for the University of Idaho,” ca. 1947, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 2, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

¹¹¹ “Governor Signs \$2,960,000 Bill for Campus Improvements,” *The Argonaut*, March 18, 1949, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1949-03-18.pdf>.

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“engineering block” nearly a decade earlier.¹¹² The university renamed the two Kirtley Labs in 1968. Unit No. 1 became the H.F. Gauss Mechanical Engineering Building in honor of William F. Gauss, the one-time head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Unit No. 2 was made eponymous with J. Hugo Johnson, a former head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, and christened the Johnson Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

The GJEBL was built during an era in which the campus was just beginning to embrace the utilitarian ethos of Modern architecture. The building serves as a distinct example of this dynamic. Thus, the GJEBL demonstrates the transition between the predominance of traditionalist, pre-war architecture on campus and a new era dominated by the Modern ethos. The building dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

#26. 10LT2228 Virtual Technology & Design Building

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Navy Building #2; Faculty Club
<u>Address:</u>	815 Pine St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Colonial Revival
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1942 - Theodore J. Prichard (Moscow) & R.W. Lind (Moscow)



Images by Ericha Sappington, March 19, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces east)

The Virtual Technology and Design Building (VTD) is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style, World War II-era edifice with a rectangular plan, a gable roof, and a second-story porch. Its construction is wood-frame on a concrete slab foundation, and the exterior walls consist of clapboard and vertical wood siding. Alterations or additions include ADA accessibility features and a brick chimney added at an undetermined date. The ground floor has two metal doors and thirteen windows, one- and two-sash style. The first floor has two metal doors, twenty-three two-sash windows, and an exterior wooden staircase on the south side. The windows are predominantly six-over-six-pane windows in a symmetrical fenestration pattern. The roof is finished with shingles. The building is set within a grass hillside with an exterior concrete retaining wall.¹¹³ No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building’s integrity. Accordingly, all other aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

¹¹² “Unit No. 2 Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Building,” U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 2.

¹¹³ This architectural description paragraph is edited from work authored by student contributor Ericha Sappington, University of Idaho, 2024.

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The VTD was designed as Navy Building #2 ca. 1941, and completed in 1942.¹¹⁴ It was one of two buildings constructed as classroom and training facilities for the university's Naval Radio Training School, which operated from May 1942 to January 1945. The Navy Radio Training School was a phenomenal success, according to numerous postwar accounts, earning the U of I national acclaim for its contributions to the defense effort.¹¹⁵ Following the war, in 1945, the university converted the building into a Faculty Club with a lounge and beverage service. Volunteer faculty members ran the club and made it one of the more popular recreation spaces on campus.¹¹⁶ In 1970, the university converted the building into a satellite Student Union Club that served coffee, soft drinks, and cold sandwiches.¹¹⁷ Notably, the facility could not run a grill due to an electrical power shortage during the period. The building became the VTD in 2002. This post-period-of-significance use transformation impacted the resource's associational integrity; however, it retains integrity in all other aspects. The building embodies the distinct characteristics of World War II-era architecture on campus and is associated with a pattern of educational development at U of I during and after the war. The VTD dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#27. 10LT516: Janssen Engineering Classroom Building

Contributing

Address: 840 W. 7th St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1950 - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

The Janssen Engineering Classroom Building (JEB) is a four-story, five-level, L-plan building notable as an early specimen of International-Style Modern architecture on campus. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete. The upper levels are sided with a red brick veneer laid in common bond with headers every seventh course, while the lowest section of the building features a rectilinear concrete panel motif.

¹¹⁴ "Art and Architecture Interior Design," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho, accessed January 30, 2025, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/artandarchitectureinteriordesign.html>.

¹¹⁵ Nathan J. Moody, "Bridging the Spheres: Material-Semiotic Approaches to Historic District Evaluation" (master's thesis, University of Idaho, 2025), 17, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, <https://www.proquest.com/docview/3291096767>.

¹¹⁶ "Faculty to Open Clubhouse Today at First Meeting," *The Idaho Argonaut*, September 19, 1945, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1945-09-19.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ "Satellite Student Union," *The Idaho Argonaut*, September 18, 1970, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1970-05-18.pdf>.

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The west-east-oriented section rises one story above its north-south counterpart, forming a single-stepped roof. JEB represents the first of several Modern buildings within the district to incorporate adjoining ribbon windows, as opposed to more traditional single-punched windows. This design element gained prominence during the era for its ease of construction and its ability to bring in more natural light. The south façade features ribbon-style horizontal window bands spanning the elevation at each story, supported by continuous concrete sills. Each window opening contains three three-sash windows with transoms and lower panels. The windows are separated by thin metal mullions, with wider mullions separating the window groups within the bands. This fenestration motif continues on the south side of the west elevation and shifts north of the entrance to a pattern of stacked, three-sash windows with transoms and lower panels within each opening, reflecting the volume of a daylit auditorium within. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the east elevation of the north-south-oriented wing, the other side of the auditorium. Fenestration at the north elevation mirrors the horizontal banding at the south elevation; however, the north elevation of the west wing exhibits isolated openings with projecting trim containing three-sash windows with lower panels.

Primary doorways are set within recesses on the south, west, and north elevations. The south entrance features metal double-leaf doors with side lights and a matching transom. It is surrounded by square concrete paneling with projecting trim. The west entrance contains double-leaf doors with side lights and a matching transom, minimally accented by concrete panels within the recess, as well as a second-story window opening in the doorway's trim, separated from the entrance by metal paneling and a horizontal canopy. The north elevation contains two primary entrances, each with double-leaf metal doors. The JEB abuts the adjacent McClure Hall (1995) and connects to it via a building section that appears to have been constructed concurrently with that building. The connecting section is constructed of concrete masonry units offset by sections of metal venting and sided with concrete panels. The extent of this alteration falls below the threshold of impacting integrity. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university began constructing its new Engineering Classroom Building in 1949 and completed it in 1950. It was built to replace its predecessor, a brick and wood building built in 1901-1902. The old Engineering Building had suffered multiple condemnations, causing the Engineering Department to declare it "UNSAFE!" and "INADEQUATE!"¹¹⁸ U of I constructed its new 45-thousand-square-foot classroom building within the area of campus that had been earmarked as the "engineering block" over a decade prior, alleviating the college's space inadequacies and substantially expanding the department's footprint. The new building, originally designated as Engineering Classroom Unit 1, housed administration offices, classrooms, teaching and research labs, and an auditorium.¹¹⁹ The university renamed the building in honor of former U of I engineering student and Dean of the College of Engineering, Allen S. Janssen, following his tenure in that office from 1946 to 1967.¹²⁰

The JEB emerged from the same era of unprecedented enrollment as did Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Unit No. 2 (Johnson Electrical Engineering Lab) and was part of the same 3.5 million-dollar building

¹¹⁸ "Unit No. 1 Engineering Classroom Building for the University of Idaho," Building proposal, ca. 1947, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 3, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

¹¹⁹ Department of Facility Planning, "General Education and Auxiliary Building Name History," August 1991, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 6, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

¹²⁰ "Building Name History," U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 3, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives.

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program. Recommendations for a new building came down in unison from the Idaho State Planning Board, North Central Idaho Regional Planning Board, and the University Board of Regents, who urged that “by 1948 it will be IMPOSSIBLE to provide training other than that gained under LOWERED STANDARDS and DANGEROUSLY CROWDED CONDITIONS.”¹²¹ Thus, the construction of a new building facilitated an expansion of the College of Engineering and its programs at U of I to accommodate a burgeoning demand in engineering fields. Additionally, the JEB is a prime example of the university’s embrace of Modern architecture following World War II. It represents the transitional period between the predominance of traditionalist, pre-war architecture on campus and a new era dominated by European Modernism. The JEB dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#28. 10LT2277: Academic Mall¹²²

Noncontributing

<u>Address:</u>	University Ave. & Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Site
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1951



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, December 2024.

The Academic Mall is one of the primary outdoor spaces on campus, acting as a pedestrian hub for residence halls, academic buildings, the library, and the ISUB. Additionally, it serves as a connecting path for the campus core with buildings, including the Memorial Gym, Art & Architecture, and the Administration Building. The mall features grass, shrubs, mature trees, and interlocking paved pathways that connect various buildings and grassy areas for study, leisure, and campus activities. This circulation supports pedestrian traffic between areas of campus without interaction with regular vehicular traffic. Changes to the Academic Mall and its area of campus since the period of significance have substantially impacted the site’s integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The history of the Academic Mall is intertwined with the history of the university campus, as it was formed, in part, by the addition of buildings as enrollment grew and colleges within the university developed. As the campus expanded north and west between the 1930s and the 1960s, the Academic Mall took shape, creating a natural throughway for foot traffic and greenspace between buildings and areas of campus life. After the construction of Chrisman Hall in 1939, the Agricultural Science Building followed in 1951, creating the Mall’s first conspicuous form. The addition of the Agricultural Biotechnology building in 2000 and the IRIC building in 2016 expanded the Mall into its current iteration. The Long-

¹²¹ “Unit No. 2 Kirtley Engineering Laboratory Building,” U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 2, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

¹²² Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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Range Campus Development Plan prioritizes the preservation and enhancement of green space, connecting the campus's natural beauty with the university's mission to create an inspiring environment for learning, research, and community engagement.¹²³ The Academic Mall exemplifies this mission by integrating landscape design with campus architecture, creating a vital and historic connective space. It dates to the period of significance; however, due to alterations over the years as this section of campus has grown, the site is noncontributing to the district.

#29. 10LT2290: E.J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building¹²⁴

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Agricultural Sciences Building
<u>Address:</u>	606 S. Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1951 - Victor Jones (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1974 - Bellamy, Bratvold & Carpenter (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Dulce Kersting-Lark, March 18, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The E.J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building, known before 1974 as the Agricultural Sciences Building, was constructed in 1950-1951. The original building was rectangular in plan, with an east-facing façade and an adjoining irregular-plan auditorium attached to the south end. The basement and foundation are poured concrete, and the primary four stories are reinforced concrete posts and beams. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer and has a flat roof. Design elements, especially the long stretches of Modern ribbon windows, reflect the International Style. In the early 1970s, due to the growing student enrollment and the increasing needs of research faculty, an addition was built at the north and west end of the building, nearly doubling its square footage. The addition shares some style elements, including the same brick veneer cladding and narrow windows, but the style makes it clear it was constructed later than the original.

The original and primary entrance is on the east elevation. A double and single door, each plate glass with aluminum casing, are in the southernmost quarter of the elevation. Stacked window lights sit above doors, nearly doubling the height of the doors. The entryway is under a narrow, horizontal canopy. A second entrance is located on the west elevation in the 1950-1951 portion of the building with two plate-glass double doors with aluminum casings and large single-sash, aluminum-surround lights beside and above

¹²³ "Long Range Campus Development Plan," Long Range Campus Development Plan-Architectural and Engineering Services-Facilities-Infrastructure-University of Idaho, accessed January 25, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan>.

¹²⁴ Edited from work authored by student contributor Dulce Kersting-Lark, University of Idaho, 2024.

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the doors. A tertiary entrance on the west elevation of the 1970s building addition contains a double door and a single door, each plate-glass with aluminum casing. Single-sash, aluminum-frame windows surround the doors, extending out and above. The entryway is recessed under a gallery with a broad quadruple arch. Those arches are poured concrete in the same style as the footing around the base of the addition. The east elevation of the 1950-1951 portion contains the majority of the building's windows. Along the northern two-thirds of the elevation are long horizontal bands of simple single-sash aluminum-surround windows on each of the three floors. At the northernmost end of the building, there are similarly patterned windows at the daylight basement level. At irregular intervals, a minority of the windows contain a second sash in the upper or lower two-thirds to allow for airflow. Along the southern one-third of the elevation, the building is only one story and is dominated by large banks of single-sash windows stacked together to create a curtainwall. Notably, the east elevation features a bas-relief depicting an early-20th-century agricultural scene. The building's auditorium is one of the district's largest, with seating for over three hundred.

Along the south elevation of the 1950s portion of the building, where the auditorium is located, is a small bank of floor-to-nearly-ceiling windows. Along the west elevation of the original building, more bands of windows replicate the look of the east elevation. On this elevation, there is a fourth horizontal stretch of windows at the daylight basement level. Along the south elevation of the new addition, two protruding columns jut out from the building approximately four feet from the standard surface. Each column is clad in the same brick veneer as the rest of the building. Along each side of each column is a narrow column of single-sash, aluminum windows that extends from the foundation to the building's pediment. The same pattern of narrow columns is repeated on the west elevation of the addition. The north elevation of the 1970s addition features the same brick columns but with horizontal bands of simple, single-sash windows at each of the four floors. The aluminum-cased windows sit side by side and are highlighted by a continuous poured-concrete header and slip sill that sharply contrast with the red-brick veneer. An irregular wing sits at the northernmost end of the building and is an enclosed walkway between the Iddings Building and a neighboring building dedicated to agricultural biotechnology. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

In 1951, the university opened the new Agricultural Sciences Building. The construction was driven by a growing demand for instruction in agricultural science and a related need for faculty office space. Between 1916 and 1946, enrollment in the four-year agricultural science program grew from 85 students per year to 304. Agriculture was by far the most significant industry in Idaho in the mid-20th century, making the college's needs all the more pressing. The net income for the agriculture industry in 1945 was \$193.8 million, significantly more than mining or forestry, which both reported about \$20 million in income.¹²⁵ Victor Jones of Boise was the lead architect on the project. However, by the mid-1960s, there was already a need for additional space, including modern laboratories. The architectural firm of Bellamy, Bratvold, and Carpenter of Coeur d'Alene was secured in 1967 to design plans for an addition that opened in 1974. At that time, the entire building was dedicated to E.J. Iddings, a long-time college dean. The E.J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹²⁵ "Prospectus for Unit No. 1, Agricultural Science Building," undated, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

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#30. 10LT392: Lionel Hampton Music Building¹²⁶

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Music Building
Address: 1010 Blake Ave.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
Original Construction: 1951 - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025, and
Kathy Juarez, March 19, 2024. (Façade faces west)

The Lionel Hampton Music Building is one of the university's later Collegiate Gothic-style buildings. The building is a four-story, rectangular-plan with a pitched roof, concrete foundation, and reinforced concrete construction. It is faced with brick laid in stretcher bonds. Its Gothic features include dramatic stone-arch doorways, a brick exterior, and grid windows grouped in sets of three, typically spaced at three- to five-foot intervals; prominent arched doorways; decorative exterior lanterns; and slim rectangular windows. It contains wood and metal doors and banks of multi-sash windows. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Originally called the Music Building, this resource was renamed in 1987 to honor jazz legend Lionel Hampton, making it the first school of music named after a jazz musician and the only one named after an African American jazz musician.¹²⁷ Historically, the university used the building as an educational and performance space for young aspiring musicians. It has also hosted workshops and performances during the annual Lionel Hampton Jazz Festival since 1967. When this annual event began, it was the largest education-based jazz festival in the United States. Hampton was so impressed by the level of education he observed during his time at U of I that he pledged his support to the festival in an effort to further jazz music education. The Lionel Hampton Music Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹²⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Kathy Juarez, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹²⁷ Rebekka Boysen-Taylor, "The Lionel Hampton School of Music," *Idaho Histories* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho, 2023), <https://uidaho.pressbooks.pub/idahohistories/chapter/the-lionel-hampton-school-of-music/>.

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#31. 10LT506: Niccolls Home Economics Building¹²⁸

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Home Economics Building; Mary Hall Niccolls Building
<u>Address:</u>	751 Campus Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic)
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1951 - Victor N. Jones & Associates (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: ca. 1980 (elevator tower)



Images by Meghan Caves, March 18, 2024.
(Façade faces northeast)

The Niccolls Home Economics Building is a four-story Collegiate Gothic building representative of the later period of Gothic Revival architecture on campus. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete with brick veneer. The building exhibits a rectangular plan with a full, partially below-grade concrete basement. The roof has two offset gables and a central gable over the main entrance, which is asymmetrically aligned, slightly to the right of the elevation's centerline. There is a sandstone, two center-pointed archways with decorative reliefs of ornate floral designs, and billowing fabric swatches on either side of the "Home Economics" carved-relief signage in an illuminated manuscript font. This stonework arch ties into the rest of the façade's brickwork with quoins. The entrance opening is a segmental Gothic arch with three single-leaf metal-and-glass doors and a three-part transom that fits within the arch. The brickwork at the top of the arch consists of radiating voussoirs with one course of soldiers and one of rowlocks. The secondary door on the eastern edge of the main elevation is a smaller two-center pointed sandstone arch with quoins and a single centered billowing fabric swatch that appears the same as the two on the main entrance arch, with four different square embossed plant motifs—two on each side. The secondary archway is also framed by two electric Gothic-style exterior sconces. On the southern elevation, a single door on the ground floor is set in a segmental-arched umbrage and has the same decorative brickwork as the main entrance. The building contains numerous metal doors and multi-sash windows with metal muntins. An elevator tower was added to the east side ca. 1980. This alteration minimally affected the building's integrity, as its impact was confined to the southeast elevation. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The building served as a center for home economics education at U of I, supporting the growing student body and the relevant cultural disciplines of the time. It was key to fulfilling the land-grant mission by providing accessible, practical education with a focus on the domestic and consumer spheres. From its earliest days, U of I was a coeducational institution, and home economics education represented an important pathway to career opportunities and personal enrichment for women. The university established

¹²⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Meghan Caves, University of Idaho, 2024.

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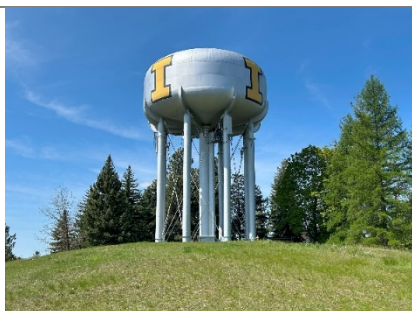
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the Department of Domestic Sciences in 1902, later known as the Department of Home Economics.¹²⁹ After “roaming from one building to another around the campus for half a century,” the university hired Victor N. Jones & Associates to design a purpose-built building to house all sections of the domestic sciences program.¹³⁰ The new Home Economics Building was constructed in 1951 for \$502,890 on the site of the old Engineering Building, which had been condemned and razed. With the new classrooms and laboratories, the university added courses related to clothing and textiles, interior design, housing, child development, and family studies to its initial offerings.¹³¹ Despite being known as the Niccolls building, this moniker is nowhere on the building itself. It was not named as such until 1962, when Mary Hall Niccolls left a \$450,000 scholarship fund to the university upon her death.¹³² Niccolls was an alumna who had received a small scholarship to attend the university in 1906 and chose to thank the school by leaving these funds, thereby earning the posthumous honor of having her name associated with the building. The Niccolls Home Economics Building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#32. 10LT2227: I Tank¹³³

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	1024 Nez Perce Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Structure
<u>Arch. Style (Type):</u>	Multi-Column, Elevated
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1952



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.

The I Tank is a 500,000-gallon ellipsoidal water storage tank constructed of steel. It was built in 1952 on an open lawn with a backdrop of Shattuck Arboretum (1910). It exhibits a multi-column, or “leg type” elevated design, which was common throughout the country during the mid-century and prior to the proliferation of single-pedestal designs in the 1960s. It has eight perimeter columns or “legs” on concrete footers and a central pipe. Steel was provided by Pittsburgh Des Moines Steel Co.¹³⁴ No post-period-of-

¹²⁹ “About Margaret Ritchie School of Family & Consumer Sciences,” University of Idaho, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, <https://www.uidaho.edu/cals/family-and-consumer-sciences/about>.

¹³⁰ “Press Release,” University of Idaho Press Service, Business Office, University of Idaho Buildings, 1890-1961 UG 44, Box 1, File 23, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

¹³¹ “About Margaret Ritchie School of Family & Consumer Sciences,” University of Idaho.

¹³² Brandy Corgatelli, “Names of UI Legends Engraved on Campus Buildings,” *Argonaut*, December 4, 1992, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1992-12-04.pdf>.

¹³³ Edited from work authored by student contributor Rafaella Sini, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹³⁴ “I Tank (New),” University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho, accessed February 4, 2026, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/itanknew.html>.

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significance alterations have substantially impacted the structure's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Owing to its size and height, and to the gold-and-black school colors that delineate the "I" on the water tank, the structure is visible from many points on campus and throughout Moscow. The I Tank is known on campus and throughout the region as a cultural landmark. Additionally, it has served as a rallying point for social activities, including fraternity pledging and "raiding" before football games.¹³⁵ The I Tank dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#33. 10LT2275: Blake House¹³⁶

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Ethel Steel House
<u>Address:</u>	1150 Blake Ave.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	No style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1953 - Hugh Richardson (Lewiston)



Images by Jim Severt, 2024.
(Façade faces west)

Blake House contains four stories, including a partially below-grade level built into a hillside. The L-plan building exhibits the vernacular style of post-war Modern architecture with a conspicuous lack of ornamentation. It features a hipped roof with a deep overhang and well-defined angles. The building is constructed with a wood frame on a reinforced concrete foundation and has a common bond (rusticated) brick-and-wood clapboard exterior. The exterior doors are aluminum and glass, with configurations including double- and single-leaf doors, vertical plain-steel doors, and sliding doors. The windows feature aluminum frames and glass, with various sliding configurations. The building's doors and windows have been updated. Although the timeframe for these alterations is unknown, they were likely completed during the district's period of significance. The building was repurposed as administrative offices in the 1980s, at which point interior modifications were likely completed.¹³⁷ This repurposing impacted the resource's associational integrity. However, no other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity, and all other aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

¹³⁵ "I Tank", University of Idaho Historical Photographs, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/uihistorical/items/spec_uihp48.html.

¹³⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Jim Severt, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹³⁷ "Blake House," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho, accessed January 1, 2025, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/blakehouse.html>.

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Blake House, originally Ethel Steel House, was designed by architect Hugh Richardson of Lewiston, Idaho, and was built by Commercial Builders of Moscow, Idaho. It contributed to U of I's storied and innovative tradition of cooperative residences on campus. Built as a women's dormitory, Blake House touted a long list of modern amenities not seen before on campus. The building was equipped with a sprinkler system, incinerator (with a garbage chute), fire escapes, and color-coordinated rooms, which gave the house a feeling of modern luxury and feminine appeal.¹³⁸ There was, however, no smoking room. When the building was completed and ready for occupancy in 1953, it was formally dedicated to Mrs. Ethel Steel, who served on the Board of Regents from 1933 to 1946 and was integral to the cooperative dormitory movement at the university. During the dedication, Steel recalled initial skepticism regarding the co-op model: "When the plan was first presented to the Board of Regents, we had our doubts about its feasibility. However, upon learning that many young men could attend the university if provided with this living arrangement, we chose to proceed. This decision proved to be a prudent one."¹³⁹ Steel House continued to be utilized as a women's co-op through the 1980s and was later renamed Blake House (also known as the Blake Avenue House). Blake House dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#34. 10LT2288: PREEC Greenhouses¹⁴⁰

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	6 th Street Greenhouses
<u>Address:</u>	1104 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	No style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1956 - Culler, Gale & Martell (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1965 - Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie & Davis (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces south)

The PREEC/6th Street Greenhouses are four interconnected buildings comprising 20,000 square feet, of which 13,000 square feet is dedicated greenhouse space. They contain several growth chambers, room for classes, and storage space. The greenhouses are equipped with Argus environmental control and irrigation systems. Additionally, there is a variety of lighting available for different growing environments. The facility's design reflects practical styling, typical of mid-20th-century agricultural or research facilities,

¹³⁸ Ruth Brede, "Sprinkler, Lighting Systems are Unique Built-In Feature of New Co-op Steel House," *Idaho Argonaut*, February 16, 1953, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1953-02-16.html>.

¹³⁹ "Steel House Dedicated as New Co-op Dorm," *Idaho Argonaut*, May 12, 1953, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1953-05-12.pdf>.

¹⁴⁰ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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characterized by lightweight frame construction and extensive use of transparent panels to maximize incoming natural light essential for cultivating and germinating plants. The buildings are laid out in parallel, four in a row, with a connecting section to the north for easier access. Each greenhouse features a pitched roof with a slight gable, which contributes to efficient rainwater runoff and optimized light distribution. The transparent panels, which appear to be glass or durable polycarbonate, are supported by a metal grid. This design ensures both structural stability and an unobstructed environment for plant growth. The greenhouses are connected seamlessly, allowing for shared access and ventilation supplied by large fans in the exterior walls. Beneath the complex lies a concrete basement area for mechanical systems, water tanks, or horticultural supply storage. The facility also features a “weather system” that records and monitors the greenhouse’s microclimate, ensuring a controlled environment for specific growing conditions. The university constructed the building in two stages. The first segment was designed by architects Culler, Gale, and Martell of Spokane, Washington, in 1956. In 1965, two more segments were added, designed by Culler Gale, Martell, Norrie, and Davis. Systems renovations were completed in 2022, overseen by Castellaw and Kom of Lewiston, Idaho; however, the update did not substantially affect the building’s integrity. No other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building’s integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university built 6th Street Greenhouses as part of its broader agricultural program to replace older, inadequate facilities. The building continues a campus tradition that began with the university’s first greenhouse in 1896. The PREEC/6th Street Greenhouse facility is currently utilized by the College of Natural Resources, the Palouse Research Extension and Education Center (PREEC), and Plant, Soil & Entomological Science (PSES). The PREEC/6th St. Greenhouse’s significance does not meet the threshold to be considered individually eligible for NRHP listing. However, it dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is a contributing resource to the district due to its supporting role in advancing agricultural education and research, which were central to U of I’s land-grant mandate.

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#35. 10LT530: Radio-TV Center¹⁴¹

Contributing

Address: 901 Campus Dr.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1956 - Culler, Gale & Martell (Spokane)
Major Alterations: Addition: 1968 - Wayland, Cline & Smull (Boise)
Addition: 1975
Supplemental Construction: 2019 (garage)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, March 18, 2024, and
Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025. (Façade faces northwest)

The Radio-TV Center is a one-story building built in the International Style. It has additions made of various materials and an auxiliary building on the southeast end of the main building. The building's footprint forms a series of connected rectangles that exhibit a vernacular pattern. Its exterior walls are metal, brick, and wood, set on a concrete foundation, with a combination of flat and shed roofs. The shed roofs are primarily metal, while the flat roofs are composed of membrane material. The building presents as a series of connected buildings and, as such, has a utilitarian feel. Its character-defining features include masonry detailing around the doors and windows and extended concrete walls at each end of the main entrance. The brick front and main entrance are the building's focal points. Additional character-defining features include masonry detailing around the doors and windows, along with extended concrete walls at each end of the main entrance, which support an overhang that adds interest to the front of the building, while shielding the entrance from the elements. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university constructed the new Radio-TV Center in 1956 to replace its predecessor, which had been razed for the project. Additions were built in 1968 and 1975. A supplemental garage was built in 2019. The building housed the university's student-led radio station (KUOI) and served as a training facility for communications majors. KUOI was at the forefront of advancements in radio, TV, and media communications and entered state history as the first student-led radio station in the Pacific Northwest. In 1963, the university began KUID-FM as a training station designed for communications majors.¹⁴² The Radio-TV Center dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹⁴¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁴² "School of Journalism and Mass Media Timeline," University of Idaho, accessed February 6, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/UIIdaho-Responsive/Files/class/departments/jamm/Misc-forms-and-information/jamm-timeline.pdf>.

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#36. 10LT531: University of Idaho Library¹⁴³

Noncontributing

Address: 850 Rayburn St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Postmodern
Original Construction: 1957 -
Ernest Price of Whitehouse, Price, DeNeff & Deeble (Spokane)
Major Alterations: Addition: 1991 - Ellis-Feeny (Lewiston)



Images by Dulce Kersting-Lark, March 18, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face north and east)

The core of the Library was built in 1957. The four stories plus basement were built of reinforced concrete with a brick façade and flat roof. It was an irregular square in plan and designed in the International Style. In 1991, a significant Postmodern addition was constructed on the north side of the building, adding a five-story tower at the northeast corner and an irregular-plan wing along the entire north elevation. The additional wing retains the red brick veneer. The original entrance to the library was located on the east elevation and entered onto what is today considered the second floor. That door is no longer used or visible from the sidewalk. In 1991, the primary entrance was relocated to the ground floor of the north elevation. The entrance consists of two sets of double doors composed of metal frames and plate glass. The north elevation contains the majority of the building's windows, which run in horizontal rows, punched and aligned in a repetitive grid reminiscent of the work of Italian architect Aldo Rossi. Most of the windows on this elevation are simple, single-sash, aluminum-frame windows. This elevation also contains a one-and-a-half-story glass-fronted atrium known as the "Fishbowl." It is convex and nested under the northeast corner of the 1991 addition wing. On the first floor of the elevation, there are fourteen rectangular windows with simple brick surrounds, most of which are single-sashed and fixed. There are a small number of three-sash windows with a large portion on top and two smaller sashes side-by-side on the bottom. Three of the same three-sash style windows appear on the basement level of the triangular wing. Two aesthetically related columns of twelve windows connect the "Clock Tower" to the primary building, stretching from the first floor up to the fourth. The east, south, and west elevations contain very few windows, all in the same simple, single-sash, aluminum form.

The University Library began as a small collection housed in the original Administration Building, which burned down in 1906. Few of the materials from that original collection were saved, but a library was included in the rebuilt Administration Building (1909) just a few years later. That space served university students for several decades, but by mid-century, it was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing campus. In 1950, efforts began to design a purpose-built home for the university library. Ground broke on the project in 1956, and the new library opened to the campus and community the following year.

¹⁴³ Edited from work authored by student contributor Dulce Kersting-Lark, University of Idaho, 2024.

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The new building was designed by Ernest Price of the Spokane firm Whitehouse, Price, Deneff, and Deeble, and set in a campus locale conducive to future expansion. Planners of the era were wise to predict that future library activities would require an expansion of the facility. A growing student population, along with expanded research activities at the university, necessitated a significant addition to the 1957 core building. In 1985, university facility planning staff began considering how to address the library's need for additional space. Ground broke in September 1991 on a nearly 70,000-square-foot addition on the north side of the building. According to university communication at the time, part of the \$12.3 million project would "be used to enhance the exterior of the existing building and bring its stark, cubic style more in line with the traditional Gothic style used elsewhere on campus."¹⁴⁴ Another report noted, "The original building is in the severe, cubic international style. Decorative elements on the tower and on the windows of the addition make reference to the more traditional Gothic style, while blending with the modern red brick and white stone of the surrounding buildings."¹⁴⁵ Other major changes to the 1957 building included relocating the primary entrance from the east side to the northeast corner and adding a five-story tower composed largely of windows, with an elevator and stairs. These post-period-of-significance alterations and campus development substantially impacted the building's integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Although the Library dates to the period of significance and retains locational and associational integrity, it has since been altered to such a degree that it is no longer contributing to the historic character of the campus. Accordingly, it is noncontributing to the district.

#37. 10LT487: McConnell Hall

Noncontributing

<u>Address:</u>	1020 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1957 - Dropping, Kelly & Finch (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Interior/Exterior Renovation: 1995



Images by Nathan J. Moody, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

McConnell Hall is a three-story, L-plan building built in the International Style. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete and concrete masonry units and is set on a poured-concrete foundation that forms a partial basement. It has a rectangular wing that is an irregular projection from the building's southwest corner. Exterior walls feature stretcher-bonded pressed brick, stucco-coated concrete panels, painted concrete masonry units, and ribbon windows. The majority of the building has a flat roof; however, the

¹⁴⁴ "Festivities mark \$12.3 Million Library Growth," *University of Idaho Register*, August 29, 1991, University of Idaho Library.

¹⁴⁵ "Gothic elements enhance building exterior," *The Bookmark*, May 1991, University of Idaho Library.

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south elevation features a medium-gable roof. The building was built in 1957 and underwent an extensive interior/exterior renovation in 1995. The renovation reflects contemporary Postmodern styling that dramatically transformed the building's original character. The south section of the building originally exhibited a rectilinear symmetry consistent with the International Style architecture of the era. However, this façade's character did not survive the 1995 renovation. The *Argonaut* reported that this two-million-dollar makeover was intended to modernize the resource to contemporary standards, making it the "prototype of future dormitories" on campus.¹⁴⁶ Once complete, the update represented less of a "facelift," said the paper, and more of a "total organ transplant."¹⁴⁷ Consequently, this revamping substantially impacted the resource's integrity of design, material, workmanship, and feeling.

Following the renovation, the south façade exhibits a stretcher-bond brick motif with a flush, corniced-box, plain-trimmed gable, and a matching column-supported entryway cover. Similar entry covers exist at the west and north entrances. The wing attached to the façade features a glass-block wall on its south face, which is consistent with 1990s trends. Entrances consist primarily of metal, double-leaf, single-panel doors, many with side panels. The front door was likely replaced in the 1995 renovation, as were others. The west and east elevations feature three-sash sliding windows with mullions that horizontally span each story. Additionally, there are a number of two-sash horizontal sliding windows contemporaneous with the 1995 renovation. The north elevation features a pier-and-spandrel window motif with vertical bands of windows. The east and west elevations feature a mid-century rectilinear motif with horizontal ribbon-window bands at each story and each end capped with stucco-coated rectilinear concrete panels.

McConnell Hall was constructed as a 110-man dormitory. Named for eminent Moscow resident and the state's third governor, William J. McConnell, the building reflected the beginnings of a university transition in student body composition and architectural character during mid-century. Between 1951 and 1961, the university experienced an unprecedented increase in male enrollment, which understandably caused a student housing shortage.¹⁴⁸ To accommodate this new wave of students, the university constructed twin dormitories—McConnell Hall (1957) and neighboring Shoup Hall (1958). Both were designed by architect Anton Dropping, known for his numerous contributions to Idaho architecture, including the State Supreme Court. These halls were among the first residential buildings on campus to be fashioned in a Modern style.

The university utilized McConnell Hall as a dormitory throughout its period of significance. However, during that time, it vacillated between a men's and a women's facility. An unforeseen increase in the number of women enrollees in 1961 prompted its conversion to a women's dormitory that year.¹⁴⁹ By the late 1970s, McConnell Hall had suffered a dramatic decline in occupancy. Consequently, the university converted many of its vacant units into guest quarters. The *Argonaut* noted the residents felt as if their hall had turned into a "motel" as they navigated an unwanted influx of "high school band members,

¹⁴⁶ Sean Tetpon, "McConnell Hall a Prototype of Future Dormitories," *Argonaut*, August 29, 1995, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1995-08-29.html>.

¹⁴⁷ Russ Wright, "McConnell Hall Gets Facelift, Connection to Network," *Argonaut*, March 7, 1995, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1995-03-07.html>.

¹⁴⁸ "Record Enrollment May Pass 4,200," *Argonaut*, September 22, 1961, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1961-09-22.html>.

¹⁴⁹ "Record Enrollment May Pass 4,200," *Argonaut*.

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visiting football players and sorority pledges.”¹⁵⁰ The building exited its period of significance with an uncertain future, facing a university push to relocate many dorm residents to other housing facilities. Ultimately, however, the hall remained university housing. The university reorganized it as the women’s quiet dorm in 1988, and it remained in that use until its most recent conversion into a co-ed dormitory. McConnell Hall facilitated education at the university and reflects the campus’s evolution toward a full embrace of the Modern architectural language during this era. Although it dates to the period of significance, the extent of post-period-of-significance alterations has impacted the building’s integrity to the point that it is noncontributing to the district.

#38. 10LT486: Shoup Hall¹⁵¹

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	1028 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1958 - Dropping, Kelly & Finch (Boise)



Images by Edward Payne, February 19, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

Shoup Hall is an International Style building constructed as a complement to neighboring McConnell Hall (1957). Together, these dormitory buildings represent the northern gateway to the historic campus core. The building exhibits an L-plan, oriented north-south, with a perpendicular eastward projection at its south end. It has a partially exposed basement at its north half and a decorative vertical wall on the west side of its south end. It is constructed primarily of concrete (cinder blocks), glass windows, and metal trim along the roofline. The primary elevation features a stair column with windows adjacent to the main entrance. The main entrance features an aluminum-and-glass double door east of the window column. A three-story overlapping De Stijl-inspired wall designed to protect the main entrance from westerly winds instills the façade with a thoroughly Modern character. This protrusion is the district’s only example of De Stijl styling. The eastward extension features a wall of large-format windows and an aluminum-and-glass door. Moving counterclockwise, the center section of the east elevation features an overhang that separates the building into two halves. The left side includes three levels of windows, each with a two-sash-with-mullion format, which creates the illusion of continuous ribbon window walls corresponding to the floor levels. The overhang features similar sets of aluminum windows. The west elevation also features two window columns. One is located on the north side in the same style as noted on the south elevation, with no metal transom features. Another, located at the east end, reflects the same style, with metal transoms. Doors are primarily metal or metal-and-glass. At some point, a blue-painted brick accent

¹⁵⁰ Andy Taylor and Brian Beesley, “McConnell’s Days are Numbered,” *Argonaut*, September 10, 1982, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1982-09-10.html>.

¹⁵¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Edward Payne, University of Idaho, 2024.

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wall consisting of a concrete (cinder block) structure with a small-format (4x4) tile feature was added. It is unclear when this was completed, and no historical imagery has come to light that identifies its construction date. The wall maintains continuity with the building's overall character and does not detract from its original style. After 1999, the university ceased using the building as a dormitory. It was repurposed for academic uses and currently houses the university's Theater Department, including offices, a small theater, and a student lounge.¹⁵² This post-period-of-significance repurposing affected the resource's associational integrity; however, no other post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity, and all other aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Shoup Hall was constructed in 1958, based on designs by Dropping, Kelley & Finch of Boise, Idaho. The original function of the building was as a men's dormitory, which housed approximately 110 students.¹⁵³ It was named for Idaho's first governor, George L. Shoup, who served in that office during Idaho's transition from territory to statehood between April 30, 1889, and December 1890. Construction of Shoup Hall cost an estimated \$337,000 and took place during a period of expansion for the university and as a part of "the school's attempt to keep up with its burgeoning student body."¹⁵⁴ Construction of a new men's dormitory was required and was a part of the response to damages incurred on Gault Hall during an arson incident that resulted in the death of three students in the Fall of 1957.¹⁵⁵ Shoup Hall facilitated education at the university and evinces the campus's evolution toward a full embrace of the Modern architectural language during mid-century. The building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹⁵² Harshanna Thimmanna, Dave Burley, and Kori Arthur, "Abstract," Shoup Hall Case Study, University of Idaho – ARCH 571, Spring 2008, accessed March 31, 2024, <https://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/arch571/casestudies2008/TeamC/Main%20Pages/ABSTRACT%20PAGE.htm>.

¹⁵³ "Shoup Hall," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/shouphall.html>.

¹⁵⁴ "Work Started on Shoup Hall," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, November 30, 1957, https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=5_NXAAAIBAJ&pg=3955%2C3460653.

¹⁵⁵ "Hansen & Parr Bid Low of Repair of Gault Hall," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 2, 1957, https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=J_xXAAAIBAJ&pg=4873%2C383706.

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#39. 10LT417: Targhee Hall¹⁵⁶

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Campus Club
<u>Address:</u>	1305 Blake Ave.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1958 - Hicks & James, Culler, Gale, Martell & Norrie (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, July 25, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

Targhee Hall is a 3-story, split-level-designed, International Style building with an L-plan. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with exterior brick accents and a flat roof. The post-war Modern emphasis is evident in the building's form, massing, main entrance cover, and fenestration. Vertically-oriented, picturesque windows separated by metal mullions define a prominent projection at the building's façade. The façade also features a set of concrete stairs leading to the building's primary entrance, which is covered by a curved, cantilevered hood. Other elevations feature horizontal bands of four-sash, aluminum windows. The building's doors are metal and glass. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. Accordingly, all aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The building was constructed in 1958 for \$190,000, of which \$95,000 was unallocated funds.¹⁵⁷ It was designed by architects Hicks & James, Culler, Martell & Norrie of Coeur d'Alene. The university constructed Targhee Hall during a period of campus development defined by substantial dormitory construction. Targhee Hall, McConnell Hall (1957), and Shoup Hall (1958) were dedicated campus housing facilities built to accommodate the era's increasing student enrollment. The university continued to use Targhee Hall as student housing intermittently after the district's period of significance. Its use history included temporary offices for the College of Education while its building was being renovated, an isolation facility for those recovering from COVID-19, and a command post for law enforcement

¹⁵⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Jim Severt, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁵⁷ "Targhee Hall," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho, accessed February 9, 2026, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/targheehall.html>.

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during a 2022 homicide investigation.¹⁵⁸ Targhee Hall facilitated education at the university and evinces the campus's evolution toward a full embrace of the Modern architectural language during mid-century. The building dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#40. 10LT2273: Mines Building (New)

Contributing

Address: 825 W. 7th St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1961 - Hicks & James, Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie & Davis
(Coeur d'Alene); J.D. Forrester (Moscow)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Façade faces north)

The Mines Building is a three-story, rectangular-plan building in the International Style. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete set upon a smooth-dressed concrete foundation and consists of three floors, all above grade. The building contains approximately 28,000 square feet of office space, teaching and research laboratories, and classrooms, and was constructed using a T-floor and roof method.¹⁵⁹ The roof is flat and composed of built-up roofing material over rigid insulation board. Interior walls are primarily constructed of concrete masonry. The edifice's rational geometry and visual austerity convey an undeniable focus on architectural efficiency representative of the "form-follows-function" ethos of the Modern Movement. Structurally, the building employs a characteristic Miesian design in which the first floor is set back from the building's exterior envelope at the north elevation. This plan creates a sense that the second and third floors float, suspended above the building's base only by modest concrete pilotis at regular intervals that nearly touch the concrete-block walls. The rectangular form is interrupted by a recess at the west side of the façade that serves as the building's primary entrance.

The building's north façade is dominated by its two-story curtain wall, which runs the length of the elevation. The curtain wall fenestration consists of two continuous bands of untrimmed, two-sash windows with flush light transoms. These are separated by thin metal mullions that extend vertically from

¹⁵⁸ "The Price of Targhee – Targhee Hall Should Be Back as a Housing Facility." *Argonaut*, April 1, 2016. <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2016/03/31/the-price-of-targhee-targhee-hall-should-be-back-as-a-housing-facility/>; Emily Pearce, "The Amenities of University of Idaho's Targhee Hall Isolation Space" *Argonaut*, October 8, 2020. <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2020/10/07/the-amenities-of-university-of-idahos-targhee-hall-isolation-space/>. See additional information in the Vandal Healing Garden entry of this inventory.

¹⁵⁹ "Mines Building (New)," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, accessed January 15, 2025, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/minesbuildingnew.html>; "Mines Building Dedication Today," *Idaho Argonaut*, November 3, 1961, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1961-11-03.pdf>.

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the base of the second story to the roofline. The building's characteristic colored ceramic-tile panels sit within each section, separated by mullions, distinguishing it from other campus architecture of the era. Author Rafe Gibbs claimed these panels "made the structure stand out like a new discovery in the Gem State."¹⁶⁰ In observance of Modern Movement principles, the west, east, and south elevations are devoid of ornamentation. The building's ends—its west and east elevations—are faced with red brick laid in stretcher bonds. The red brick motif follows an architectural precedent set on campus at the turn of the 20th century and serves to thematically conform the building to campus despite its architectural departure from the university's pre-war construction. A rectangular protrusion from the south elevation at the west side forms an auxiliary entrance. The remainder of the south elevation is comprised of painted concrete blocks with thin vertical buttresses at regular intervals. Entrances contain metal, two-leaf, one-panel doors. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Mines Building is the third of four buildings to be referred to as such on campus. The original building, constructed 1901-1902, was condemned numerous times and eventually torn down in 1951.¹⁶¹ That year, the university remodeled the Metallurgical Building (1907) and designated it the "New Mines Building."¹⁶² However, increasing enrollment during that decade rendered this new facility insufficient for the newly established College of Mines.¹⁶³ Feeling the pressure of a "space squeeze" as the college expanded its curricula and brought more faculty on board, administrators began planning for a new building after just five years in the renovated Metallurgical Building.¹⁶⁴ Dean of Mines J.D. Forrester drafted the original building plans for the new Mines Building in 1956.¹⁶⁵ Architects Hicks, James, Culler, Gale, and Martell, who operated out of Spokane, Washington, during the 1950s and 1960s, finalized the design.¹⁶⁶ University administrators employed Moscow construction firm Commercial Builder's Inc. as the project's general contractor; the firm completed the building in 1961 at a cost of roughly \$525,000.¹⁶⁷

The construction of the new Mines Building was made possible only by state grants and industry donations. In line with the U of I's storied tradition of joint funding endeavors, the construction cost was split nearly evenly between state appropriations and donations from Idaho's mining industry interests. President Donald R. Theophilus requested and received \$250,000 from the Idaho State Legislature in

¹⁶⁰ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 387.

¹⁶¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 59.

¹⁶² J.E. Buchanan, "University Staff Letter," August 11, 1950, UG 44 Business Office, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives; The Metallurgical Building is recorded in the University of Idaho Survey as the Art and Architecture Building.

¹⁶³ The School of Mines was established at the University of Idaho in 1917. It was elevated to the College of Mines in 1953.

¹⁶⁴ "Dean Miller Says School for Minds and Mines," *The Idaho Argonaut*, February 23, 1982, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1982-02-23.pdf>.

¹⁶⁵ "Completion Date Eyed for Mines Building," *The Idaho Argonaut*, September 23, 1960, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1960-09-23.pdf>.

¹⁶⁶ "Mines Building, University of Idaho. Architect's drawing [125-10]," ca. 1959, University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00364.html>.

¹⁶⁷ "Mines Building Work to Start," *The Idaho Argonaut*, March 15, 1960, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1960-03-15.pdf>; "New Building Expresses Hope in Mine Future," *Idaho Argonaut*, November 8, 1961, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1961-11-08.pdf>.

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1957.¹⁶⁸ Ninety-seven mining industry companies and three hundred individual contributors provided the remainder. The Mines Building represents an early phase of expansion that began in the early 1960s to accommodate the surfeit of baby boomers reaching college age. Additionally, it evinces the campus's evolution toward a full embrace of the Modern architectural language during this era. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#41. 10LT2262: Wallace Residence Center¹⁶⁹

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Wallace Residential Complex
<u>Address:</u>	1080 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1963 (First Phase) - Wayland, Cline & Smull (Boise) 1965 (Second Phase) - Wayland, Cline & Smull (Boise) 1967 (Third Phase) - Wayland, Cline & Smull (Boise)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.
(Façade faces south)

Boise-based architectural firm Wayland, Cline & Smull designed the Wallace Residential Complex in the International Style. The building comprises four rectangular-plan wings that splay outward from the center and are connected by rectangular lobbies that branch from the central building. This design forms an irregular plan. The central portion is two floors and contains a cafeteria and offices. The two south wings have four floors and can house 212 students each. The two northern wings have six floors and can accommodate 312 students each. The building is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete, with a basement that served as a bomb shelter for the Moscow community during the Cold War. The exterior of the dorm wings is faced with red-pressed brick, consistent with the campus motif. A two-story curtain wall dominates the building's facade. The doors are glass and metal. The windows along the wings of the complex consist of two types: a picture-frame variety with a left-hand swing indicating individual bedrooms, and a small, inoperable picture window between each suite. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The university constructed the Wallace Residential Center as part of a multimillion-dollar building campaign that began in the early 1960s to accommodate a surfeit of baby boomers reaching college age. The complex was built in three phases between 1963 and 1967. Each wing has a name and contains

¹⁶⁸ "Mines Building Dedication Today," *Idaho Argonaut*, November 3, 1961, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1961-11-03.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Kathy Juarez, University of Idaho, 2024.

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several named “halls” facilitating campus living. Each wing name honors a notable figure or resource within Idaho, while the complex itself is named for William H. Wallace, Idaho’s first territorial governor. When the initial phase opened in 1963, it included the Ballard Wing, the Stevenson Wing, the cafeteria, and the housing office. The Gooding and Willey Wings were completed in 1967. Notably, the buildings introduced the first residential elevator on campus. The complex facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#42. 10LT2291: Malcolm M. Renfrew Hall¹⁷⁰

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Physical Sciences Building
<u>Address:</u>	804 Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1964 - Dropping, Kelley & Finch (Boise)



Images by Dulce Kersting-Lark, March 18, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

Renfrew Hall, known until 1985 as the Physical Sciences Building, was constructed between 1962 and 1964. It is an irregular-rectangular-plan building with two large lecture halls that project from the center of the southern elevation. The basement and foundation are poured concrete, and the primary four stories are reinforced concrete posts and beams. The building is clad in stretcher bond brick veneer and has a flat roof. Design elements, especially the repetitive use of pebble-concrete panel windows on the south and north elevations, speak to the International Style. Its four-story, mostly featureless east and west elevations face the more public campus areas, including the Academic Mall. The primary doors to the building are located on the south elevation, at the southeast corner, recessed slightly into the ground at the second story. The shallow gallery entry to the building features three identical openings with simple posts and triangular peaks. Primary doors are plate glass with aluminum frames, surrounded by large glass side lights and transoms. All the doors appear to be original to the building or replaced with in-kind materials. The south and north elevations feature a distinctive window style characterized by uniform precast concrete panels with integral windows spanning the length of the building. The window bays are tall and narrow in design, with raised rectangular concrete borders, a small single-sash aluminum-framed window in the bottom quarter of the panel, and flat concrete in the remaining area. Each window bay is roughly the height of the building. The windows were all part of the original building design and are likely original or replacement-in-kind. The east and west elevations are devoid of fenestration as they house interior stairwells. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building’s integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

¹⁷⁰ Edited from work authored by student contributor Dulce Kersting-Lark, University of Idaho, 2024.

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The Physical Sciences Building opened in the fall of 1964 as a state-of-the-art science education facility for students, researchers, and instructors. At the time of the new building's dedication, then Head of the Department of Physical Sciences Malcolm Renfrew wrote, "students at the University of Idaho who wish to enhance their contemplations of the universe and to increase their perceptions of its orderliness will now find their efforts more rewarding because of our new Physical Sciences Building. These attractive classrooms and modern laboratories will be used here to advantage in training chemists and physicists to solve the technical problems of the Space Age."¹⁷¹ A driving force behind the expanded footprint for physical science research and instruction was the Cold War. A space race with the USSR prompted enthusiasm for training America's next generation of scientific leaders. Consequently, the building was designed by Boise architects Dropping, Kelley & Finch with an emphasis on efficiency and economy. In 1985, the building was officially dedicated to and renamed for Malcolm Renfrew, the former department head of physical sciences. Renfrew Hall facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#43. 10LT2286: Engineering Annex¹⁷²

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Engineering Isotope Laboratory
<u>Address:</u>	1240 W. 6 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	No Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1965 - Wayland, Cline & Smull (Boise)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces south)

The exterior finish of the Engineering Annex is concrete block arranged in a horizontal stack pattern. Concrete block was a popular and economical building material during the 1950s and 1960s and was typical of mid-century construction. The use of concrete block construction on campus reflects the shifting architectural attitudes during the era that resulted in an embrace of Modern, utilitarian designs during the university's contemporaneous building boom. The rectangular-plan building has modest fenestration and entryways. The doors are metal, and the windows are wood-framed. An awning shelters the main entrance doors and stairway to the basement. Ventilation pipes project from the roof, which is a low-pitched, gable-style. The building was completed in 1965 as the Engineering Isotope Laboratory. As of 2024, it houses the safety office and facilities for soil and water systems. No post-period-of-

¹⁷¹ "Physical Sciences Building Dedication Program," October 24, 1964, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

¹⁷² Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact. The Engineering Annex facilitated engineering education at the university during the district's period of significance, it retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#44. 10LT2292: Teaching & Learning Center¹⁷³

Noncontributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	University Classroom Center
<u>Address:</u>	966 University Ave
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	21 st -Century Modern
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1965 – Fulton Gale Jr. of Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie & Davis (Spokane)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Interior/Exterior Renovation: 2005 - Opsis Architecture (Portland)



Images by Isabella Taylor, March 5, 2024, and
Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025. (Façade faces west)

The Teaching and Learning Center (TLC), originally the University Classroom Center (UCC), was built in 1965. Its original design featured outdoor hallways and represented the campus's only exposed-concrete Brutalist-style construction, with sculpted west-facing shading devices resembling those on Le Corbusier's Chandigarh Judicial Building in Northern India. In 2003, the UCC was closed and, over two years, underwent an extensive interior/exterior renovation, converting it into the TLC. The renovation, completed in 2005, incorporated elements of the Northwest Regional Style. It also enclosed the exterior hallways and connected one to the adjacent Student Union Building (1999). The post-renovation TLC is a rectangular-plan, three-story design featuring large window walls on the west façade, shaded by a shed roof supported by angled steel support beams. The primary roof section is flat. The building's exterior is distinguished by red stretcher-bond brick in observance of the campus motif and dominated by a recessed curtain wall. The windows have plain trim, no sills, and fixed sashes. The doors are glass with metal frames. The TLC houses many of the campus's general-use classrooms. The 2003-2005 remodel substantially impacted the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Although the original construction of the University Classroom Center was within the period of significance, the building's extensive renovations in 2003-2005 impede its ability to convey its historical significance. Accordingly, the building is noncontributing to the district.

¹⁷³ Edited from work authored by student contributor Isabella Taylor, University of Idaho, 2024.

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#45. 10LT2305: Art & Architecture North

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	951 University Ave
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	International Style
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1966 - Chet Shawver of Hummel, Hummel, Jones, & Shawver (Boise)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces north)

Art & Architecture North is a 3.5-story, rectangular-plan, International Style building consisting of three floors and a loft studio. In addition, there is a recessed lower level that is partially below grade. The building is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete set upon a smooth-dressed concrete foundation. The exterior of the building is clad in stretcher-bonded, pressed red brick except at the north elevation, which is dominated by a glass/metal curtain wall. Doorways exist at the north elevation's lower level and the east elevation's first story. Entrances feature metal, single- and double-leaf, two-panel, windowed doors. Windows noted at the east elevation are one-sash with transoms and mullions that match the curtain wall window style. The south elevation features minimal window openings, with primarily one-sash and some two-sash windows. The roof is predominantly flat, with a shed-style clerestory designed to bring natural light to the top-floor painting studio. The building's primary character derives from its north elevation, which features a grand three-story, Bauhaus-inspired curtain wall with an untrimmed, sash-and-transom window motif and metal mullions.¹⁷⁴ The west, south, and east elevations are composed mostly of unadorned brick with minimal fenestration. An ancillary single-story building east of the Art & Architecture North Building currently functions as a woodshop. It was constructed concurrently with the primary resource, ca. 1966, and is attached to it by a breezeway. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The Art & Architecture North Building was constructed to accommodate an enrollment boom in the Art & Architecture Department in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The university founded its Department of Art & Architecture in 1926. However, for forty-three years, the department had wandered transiently through numerous buildings, never establishing an exclusive, permanent location on campus—a reality seemingly irreconcilable with the university's historic contributions to the professionalization and

¹⁷⁴ The building's north façade curtain wall quotes the design for the Staatliches Bauhaus Building in Dessau, Germany, in which the Bauhaus operated from 1919 through 1933.

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development of architecture in Idaho.¹⁷⁵ The dedication of the new Art & Architecture Building on November 19, 1966, brought permanence with a facility capable of meeting the demands of its hitherto homeless yet flourishing department. During its period of significance, the building housed Art & Architecture Department classrooms, studios, labs, and faculty offices, as well as administrative offices for the department as part of the College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences. It facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. Art & Architecture North dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#46. 10LT2276: Guy Wicks Fields

Noncontributing

<u>Address:</u>	6 th St. & Perimeter Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Site
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1967
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Alteration: 2018 (baseball diamond removed)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.

This resource consists of three sections: Guy Wicks Field, the West Field, and the Varsity Soccer Pitch. The entire resource consists of approximately twenty-five acres, irregular in plan, in the northwest section of the district. The site's significance is bracketed by its construction in 1967 and the demolition of the baseball diamond in 2018. Between those dates, the field facilitated intramural sports, local team practices, and campus activities. It was dedicated in 1969 to commemorate Guy Wicks' contributions to the university. The field served as the home of Idaho Vandals baseball until 1980, when the university discontinued the program. Prior to the construction of Wicks Fields, the Vandals Baseball Team shared MacLean Field with the football program until 1937, when the football program moved to Neale Stadium. The removal of the historic baseball diamond and associated bleachers impacted the site's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Accordingly, the site is noncontributing to the district.

¹⁷⁵ "The University of Idaho Dedicates a New Art & Architecture Building," dedication pamphlet, 1966, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

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#47. 10LT2303: J.E. Buchanan Engineering Laboratory Building

Contributing

Address: 607 Urquhart St
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1968 - Dropping & Kelley (Boise)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 16, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The J.E. Buchanan Engineering Building (BEL) is a 3.5-story, rectangular-plan building in the International Style. It is constructed of exposed steel-reinforced concrete columns and beams set upon a smooth-dressed concrete foundation and consists of three primary floors, a smaller penthouse level, and a partially unexcavated lower level below grade. The building's rational geometry and visual austerity convey an undeniable focus on architectural efficiency representative of the "form-follows-function" ethos of the Modern Movement. The building was designed by the influential Idaho architectural firm Dropping & Kelly. Structurally, the building employs a characteristic Miesian design in which the first floor is set back from the building's exterior envelope at the north, east, and south elevations. This plan creates a sense that the second and third floors float, suspended above the building's base by squared piers that align with the upper section's vertical frame at alternating intervals.

In observance of Modern Movement principles, the edifice is devoid of ornamentation save for window-bracketing sections of pressed red brick in stretcher bonds inlaid within the skeleton of the building's exposed frame. The red brick motif follows an architectural precedent set on campus at the turn of the 20th century and serves to thematically conform the building to campus despite its architectural departure from the university's pre-war construction. Fenestration at the second and third stories is embedded within the edifice's exposed frame with single bands of untrimmed, aluminum-frame windows centered at each floor's horizontal axis in pairs of four. The first floor demonstrates a substantially more liberal use of glass with floor-to-ceiling windows. However, thin aluminum mullions, lack of window trim, and a simple metal balustrade at this level maintain each elevation's minimalist character. The building's austerity continues at the interior with the use of sterile, stark materials. Painted cinder-block walls are vertically bracketed by concrete flooring, asphalt-asbestos tile, acoustic ceiling tiles, and the building's exposed support structure and functional systems. Wood-paneled doors, metal railings, and mosaic bathroom tile further convey the era of building from which the BEL emerged. With a utilitarian design, rectilinear emphasis, and a conspicuous rejection of revival eclecticism, the BEL is an excellent representation of post-World War II Modern architecture on the U of I campus and throughout Idaho. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

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The Idaho State Legislature authorized the construction of the BEL to “alleviate crowded conditions at the College of Engineering,” which boasted 860 engineering students by 1966.¹⁷⁶ It augmented the college with 80,000 square feet of departmental offices and laboratories for chemical, civil, electrical, and agricultural engineering to facilitate learning in the “fast-changing engineering field.”¹⁷⁷ Its construction effectively doubled the College of Engineering’s campus footprint overnight. University regents named the new engineering laboratory building in honor of Jesse E. Buchanan, a U of I alumnus who served as the college’s Dean of Engineering from 1938 to 1946 and as University President from 1946 to 1954. Notably, Buchanan was the first U of I student to achieve four years of straight-A grades as an undergraduate—an accomplishment that etched his name in the university’s history long before his tenure.¹⁷⁸ Upon its inauguration, the building that held his name accommodated education in eight fields of engineering specialization, with “labs to meet tomorrow’s needs.”¹⁷⁹ The building enabled the College of Engineering to accommodate a burgeoning demand for engineers in the region during the Cold War era, with roughly 80 percent of its engineering graduates finding employment in the West. As such, the BEL was integral to the development of engineering education in Idaho during its period of significance. The BEL sits prominently among numerous Modernist constructions on the U of I campus that reflect an era in which the state and university fully embraced Modernism. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹⁷⁶ “Ground Broken for New Engineering Laboratory,” *The Argonaut*, October 11, 1966, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1966-10-11.html>; “University Gets New Laboratory,” *The Argonaut*, September 13, 1966, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1966-09-13.html>.

¹⁷⁷ “University of Idaho Buildings,” MG5486, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 6, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID; “Engineer Open House Shows New Laboratory, *The Argonaut*, May 3, 1968, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1968-05-03.html>.

¹⁷⁸ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 71.

¹⁷⁹ “Ground Broken for New Engineering Laboratory,” *The Argonaut*, October 11, 1966.

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#48. 10LT1938: College of Education Building¹⁸⁰

Noncontributing

Address: 921 Campus Dr.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1968 -
Chet Shawver of Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver (Boise)
Major Alterations: Interior/Exterior Renovation: 2017 -
Miller Hull (Seattle); Coffman Engineers (Seattle)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face south and east)

The College of Education Building—designed by Hummell, Hummell, Jones & Shawver of Boise, Idaho—reflects Modern, International-style design traits characteristic of its era. The L-plan building has a reinforced-concrete foundation that is partially below grade. The above-grade portions of the building are composed of brick, steel, and glass. The brick is laid in a stretcher-bond pattern consistent with the campus motif. The building's roof is two-level, one on the fourth floor and one on the fifth. Each has a flat membrane-style covering. Additionally, the fourth floor features a terrace available to students for outdoor study and relaxation.¹⁸¹ The building features a prominent curtain wall comprised of steel-mullioned glass windows and panels. In 2014, the need for renovations to the College of Education Building became clear. There was deterioration of the roof, windows, and some exterior panels. The interior required system upgrades, and the college desired a more modular layout for classrooms and offices. That year, anticipating renovations, the university demolished an ancillary building—the Kiva Lecture Hall. This character-defining feature of the facility was an elevated, round-plan building with a dramatic sawtooth circular roof. It exhibited many elements of postmodern, atomic, and futurist design. For its design, Boise architect Chet Shawver and his firm drew inspiration from similar constructions at Michigan State University and the University of New Mexico, but elevated the Kiva on a pillar, which gave it a distinctly airborne quality. It has been described as a “recently alighted spacecraft.”¹⁸²

In 2016, renovations commenced to implement the U of I's policy for sustainable building standards.

¹⁸⁰ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁸¹ Scott, Carly, “Playing Their Part – New Education Building Hopes to Raise Interest in Teaching,” *The Argonaut*, September 7, 2016, <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2016/08/26/playing-their-part-new-education-building-hopes-to-raise-interest-in-teaching/>.

¹⁸² Ariana Burns and Dusty Fleener, “The Kiva in the Sky,” *Idaho Harvester*, May 8, 2023, <https://harvester.lib.uidaho.edu/posts/2023/05/08/kiva.html>.

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Seattle-based architectural firm Muller Hull devised the 2016-2017 LEED renovation, focusing on sustainability and system updates. They incorporated substantial interior modifications that expanded interior hallways and created a rooftop break space. Exterior replacements resulting from the renovation appear to be in-kind and sympathetic to the building's original design. However, the curtain wall was modified by increasing the number of steel-framed windows, thereby enhancing the building's natural light. Coffman Engineers further described the extent of work done to the Education building to achieve a LEED rating:

Structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering for a 62,700-sf renovation of the entire College of Education building. The building underwent significant asbestos treatment, electrical system upgrades, and reconfiguration of the existing fire sprinkler system. Heating was supplied from the biomass boiler plant on campus, and the building was also connected to the campus chiller water system. Numerous energy-efficiency features were implemented, and energy performance was metered and monitored over a 12-month period to validate the projected savings. The project was done in Revit and included an energy model. The project achieved LEED Gold design standards.¹⁸³

The extensive post-period-of-significance alterations, including the demolition of the Kiva, substantially impacted the building's integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Upon the facility's completion in late 1968, the Education Building and associated Kiva Lecture Hall were the first buildings dedicated solely to the College of Education. Up to that point, students had been confined to small classrooms scattered across the campus, lacking demonstration rooms or storage space. Notably, Everett Samuelson, the Dean of the College of Education at the time, stored student records on a balcony due to a lack of space. The College of Education occupied the building in early 1969. For the remainder of the district's period of significance, the building facilitated education at the university. However, given the extent of the building's alterations and the loss of its historic Kiva, the College of Education Building is not individually eligible for NRHP listing and is noncontributing to the district.

¹⁸³ "University of Idaho Education Building." Coffman Engineers, September 24, 2020.
https://www.coffman.com/portfolio_items/university-of-idaho-education-building/.

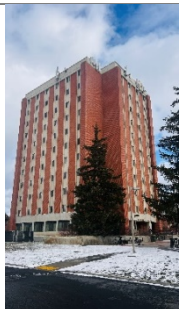
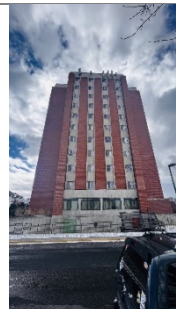
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#49. 10LT2301: Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall¹⁸⁴

Contributing

Historic Name(s): Theophilus Tower
Address: 1001 Paradise Creek St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: International Style
Original Construction: 1969 - Dropping & Kelley (Boise)



Images by Aaron Magalsky, February 27, 2024.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face west and south)

Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall—known as Theophilus Tower—is a twelve-story, elongated cruciform plan, rising straight vertically with a setback for the top level for maintenance. It comprises eleven stories above grade and a basement. The edifice is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete with brick masonry infill, demonstrating robustness and durability. A red brick veneer with a continuous running stretcher bond characterizes the exterior wall finish. A subtly visible bond beam runs the masonry course on each floor. Engaged concrete columns house the windows for each dormitory along vertical axes, adding to the Tower's distinct aesthetic. The main entrance on the south elevation features a triple set of metal doors with large light panels, including a transom and sidelights with white metal trim. The north elevation has metal doors at the bottom of the maintenance access ramp leading to the basement. The ground floor features three sash-and-transom windows along the east, north, and west elevations. From the second to the eleventh floor, a rigid grid of plain, rectangular, double-sash, single-mullion sliding windows is formed, with six vertical bays on the longer east and west elevations and four on the shorter north and south elevations. It has a flat, membrane roof. The Tower's height, taller than nearly all other buildings in the surrounding area, except for the Kibbie Dome, is its primary character-defining feature. Additional character-defining elements include the large, flat-brick slab corner masses and the vertical concrete window columns mentioned above. There is a concrete platform with a red brick inset in a rectangular motif at the building's south entrance. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Theophilus Tower was designed by the influential Boise architectural firm Dropping & Kelley and completed in 1969. Upon construction, it stood as the tallest occupiable building in Moscow. The building is a prominent feature of the U of I campus, both visually and functionally, standing as the only high-rise tower on campus or within Moscow. Built under the administration of University President Ernest Hartung (1965-1977) and dedicated to the preceding president, the Tower stands as a testament to the legacy of Dr. Theophilus and his role in the development of the campus and institution. Historically, the Tower served as a residence hall, housing over 350 students. As a housing facility, the building facilitated education at the university. Additionally, it demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that

¹⁸⁴ Edited from work authored by student contributor Aaron Magalsky, University of Idaho, 2024.

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was dominated by Modern architectural language. Theophilus Tower dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#50. 10LT1471: Physical Education Building¹⁸⁵

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	1060 Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Brutalist
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1970 - Fulton Gale of Culler, Gale & Martell (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Aaron Magalsky, February 27, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Physical Education Building (PEB) articulates its red brick mass in a Brutalist architectural style. It has a rectangular plan with a long eastern front, short north and south sides, and rectangular wings protruding from the front to the northeast and back to the southwest.¹⁸⁶ It is a two-story building with a partial basement and is irregularly attached at the north to the associated Swim Center, which was designed and built simultaneously. The building's foundation is made of a concrete partial basement and slab. The structure is composed of steel-reinforced concrete masonry units. The exterior wall finish is a red brick veneer laid in stretcher bonds. The building features glass, double doors with plain black trim, single transoms, and sidelights. The windows are rectangular with plain black trim. The roof form is an irregular mix of saltbox and shed areas, clad with black metal roofing and flashing in highly visible areas, and a white membrane covering the rest. Character-defining features of the building include tapering slab brick buttresses, a tall exterior stairwell, and large flat brick wall panels. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

Originally the Women's Health Education Center, the PEB was completed in 1970 in conjunction with the adjoining Swim Center.¹⁸⁷ It was designed by Coeur d'Alene architect Fulton Gale of Culler, Gale, and Martell. The PEB's construction came after the university repurposed the Women's Gymnasium for the Art and Architecture Department. The new building served as a facility designated for women's health education. Historically, the building housed women's health education and staff offices for the College of Education, Health, and Human Sciences. As of 2024, it houses physical education classrooms, staff

¹⁸⁵ Edited from work authored by student contributor Aaron Magalsky, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁸⁶ "Dedication of Women's Health Education Building and the Swimming Center," November 6, 1970, University of Idaho Vertical Files, UI Buildings and Campus, Box 5, Folder 5, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

¹⁸⁷ The Swim Center is considered integral to the PEB, as it is attached and was part of the facility's original construction.

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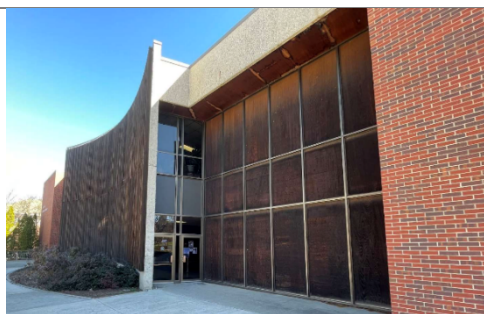
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offices for the College of Education, Health and Human Sciences, locker and equipment rooms, a gymnasium, and a dance studio. The university continues to use the Swim Center for its intended purposes. The PEB facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#51. 10LT2241: College of Natural Resources Building¹⁸⁸

Contributing

Address: 975 W. 6th St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Late Modern
Original Construction: 1972 - Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver (Boise)



Images by Meghan Caves, March 18, 2024.
(Façade faces west)

The College of Natural Resources Building (CNR) is a Late-Modern design, stylistically aligned with International Style, with undercurrents of New Formalism. Construction of the rectangular-plan building utilized a rebar frame with concrete block masonry set on a poured-concrete basement. The exterior wall finish is primarily red, brown, and black stretcher-bond brick to maintain stylistic consistency with the campus motif. Wall finishes also include exposed aggregate concrete and wood. The roof is flat and composed of a coffered concrete slab. The western elevation entrance features a monumental two-story concave concrete wall, faced with vertical wood slats. This entrance is accessed by monumental-scale steps with a railing leading to an open veranda. At the center of the elevation is a convex protrusion that extends from just above the roof to the ground. The eastern elevation is much like the western elevation, with entrances on either side of a two-story, concave, monumental protrusion. However, instead of a large ground-level veranda, there is a large balcony on the second floor that serves as a pedestrian overpass for vehicular access along the eastern side of the building. The north elevation features a curtain wall inset underneath an overhang with alternating rows of glass and wood panels set in metal muntin bars. The overhang is supported by rectangular concrete columns that visually divide panels into groups of six. The doors are metal and glass. There are some metal utility doors.

The building's character-defining features include the use of timber and plywood as exterior design elements, which emphasize its purpose: educating students in forestry. These characteristic wood design elements include the following: wood panels in the curtain wall on the northern elevation; the convex-centered vestibule exteriors found on both the eastern and western elevations, which are clad in dark-stained evenly spaced vertical planks affixed to the façade with large peg joins; the all-wood paneled curtain wall on either side of the entrances of the western elevation; the wood paneling vertical plank

¹⁸⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Meghan Caves, University of Idaho, 2024.

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vener on either side of the entrances of the eastern elevation, which differs from the western elevation in the absence of mental muntin bars; and the use of untreated, rough cut beams used in the railings of the stairs and balcony or pedestrian overpass found on the eastern elevation of the building. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

As a land-grant university, created "for the benefit of agriculture and the Mechanic arts," agriculture and industry were foundational programs at U of I from its beginnings.¹⁸⁹ While the school had a forestry department as early as 1909, a fully autonomous School of Forestry was not established until 1917. In 1953, the school became the College of Forestry. Its name changed again to the College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Rangeland Sciences (CFWR) in 1963.¹⁹⁰ The college was housed in Morrill Hall, underscoring the direct connection between the Morrill Act and this scholarly program. Despite the need for additional space and updated facilities as early as the 1910s, it was not until the 1960s that the New Building Committee, initially chaired by John Howe and later by Frank Pitkin, was established and gained traction. The university hired the Boise office of the architectural firm Hummell, Hummell, Jones & Shawver to design a purpose-built building for the CFWR. Construction of the building cost nearly \$3.5 million in federal, state, and Regents' funds and was completed in 1972, providing departmental offices, teaching and research labs, classrooms, and offices for both faculty and graduate students. The CNR Building facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by the Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹⁸⁹ "Morrill Act (1862)," National Archives, Milestone Documents, <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/morrill-act>.

¹⁹⁰ George Savage, *University of Idaho: College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences 1909-1984, an Album* (Moscow: Idaho: College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, 1985), 124, https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/cnr/ug92_box19_folder231_fullcfwralbum1984.pdf.

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#52. 10LT2302: Hartung Theater¹⁹¹

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Performing Arts Center
<u>Address:</u>	625 Stadium Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Brutalist
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1973 - C. J. Bellamy & Co. (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, July 25, 2024, and
Isabella Taylor, March 5, 2024. (Façade faces east)

The Hartung Theater's design is derivative of the Brutalist style. This is due to the building's massing and construction materials (primarily brick and concrete), which are unusual for the style but were chosen to harmonize with other buildings on campus. The theater is situated on a hill, with its main entrance facing northeast. The building's plan is irregular, with no wings, two stories, and a basement. It features a set of stairs connecting the first-floor entrance to the street level. The stairs have a central railing and lead to a platform with concrete landscape planters on either side. The building is devoid of windows. The front door is off-center on the main façade and has a flat opening shape, a plain head and surround, a flush-light transom, and full glass paneling. The roof is flat, with a concrete-paneled parapet. The northeast corner of the building is rounded, producing a form unique to campus and a silhouette that stands out among the other buildings of its era. No post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The building was built between 1972 and 1973, and opened in 1974 as the Performing Arts Center. In 1977, it was renamed Hartung Theater in honor of Ernest Hartung, who had recently retired as University President after eleven years. In 1965, during his first year at U of I, President Hartung attended the theater department's fall production of *Oklahoma*. Following the show, he was convinced that U of I needed a dedicated performing arts facility. Fundraising began in 1967, when the U of I Alumni Association (AA) created the Fund for the Performing Arts Center (FPAC), with a goal of raising \$2 million.¹⁹² The AA envisioned a performance venue for traditional and contemporary theater, as well as an education facility. Five years later, in 1972, the student association (ASUI) contributed \$140k to the center, in concert with donations from parents, foundations, and corporations. The building was completed over two years and in three phases. The total construction cost was roughly \$1.5 million. The facility hosted thousands of university productions and community events, reflecting the university's ongoing commitment to the arts.

¹⁹¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Isabella Taylor, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁹² "Oklahoma!," History of Theatre at the U of I, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/theatre/items/theatre025.html>; "All the World's A Stage-Part 3," History of Theatre at the U of I, University of Idaho, 2024. <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/theatre/stage3.html>.

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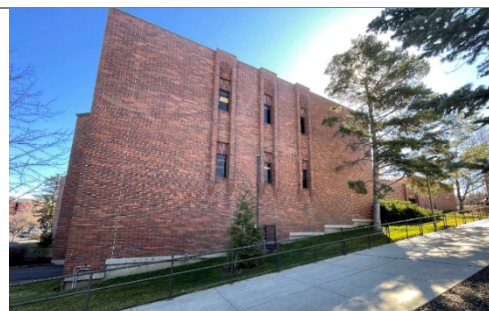
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Furthermore, having a dedicated performing arts center enabled the university to play a pivotal role in shaping Moscow's cultural landscape. Hartung Theater facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

#53. 10LT2240: Menard Law Building¹⁹³

Contributing

<u>Address:</u>	711 Rayburn St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Brutalist
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1973 - Victor Hosford of Dropping, Kelley, Hosford & LaMarche (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Exterior Renovation: 2020



Images by Meghan Caves, March 19, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Menard Law Building, completed in 1973, exhibits Brutalist-style geometry—disciplined with well-proportioned, uniform openings. Like the College of Natural Resources Building, the irregular-plan edifice is accessed by monumental-scale stairways with multiple terraces. It has a partial basement foundation constructed of poured concrete. The exterior wall finish consists of stretcher-bond brick masonry. The roof is flat and likely composed of poured concrete. There are two sets of doors on the ground floor of the eastern (primary) elevation. On the first floor, the main entrance to the building is accessed via two straight concrete staircases on either side of a raised brick planter box. These stairs lead onto a large platform, after which another set of centered stairs proceeds to a portico over the main entrance. This second set of stairs has tiered concrete planters on either side. The stairs to the main entrance are concrete and designed to complement the landform, channel pedestrian traffic, and visually lead the eye from a wide area at the street level to the narrower entrance. On either side of these stairs, there are short square pillars with two courses of rowlock bricks. These brick elements integrate the large stair complex into the building's aesthetic. The building's fenestration helps convey its Brutalist character. The predominance of windows share a similar design with a single sash and flat arch top composed of two courses of vertical-joint bricks and slipsill, with bricks laid soldier at a downward-slanting angle protruding slightly outward. Between each sash, there is a brick mullion-like trim of header-only bricks. The main entrance is recessed within the elevation and surrounded by windows. Doors are metal with glass panels, many with flush-light mullioned transoms. This resource has undergone several renovations since its construction. These include an exterior brick restoration and a complete remodel of the main stairway entrance, undertaken in November 2020 to improve wheelchair

¹⁹³ Edited from work authored by student contributor Meghan Caves, University of Idaho, 2024.

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access.¹⁹⁴ However, none of these post-period-of-significance alterations have substantially impacted the building's integrity. All aspects of integrity remain sufficiently intact.

The U of I College of Law, established in 1909, has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since 1914 and has been accredited by the American Bar Association since 1925. Until the early 1970s, the college utilized classrooms in various buildings throughout the campus, and its administrative offices were housed in rooms within the university's Administration Building.¹⁹⁵ As the college continued to expand throughout the early 20th century, the university developed plans to build a dedicated home for all the college's classrooms, offices, and library. The Menard Law Building was designed by the Boise architectural firm Dropping, Kelley, Hosford & LaMarche, and construction began in January 1972.¹⁹⁶ By the fall of 1973, the \$2.45 million building was furnished and occupied, and in April 1974, administrators held a formal dedication ceremony. In 1984, the building was named in honor of Albert Menard, who served as college dean between 1967 and 1978.¹⁹⁷ The Menard Law Building facilitated education at the university and demonstrates a pattern of building on campus that was dominated by Modern architectural language. It dates to the period of significance, retains integrity, and is contributing to the district.

¹⁹⁴ "Menard Law Building." Germer Construction Inc., last modified October 20th, 2023, <https://germerconstruction.com/our-work/menard-law-building/>.

¹⁹⁵ "New Idaho Law School Slated for Completion This Fall," *Gem of the Mountains*, University of Idaho Yearbook, 1973, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections.

¹⁹⁶ "Law Building," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection. University of Idaho Library Digital Initiatives, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/lawbuilding.html>.

¹⁹⁷ "Albert Menard Jr., 74, Retired UI Law Dean," *The Lewiston Tribune*, March 13, 1993, https://www.lmtribune.com/obituaries/albert-menard-jr-74-retired-ui-law-dean/article_3896eeb5-f71d-5fff-91f8-8a28e02a5ae6.html.

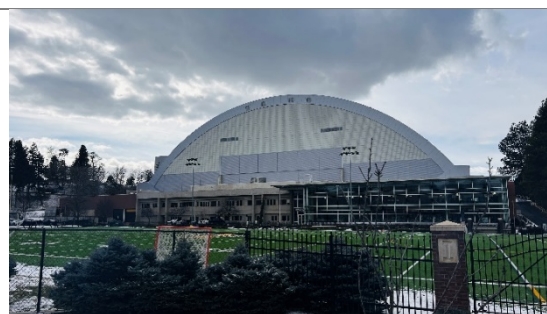
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#54. 10LT1482: P1FCU Kibbie Dome¹⁹⁸

Contributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	ASUI Activity Center
<u>Address:</u>	1000 Stadium Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Quonset Hut
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1975 - Glen Cline of Cline, Smull & Hammill (Boise); Art Troutner (Boise)
<u>Major Alterations:</u>	Addition: 1982 (east end) Addition: 2004 Interior/Exterior Renovation: 2011 - Opsis Architecture (Portland)



Images by Aaron Magalsky, February 27, 2024.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces west)

The architectural form of the Kibbie Dome is a 410-foot-by-498-foot rectangular-plan barrel vault that covers a sports field and seating. It presents as a monumental Quonset Hut style. It has two additions: an east-end addition completed in 1982 that added locker rooms, offices, and athletic training rooms, and a 2004 addition that expanded locker rooms and athletic training rooms.¹⁹⁹ The building's interior has 150 feet of clearance from the floor to the ceiling, rendering it both the largest and the tallest building in Moscow—large enough to fit the twelve-story Theophilus Tower within its envelope. The stadium has irregular floors, including the playing field, north and south concourses, and viewing boxes. The foundation consists of a steel-reinforced, smooth-dressed concrete basement on steel friction pilings. The building's characteristic long-spanning vault is constructed of MICRO=LAM® laminated veneer lumber and TRUSDEK structural system.²⁰⁰ The latter incorporates timber and steel-arched trusses, implementing the patented architectural inventions of U of I alumnus Art Troutner.

A substantial renovation in 2011 updated the facility's seating, completely rebuilt its press box, and retrofitted the exterior cladding of the east and west walls with KalWall translucent panels and light gray aluminum siding, replacing the original plywood material.²⁰¹ The original Dome had no substantial

¹⁹⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Aaron Magalsky, University of Idaho, 2024.

¹⁹⁹ "Kibbie-ASUI Activity Center," University of Idaho Athletics, accessed February 8, 2025, https://govandals.com/news/2012/5/17/kibbie_asui_activity_center.aspx.

²⁰⁰ Peter Johnson, *Raising the Roof: Creating the Kibbie Dome at the University of Idaho* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1998), 10-11.

²⁰¹ Jay Patrick, "Let the Light In: UI's Kibbie Dome Getting Upgrade," *Idaho Business Review*, June 13, 2011, <https://idahobusinessreview.com/2011/06/13/let-the-light-in-uis-kibbie-dome-getting-upgrade/>.

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windows, resulting in limited natural light. The new KalWall panels allowed daylight to flood into the playing field and seating areas, greatly enhancing the fan experience. Additionally, the fiberglass panels serve to fireproof the structure. Thus, their use eliminated a substantial amount of potential tinder, increasing the structure's resilience and safety.²⁰² The Kal-Wall panels are also responsible for the stadium's iconic glowing effect at night. The building features glass doors at all public entrances, long bays at each gate, and metal doors at service and maintenance entrances. The post-period-of-significance additions and renovations impacted the building's integrity of design and materials. However, it retains integrity in all other aspects.

The university began constructing the Kibbie-ASUI Athletic Center in 1971 on the site of the former Neale Stadium, which had been damaged by a fire in 1969.²⁰³ Officials had condemned Neale Stadium earlier that summer, and plans to construct a new facility by 1972 were already underway.²⁰⁴ Architects designed the building's iconic covering to sit atop the outdoor facility, which had reached completion in 1971. The covering was completed in the summer of 1975, creating the first indoor football stadium for U of I and marking the Kibbie Dome's official completion. The project was largely sponsored by alumnus donor William H. Kibbie. During that summer, the 32-truss barrel arch was expertly erected in twenty-four working days, consuming over 1,000,000 board feet of lumber.²⁰⁵

In 1976, the Kibbie Dome was recognized by the prestigious American Society of Civil Engineers for its innovative use of wood, assembled under a compressed construction timeline of less than a year on a tight budget of \$1,200,000.²⁰⁶ Over the course of fifty years, the Kibbie Dome has hosted rodeos, concerts, gymnastics and track meets, ceremonies, polling sites, and much more. The stadium continues to be used for various athletics and provides the largest open interior space in Moscow. A June 2023 sponsorship agreement led to the facility being renamed the P1FCU Kibbie Dome.²⁰⁷ The Kibbie Dome facilitated education at the university and is nationally recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as an outstanding achievement in civil engineering for its innovative use of wood, assembled under a compressed construction timeline of less than a year. The building dates to the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing resource to the district.

²⁰² Patrick, "Let the Light In."

²⁰³ "Late-Night Fire Destroys Portion of Neale Stadium on Idaho Campus," *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, November 24, 1969, Google News Archive, <https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=yIFfAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=dDAMAAAAIIBAJ&pg=5555,4352015>.

²⁰⁴ Idaho Stadium Unsafe for Use," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 6, 1969, Google News Archive, <https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=tJNYAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=RfgDAAAAIIBAJ&pg=7019,1311571>.

²⁰⁵ "Kibbie/ASUI Activities Center," University of Idaho, October 11, 1975, University of Idaho Vertical Files, VF UI Buildings and Campus, Box 1, Folder 10, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

²⁰⁶ Johnson, *Raising the Roof*, Foreword. The runner-up was the multi-billion-dollar, well-publicized Rockefeller Center in New York.

²⁰⁷ Zach Armstrong, "P1FCU Kibbie Dome: Idaho Stadium to Receive New Name," News, ktvb.com, June 20, 2023, <https://www.ktvb.com/article/sports/ncaa/ncaab/vandals/p1fcu-kibbie-dome-university-of-idaho-stadium-to-receive-new-name/277-6c31bc02-5ef1-4974-859c-9f31e2d3ed5f>.

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#55. 10LT2299: Gibb Hall²⁰⁸

Noncontributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Life Sciences North
<u>Address:</u>	820 Pine St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Postmodern
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1985 - Team 7 Consortium (Coeur d'Alene)



Images by Edward Payne, February 19, 2024.
(Façade faces north)

Gibb Hall is a rectangular-plan, Postmodern design building that emphasizes Gothic Revival architectural elements. The building is constructed on a concrete foundation with a partially exposed basement on the east side. The exterior is primarily brick, concrete, and cast concrete. The building's north and south elevations feature recessed, fixed square windows with thick concrete slipsills. Headers are in a similar style and pattern to the slipsill. The exterior style maintains a sense of continuity with the Life Sciences South Building (1925), south of Gibb Hall, through the use of these materials in the triangular accents along the roof gables and trim. This accenting ties the building thematically with some of the campus's older buildings. Gibb Hall was intended as an expansion of the Life Sciences South Building. Indeed, its overall proportions and shape are harmonious with Life Sciences South; however, some notable differences demonstrate a movement away from the Gothic Revival style. It openly displays ductwork framed by monolithic, corbelled arches. Its window fenestration and trim are subdued, giving the building the appearance and character of a Postmodern structure. Likewise, although the buttresses and window slipsills are reminiscent of those found in the Memorial Gymnasium and other buildings around campus, they are less ornate and feature cleaner lines.

Construction on Gibb Hall began in 1984, and the building was occupied in 1985. It provided an additional 56,500 square feet to the north side of the Life Sciences Building, adding vital space for the growing department. At the time of its construction, the building was the largest single building expenditure in U of I's history, with a total cost of \$11,200,000. As of 2024, it is home to the university's bacteriology/biochemistry/biology teaching and research labs. Gibb Hall was named for Dr. Richard D. Gibb in 1993 for his immeasurable contributions to the university. Between 1977 and 1989, Gibb served as the university president, "developing and implementing a core curriculum that earned national recognition for excellence... winning a \$7 million grant from NASA."²⁰⁹ In addition, he helped to expand the Lionel Hampton School of Music and to create the College of Art and Architecture. Gibb Hall falls

²⁰⁸ Edited from work authored by student contributor Edward Payne, University of Idaho, 2024.

²⁰⁹ "In Honor and Celebration," University Residence Records, UG 075, 1939-2003, Box 1, Folder 35, University of Idaho Library Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

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outside of the period of significance for the district and, therefore, is not considered a contributing resource due to age.

#56. 10LT2289: Agricultural Education Building²¹⁰

Noncontributing

Address: 1210 W. 6th St.

Type: Building

Architectural Style: No Style

Original Construction: 1988



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024.
(Façade faces south)

The Agricultural Education Building is a single-level, rectangular-plan building intended as a temporary structure. It contains two entrances: one on the west side, accessible by a ramp, and one on the south side, accessible by a few cement stairs. All the doors are metal, and the windows are vinyl sliders. The roof is flat, and the walls are wood-clad and devoid of ornamentation, which expresses the building's strict utilitarian function. The building was occupied in 1988 and houses offices for faculty and staff within the university's Agricultural Education Department. The building falls outside of the period of significance for the district and, therefore, is not considered a contributing resource due to age.

²¹⁰ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

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#57. 10LT2287: Environmental Health & Safety Building²¹¹

Noncontributing

Address: 1108 W. 6th St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: No Style
Original Construction: 1991 - Lawrence Chinn Jr.



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024, and
Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025. (Façade faces south)

The Environmental Health and Safety Building is a single-level, rectangular-plan, wood, modular building with vinyl windows and a covered porch. It has a flat roof and contains roughly 2,325 square feet. The university constructed the building in 1991 as a temporary structure for health and safety offices. The building falls outside of the period of significance for the district and, therefore, is not considered a contributing resource due to age.

#58. 10LT2253: Engineering & Physics Building²¹²

Noncontributing

Address: 690 Ash St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: Postmodern
Original Construction: 1995 - NBBJ (Seattle)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, February 23, 2024. (Façade faces south)

²¹¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

²¹² Edited from work authored by student contributor Claire Krauss, University of Idaho, 2024.

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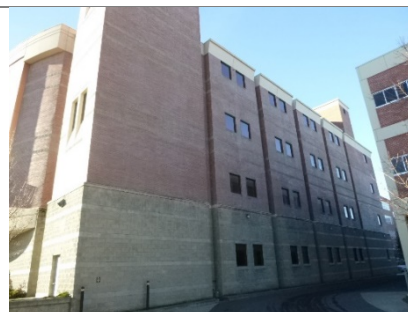
The Engineering and Physics Building is a four-story construction built between 1993 and 1995 to meet the Physics Department's space requirements. The university engaged NBBJ, based in Seattle, to design the new concrete-and-brick building, which contractors completed in two years at a total cost of \$8,100,000. The building's Postmodern design blends traditional elements, such as its gabled roof and parapet ends, with Modern architectural expressions, including a smooth-dressed lower level and rectilinear fenestration motif. The building's L-plan allows ample daylight to interior spaces, necessitating fewer windows on the north and east sides. The foundation is concrete, the roof is metal, the windows are metal-trimmed, and the doors are metal and glass. The building's dominant exterior material is red-pressed brick laid in stretcher-bonds consistent with the campus motif. The building contains a large auditorium, lecture halls, classrooms, offices, labs, and storage.

The building is the most recent of numerous engineering buildings that U of I has constructed since 1901. The university officially established its College of Engineering in 1907.²¹³ Throughout the 20th century, the college grew substantially and expanded its facilities accordingly. The university broke ground on the new Engineering and Physics building in October 1993; it hosted its first classes in 1995.²¹⁴ The building facilitates the Engineering Outreach Program, hosts mechanical and agricultural engineering classes, and is home to the Physics Department. Additionally, it is home to the National Center for Advanced Transportation Technology.²¹⁵ The building falls outside of the period of significance for the district and, therefore, is not considered a contributing resource due to age.

#59. 10LT2294: James A. McClure Hall

Noncontributing

<u>Address:</u>	810 W 7 th St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Contemporary
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1995 - Zabala Giltzow Albanese (Boise)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 29, 2025.
(Façade faces south)

James A. McClure Hall is a Contemporary-style building with Postmodern influence, constructed between 1993 and 1995. It contains approximately 70-thousand square feet of classrooms, laboratories,

²¹³ "Timeline of the University of Idaho," Wikipedia, last modified December 9, 2024, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_the_University_of_Idaho.

²¹⁴ "Campus Timeline," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/campustimeline.html>.

²¹⁵ "National Institute for Advanced Transportation Technology," University of Idaho, accessed January 30, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/engr/research/niatt>.

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and administrative offices.²¹⁶ The building exhibits a generally rectangular plan built upon a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. It is constructed of steel-reinforced concrete, with its exterior clad primarily with brick veneer and accented by metal. The building consists of 3.5 stories above grade, as well as a full basement level that is partially below grade. Excluding the penthouse level, the building expresses a tripartite division, with the lowest level forming a robust base of rough-hewn grey brick laid in stretcher bonds, offset every sixth course by bands of smooth-dressed grey brick. The base level transitions to the shaft section via a thin, segmented, cast-concrete band, above which is a veneer of red-pressed brick laid in stretcher bond—consistent with the campus motif—offset by dual horizontal bands of the larger grey brick set, equidistant between the windows of each floor. The capital is expressed by a cast-concrete cavetto cornice that projects from the hipped roofline. The roof is a truncated hip or Mansard design made of metal and synthetic materials. The roof section of the penthouse level is flat. There are four cylindrical, industrial-style exhaust chimneys protruding from the penthouse roof.

The south façade is dominated by McClure Hall's characteristic Contemporary-style projections, of which there are four. These protrude as squares at right angles from the building's rectangular plan.

Additionally, each projection is faced with a rounded bay comprised of copper-colored anodized aluminum panels, two bands of untrimmed, one-sash windows, and cast concrete bases and cornices. At the ground level, the projections form covered areas that contain segmental-arch openings with dual bands of arch-radiating brick voussoirs. The lower level is below grade at this elevation and presents as a water table-style foundation of grey brick with a cast concrete band transitioning into the red-brick veneer. The base of the façade's projections mimics this water table formed by the basement level. In the recesses of each projection are pairs of window openings. The pairs at the second and third stories are Brutalist expressions of cast concrete. Those at the ground level are trabeated openings with grey brick lintels. The building's east elevation features a central curved projection with elements similar to those observed on the south façade; however, the projection itself is substantially wider. The north section of this elevation features a stairway tower, expressed in the tripartite style, that extends above the cornice line of the building to access the penthouse level. The north elevation most clearly expresses the tripartite division.

As U of I entered the 1990s, its College of Mines was distributed across campus, occupying seven locations. Thirty years had passed since the institution constructed its last building dedicated to the College of Mines, the 28,000-square-foot "New" Mines Building in 1961. Thus, it was predictable that a new College of Mines and Earth Resources building would emerge as a primary concern when administrators undertook a year-long campaign to interview faculty, students, and the public about campus needs for the last decade of the millennium. Financial Vice President Jerry Wallace claimed a new Mines Building was "a matter of institutional priority" as it could finally integrate the college together in one section of campus.²¹⁷ The school broke ground in 1993 for the construction of the new 70 thousand-square-foot building to be named for U.S. Senator and U of I alumnus James A. McClure, whom Dean of Mines and Earth Resources Robert Bartlett argued: "has been instrumental in natural resource development."²¹⁸ McClure served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1967 to 1972 and in the U.S. Senate from 1973 to 1990. Construction was completed early in 1995. Approximately 17 percent

²¹⁶ "McClure Hall" University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, accessed January 2, 2025, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/mcclurehall.html>.

²¹⁷ Jeff Kapostasy, "New Buildings Slated for Construction," *The Argonaut*, February 14, 1992, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1992-02-14.pdf>.

²¹⁸ Vernon Spencer Jr., "Earth Resources Building Nears Completion," *The Argonaut*, November 29, 1994, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1994-11-29.pdf>.

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of the project's \$11.8 million cost came from state funding.²¹⁹ The federal government contributed \$8.8 million, and another \$2 million came from private donations, which U of I had already raised by 1992.²²⁰ The new McClure Hall housed the Departments of Metallurgical and Mining Engineering and Geography, as well as the Strategic Resources Lab. Additionally, it hosted teaching labs, faculty and graduate student offices, numerous conference halls, and a 75-seat lecture hall. Following the university's closure of the College of Mines and Earth Resources in 2002, McClure Hall was repurposed for use by the College of Engineering and the College of Science. The building falls outside the period of significance for the district and, therefore, is not considered a contributing resource to the district.

#60. 10LT2293: Idaho Student Union Building²²¹

Noncontributing

<u>Historic Name(s):</u>	Idaho Commons
<u>Address:</u>	875 W. Line St.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	21 st -Century Modern
<u>Original Construction:</u>	1999 – Yost Grube Architects (Portland); Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Isabella Taylor, March 5, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Idaho Student Union Building, also known as Idaho Commons, is a 78,000-square-foot building featuring floor-to-ceiling windows on several faces and a circular rotunda entrance adjacent to a large glass atrium. The building is a semi-detached, irregular plan. It has four floors, with a food court at the lowest level, open to the ceiling. It has a flat roof, and its exterior features red, stretcher-bond brick and precast concrete panels. Windows feature plain trim, no sills, and fixed sashes. The glass doors with metal frames are harmonious in style with the window openings.

The building was designed in 1996, completed in 1999, and opened in 2000. The facility serves as a central campus hub and a gathering place for students and faculty. The University's relocation of the Student Union from the location that is now the Bruce M. Pitman Center to the Idaho Commons Building prompted a name change from "Idaho Commons" to the "Idaho Student Union Building" (ISUB). As the building does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is noncontributing to the district.

²¹⁹ David Jackson, "UI to Build New College of Mines and Earth Resources Building," *Argonaut*, November 17, 1992, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1992-11-17.pdf>.

²²⁰ Spencer, "Earth Resources Building Nears Completion.," Kapostasy, "New Buildings Slated for Construction."

²²¹ Edited from work authored by student contributor Isabella Taylor, University of Idaho, 2024.

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#61. 10LT515: Agricultural Biotechnology Building²²²

Noncontributing

Address: 604 Rayburn St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: 21st-Century Modern
Original Construction: 2001 - Ellis-Feeny Architects (Lewiston); SRG Architects (Portland)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, February 23, 2024.
(Façade faces east)

The Agricultural Biotechnology Building was designed by SRG Architects in Portland, Oregon, in collaboration with Ellis-Feeny Architects of Lewiston, Idaho, and was built between 1998 and 2001. Approximately 80 percent of the building's 48,000 square feet is devoted to molecular-based research program space involving plants, livestock, and microorganisms. The remaining 20 percent comprises student and faculty spaces.²²³ Its completion cost \$24.5 million and claimed the last vacant spot on the Academic Mall. The irregular-plan, 3.5-story building's design emphasizes rectilinear forms and incorporates Neo Deco-inspired elements. It is comprised of steel-reinforced concrete, brick, glass, metal paneling, and contrasting green tile on a concrete foundation. Its doors are standard ADA-compliant metal with glass inserts that fit seamlessly with the building's dual-paned, metal-framed windows. The building's most striking feature is at its east (primary) façade, which features a central protrusion with a concentration of the building's characteristic green tile—a material unique on campus to this building—accented with horizontal bands of fenestration that are divided vertically by twin buttresses. The building's north and west elevations are austere and unornamented with horizontal bands of sash windows separated by mullions and accented by flush-light transoms. Its south elevation abuts the Agricultural Sciences Building. While the building's red-pressed brick imbues the edifice with collegiate character, the contrasting green tile and numerous projections conspicuously anchor the building in the world of 21st-century architecture, in contrast to the more traditional Collegiate Gothic and 20th-century Modern styles found elsewhere on campus.

The Ag-Bio Building at U of I highlights the institution's continued commitment to agricultural research and education. "This is one of the most important things we will do in the 21st century in terms of this university," University President Robert Hoover said of the building.²²⁴ With modular laboratories, classrooms, and offices tailored to plant and soil science, entomology, animal and veterinary sciences,

²²² Edited from work authored by student contributor Claire Krauss, University of Idaho, 2024.

²²³ "Agriculture Biotechnology Building and Laboratory," University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/buildings/agriculturebiotechnologybuildingandlaboratory.html>.

²²⁴ Kathy Hedburg, "Biotech Building Called Key to Ag's Future," *Lewiston Tribune*, October 24, 1998.

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microbiology, molecular biology, and biochemistry, the facility was designed to support cutting-edge research and advance the university's academic mission. Construction of the \$11.5 million building began in the spring of 1998 and was completed in 2001, bringing to a close the 20th-century building boom eras at U of I. This slowdown began in the 1980s, following several decades of continuous growth. The Ag-Bio Building was one of the last major constructions on campus dedicated to a specific college. Federal funding provided more than \$6 million for the project, with an additional \$5.3 million from the state, \$3 million from private donors, and \$1.3 million from other sources, including the Idaho Wheat Commission. Notably, the Wheat Commission requested that strawboard, a material derived from wheat byproducts, be used to construct at least one conference room to highlight sustainable agricultural practices.²²⁵ The Ag-Bio Building represented more than just a physical expansion of the university—it symbolized an investment in the future of agricultural innovation. Illustrating its significance, one graduate student gave a particularly glowing review: "What this [building] represents . . . is how the College of Agriculture keeps updated and makes the needs of our community, locally and globally, part of our outreach mission."²²⁶ As the building does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

#62. 10LT2295: J.A. Albertson Building

Noncontributing

<u>Address:</u>	875 Campus Dr.
<u>Type:</u>	Building
<u>Architectural Style:</u>	Postmodern
<u>Original Construction:</u>	2002 - Yost Grube Hall Architects (Portland); Gordon Walker of Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, July 17, 2024.
(Façade faces north)

The J.A. Albertson Building is a T-plan, Postmodern building with Neo-Gothic quotations. It is constructed on a steel-reinforced frame and smooth-dressed concrete foundation. The building contains 50,000 square feet of academic and administrative space, of which roughly 25,000 square feet comprises a remodel of the Administration Annex (1951), which occupied the space prior to the Albertson Building. With consideration given to the extent of the remodel and scope of the new construction, the Albertson Building is considered to have replaced the Administration Annex rather than represent an addition to or modification of it. Upon completion in 2002, the Albertson Building effectively became a new building, and the Administration Annex ceased to exist. The new Building employs an eclectic Postmodern design intended to blend the traditional with the Modern. It sits intimately between the north and south wings of the university's grand Collegiate Gothic Administration Building (1909) and presents as an extension of

²²⁵ Hedburg, "Biotech Building Called Key to Ag's Future."

²²⁶ Hedburg, "Biotech Building Called Key to Ag's Future."

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that building. Accordingly, the Albertson Building's designers incorporated Gothic design elements sufficient to avoid architectural dissonance with the Administration Building while simultaneously conveying a conspicuous 21st-century character through its modern windows and steel canopies. Thus, the architectural language of Gothic and Modern merge seamlessly in eclectic harmony throughout the edifice's elevations. The metal roof is a high-gable, T-form with prominent cross gables at the south and east elevations. The roof character, single-step gables, and red-pressed brick laid in stretcher bonds—a campus architectural trademark—work in tandem to tie the building thematically to the adjacent Administration Building. A utilitarian metal balustrade at the third level denotes the building's transition from traditional to Modern as the eye moves from top to bottom.

The north façade contains the building's primary entrance, which features a double-leaf, one-panel door with flush, light side panels, a molded iron beam with the building's moniker, a full-façade window opening with rectangular panes organized to emphasize both the vertical and the horizontal, a high-angle cross-gable window with eaves that simulate a pediment, and a straight stairway with metal railing bracketed by concrete-capped brick plinths. Glass dominates the north façade as multiple sections of two-story, multi-pane, untrimmed windows with metal mullions of varying thickness outline the fenestration. Gothic brick buttresses, accented modestly with cast concrete, separate the window groups and bracket the entrance. These buttresses further soften the contrast between the Albertson Building and the neighboring Administration Building by stressing the edifice's liminal character. The south elevation emulates its northern counterpart, only with a more modest fenestration pattern. The brick motif is offset at intervals with minimalist concrete banding that accents the horizontal. The west elevation features a gabled wall with minimalist horizontal banding and a central, two-story window bay with multiple panes separated by mullions. The exposed concrete foundation creates a stepped motif that emphasizes the elevation's symmetry. The east elevation features minimal ornamentation. This elevation contains recessed window bays with concrete lintels, brick sills, and multiple panes separated by mullions. The building houses "State-of-the-art multimedia classrooms, . . . a 'Trading Room,' . . . team rooms, . . . 24-seat classroom geared specifically for distance education, . . . [and] space to consolidate services."²²⁷

The building was named for J.A. Albertson, founder of Albertson's food and drug chain—an Idaho business that grew to rival the largest in the nation. Its construction represented the first permanent home for the College of Business and Economics, which had, until then, operated without a dedicated facility on campus.²²⁸ Fundraisers for the project implored donors that the "student learning experience suffers from lack of space" and that a new 14-million-dollar business school was the obvious solution.²²⁹ The argument gained traction with prospective donors, and the J.A. Albertson Building became the first construction project on campus to be fully funded by private donors.²³⁰ The successful fundraising endeavor marked a significant entry in the history of community investment in the university's development. As Byron Dangerfield, Dean of the College of Business and Economics, put it,

²²⁷ "University of Idaho College of Business & Economics J.A. Albertson Building," fundraising campaign pamphlet, U.I.V.F. Buildings and Campus Box 1, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

²²⁸ Wyatt Buchanan, "Goodbye Ugly Annex, Hello \$14M Business School," *The Argonaut*, April 18, 2000, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-2000-04-18.pdf>.

²²⁹ "University of Idaho College of Business & Economics J.A. Albertson Building," U.I.V.F.

²³⁰ Buchanan, "Goodbye Ugly Annex," *Argonaut*.

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“Commitments toward this project reflect many individuals’ and businesses’ long-term support of quality business education.”²³¹

The building was designed by Grube Hall Architecture and Gordon Walker of Design West Architects. As noted above, the new building enveloped the site’s previous occupant. The Administration Annex—a Modern, two-story building with a basement containing 25 thousand square feet of administrative offices for the university’s colleges—had occupied the space between the Administration building’s wings since its construction in 1950-1951. The \$340,000 Annex was built as a “fourth addition” to the Administration Building; however, the two resources never shared an above-grade wall.²³² The Albertson Building brought U of I’s business education into the 21st century. As the prior century drew to a close, fundraisers acknowledged that “teamwork and communication [were] the heart of the new CBE curriculum” and that a scattered and untethered college could no longer facilitate the level of education a new generation would demand.²³³ As the Albertson building does not meet the NRHP’s 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

#63. 10LT2282: Living Learning Community Building #4

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 4
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2003 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces north)

Living Learning Community (LLC) Building #4 is a four-story, rectangular H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional-style construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The exterior features vinyl siding (at the north and south elevations) imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the elevations. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes.

²³¹ Buchanan, “Goodbye Ugly Annex,” *Argonaut*.

²³² Buchanan, “Goodbye Ugly Annex,” *Argonaut*.

²³³ “University of Idaho College of Business & Economics J.A. Albertson Building,” U.I.V.F.

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The LLC is a student residence complex of eight “suite-style” buildings organized in a quadrangle.²³⁴ The complex contains a total of 202,000 square feet and 600 beds. Each LLC Building is “configured into suites of rooms that share a living space, kitchenette and bathroom. The kitchenette includes a microwave, refrigerator, freezer and small sink. The bathroom includes a shower, toilet and sink. Each LLC [Building] shares a lounge space, laundry room, large kitchen, game room and several study rooms. The large kitchens feature two ovens with stove tops, a microwave and a large sink.”²³⁵ Additionally, the facility has classrooms, offices, a dining hall, and a community marketplace. The buildings were designed by Design West Architects P.A. and constructed by Hoffman Construction Company in two phases between 2003 and 2004. Each of the buildings is themed. LLC 1 is the “Gem,” LLC 2 is the “Syringa,” LLC 3 is the “Sage,” LLC 4 is the “Upham,” LLC 5 is the “CNR,” or College of Natural Resources, LLC 6 is the “Gault,” LLC 7 is “Engineering,” and LLC 8 is the “Honors,” also known as: “Scholars.” The themed community was designed to provide its residents with an “atmosphere dedicated to academic success, student support, and activities geared toward social enrichment.”²³⁶ The center of the LLC quadrangle is a landscaped greenspace with a wide concrete pathway at the west edge and a narrow one at the east. There is a concrete section at the center of the quadrangle that forms an intersection between the east and west pathways.

The university built the LLC to accommodate an increase in demand for campus living during a period in which campus housing space was diminishing. The *Spokesman-Review* reported that, in 2021, the university had been forced to accommodate roughly eighty incoming students in hotel rooms and “modified lounges,” as well as community space appropriated from campus dining halls, until on-campus living spaces became available.²³⁷ Accordingly, the university sought to create new space to accommodate this demand and prepare for projected growth in the first decades of the 21st century.

The location selected for this undertaking was the site of one of the university’s greatest tragedies. The site had been occupied by Gault-Upham Halls since 1954. This 83,000-square-foot, three-story, Modern dormitory building, constructed of steel-reinforced concrete and encased in brick, was built with a \$1,150,000 federal loan procured by Kenneth A. Dick, University Business Manager, and Robert Greene, Director of Dormitories.²³⁸ It served as a men’s residence hall with a capacity exceeding three hundred. At 2:00 A.M. on Friday, October 19th, 1956, a fire broke out on the second floor of Gault Hall. Through quick action by the Moscow Fire Department, the halls were evacuated. However, three students—John Knudsen of Idaho Falls, William Shuldborg of Terretton, and Paul Johnson of Davenport, Washington—died in the conflagration. Adding to the horror and ignominy, fire department investigators declared the fire’s cause was arson, prompting university president Donald R. Theophilus to declare the event “Idaho’s darkest hour.”²³⁹ Theophilus launched a sweeping investigation to reveal and apprehend the arsonist, involving city, county, and state departments as well as services from neighboring Spokane, Washington. Meanwhile, the U of I ROTC placed twenty-four-hour guards at the campus’s women’s dormitories and

²³⁴ “Living and Learning Community,” Hoffman Construction Company, accessed November 26, 2024, <https://www.hoffmancorp.com/project/living-and-learning-community/>.

²³⁵ Alexis Van Horn, “Independently Minded? Consider Living in the LLCs,” *The Argonaut* Housing Guide, 2019 Edition, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-2019-housing.pdf>.

²³⁶ “Living Learning Communities,” Housing & Residence Life, University of Idaho, <https://www.uidaho.edu/student-life/housing/explore-options/llc>.

²³⁷ “UI Hopes to Avoid Another Housing Crunch,” *The Spokesman-Review*, August 2nd, 2002.

²³⁸ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 339; Additional funds were ultimately needed to complete the building.

²³⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 369.

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sorority houses. The residents of the men's dormitory organized their own internal security. Investigators ultimately identified freshman Paul D. Matovich, from Kellogg, as the arsonist. Matovich eventually confessed to the crime and was sentenced on April 19, 1957, by Judge Hugh A. Baker to serve a period not exceeding twenty-five years in the State Penitentiary. Baker accompanied his sentencing with a recommendation for psychiatric treatment.²⁴⁰ Fire damage to the hall was over \$100,000. Nevertheless, the university completed the repairs in 1957, and the Gault-Upham Halls served as dormitories for the remainder of the century until their demolition in 2003 to make way for the LLC.

Construction began on the first phase of the LLC in 2003, and the second and final phase was completed in 2004. The project was funded through a bond tradition pioneered by U of I in the 1920s. In this tradition, the university acquired the \$32 million to build the LLC through a bond, which it continues to repay through room and board fees.²⁴¹ As of 2024, the LLC accommodates campus living for motivated students seeking immersion in the university experience, including numerous international students. Thus, the LLC contributes to the long history of community emphasis at U of I as a place of inclusive learning and shared educational experience. As LLC 4 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

#64. 10LT2281: Living Learning Community Building #5

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 5
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2003 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces south)

LLC Building #5 is a four-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The exterior features vinyl siding (at the north and south elevations) imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the facades. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes.

²⁴⁰ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 371.

²⁴¹ Sam Taylor, "Living Learning Community Opens Final Doors," *The Argonaut*, August 20th, 2004, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-2004-08-20.pdf>.

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The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 5 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

#65. 10LT2280: Living Learning Community Building #6

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 6
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2003 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces west)

LLC Building #6 is a four-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The exterior features vinyl siding (at the east and west elevations) imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the elevations. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes.

The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 6 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#66. 10LT2279: Living Learning Community Building #7

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 7
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2003 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces west)

LLC Building #7 is a four-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. According to architectural plans maintained at the U of I Building Reference Plan Archives, the building has a 2,700-square-foot partial basement, completely below grade, at its north section. This building is the only LLC building with basement area. The exterior features vinyl siding (at the east and west elevations) imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the facades. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, with decorative mullions inside the panes.

The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 7 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#67. 10LT2278: Living Learning Community Building #8

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 8
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2003 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces north)

LLC Building #8 is a four-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The exterior features vinyl siding (at the north and south elevations) imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the facades. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes.

The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 8 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#68. 10LT2285: Living Learning Community Building #1

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 1
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2004 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces north)

LLC Building #1 is a four-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The exterior features vinyl siding (north and south elevations only), imitating a clapboard pattern, metal siding with vertical striations at the fourth story, and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the facades. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes. There is an irregular wing that projects from the west elevation and the west side of the north elevation, composing the 6th Street Marketplace and a restaurant—a single-story commercial space that connects LLC Building #1 to LLC Building #2 at the ground level. The Marketplace is open to campus foot traffic and sells sundries. This irregular-plan, Modern-style wing is a masonry construction with a flat, synthetic roof. It is built of larger bricks than those used for the LLC, set in stretcher bonds, with a header-bond band directly above the doorways and windows. Additionally, there is an exterior masonry projection southward from the elevation that forms a flat arch and contains signage for the Marketplace.

The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 1 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#69. 10LT2284: Living Learning Community Building #2

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 2
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2004 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces east)

LLC Building #2 is a five-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The ground floor features large, rough-hewn brick laid in stretcher bonds with three horizontal bands of smooth-dressed brick—one at the lowest point of the fenestration and two above the window openings. The second, third, and fourth stories feature vinyl siding (west and east elevations only), imitating a clapboard pattern and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The fifth story features metal siding with vertical striations under a projecting eave. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the elevations. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung, with decorative mullions inside the panes. The north elevation is dominated by a single-story rectangular wing projecting from the north façade, which connects LLC Building #2 to LLC Building #3 at ground level. The wing houses an information center for the U of I Housing and Residence Life office. This Modern-style wing is a masonry construction with a flat, synthetic roof. Its brick is consistent with that noted at the ground floor of the building's primary section.

The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 2 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#70. 10LT2283: Living Learning Community Building #3

Noncontributing

Address: 901 Paradise Creek St., Bldg 3
Type: Building
Architectural Style: New Traditional
Original Construction: 2004 - Design West Architects (Pullman)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces east)

LLC Building #3 is a five-story, rectangular-H-plan building. It is a wood-frame, New Traditional construction on a smooth-dressed concrete slab foundation. The ground floor features large, rough-hewn brick laid in stretcher bonds with three horizontal bands of smooth-dressed brick—one at the lowest point of the fenestration and two above the window openings. The second, third, and fourth stories feature vinyl siding (west and east elevations only), imitating a clapboard pattern and red-pressed brick laid in a stretcher bond, consistent with the campus motif. The fifth story features metal siding with vertical striations under a projecting eave. The roof is an asphalt-shingled, medium-hip shape with modifications for the form projections and two square cupolas. The fenestration includes untrimmed window openings with header-bond brick slipsills for those within brick sections of the facades. The windows are vinyl, four-sash, double-hung with decorative mullions inside the panes.

In addition to being a student living building, LLC 3 is the complex's "Global Village" and accommodates education abroad programs, International Programs, Military and Veteran Services, national student exchange programs, and violence prevention programs. The historical context for this building is identical to that described for LLC 4, above. As LLC 3 does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

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#71. 10LT2263: Integrated Research & Innovation Center²⁴²

Noncontributing

Address: 685 S. Line St.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: 21st-Century Modern
Original Construction: 2016 - NBBJ (Seattle)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.
(Elevations depicted in left photo face west and south)

The Integrated Research & Innovation Center (IRIC) is a rectangular-plan, 3.5-story building constructed in a 21st-century Modern style. The building's style is defined by its rectilinear form, flat roof, and emphasis on contemporary materials. It features balconies on the second and third floors, concrete staircases, and curtain-wall-style fenestration on the east elevation. The building has a reinforced concrete foundation built into the hillside. The structure is reinforced concrete, with an exterior finish of glass, perforated red-metal cladding, and red brick masonry that harmonizes the edifice with campus buildings from each era. The doors are glass and metal. The building contains 78,500 square feet and achieved LEED Gold certification.²⁴³

The university built the IRIC in 2016 to provide a dedicated space for all colleges on campus to conduct research.²⁴⁴ The \$52 million facility was cutting-edge both in form and function. Its circulation is interconnected and customizable, allowing users to reconfigure their workspace as work evolves.²⁴⁵ The exterior design is a departure from the more traditional architecture on campus; however, the designers integrated red-pressed brick to harmonize the IRIC with the campus's 20th-century buildings. As the IRIC does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

²⁴² Edited from work authored by student contributor Kathy Juarez, University of Idaho, 2024.

²⁴³ "University of Idaho, Integrated Research and Innovation Center," NBBJ, accessed April 18, 2024, <https://www.nbbj.com/work/university-of-idaho-integrated-research-and-innovation-center>.

²⁴⁴ Ryan Locke, "IRIC Construction Continues, Set to Be Completed in a Little over a Year," *The Argonaut*, September 18, 2015, <https://www.uiargonaut.com/2015/09/10/iric-construction-continues-iric-setto-be-completed-in-a-little-over-a-year/>.

²⁴⁵ "University of Idaho, Integrated Research and Innovation Center," NBBJ.

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#72. 10LT1019: Executive Residence²⁴⁶

Noncontributing

Historic Name(s): University House
Address: 1026 Nez Perce Dr.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: 21st-Century Modern
Original Construction: 2019 – Robert Zimmer (Seattle)



Images by Shelley Walker-Harmon, 2024, and
Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025. (Façade faces south)

The Executive Residence is a 6,000-square-foot, irregular-plan, three-level building constructed in a 21st-century Modern style. It contains two stories above grade and a basement. The building's elevations are asymmetrical and feature black wood and metal siding, vertically oriented windows, and multiple glass and metal doors. The south entrance is accessed via a projection that forms a balcony for the second story. The metal roof is medium-gable, with a shed-style section at its east end. The north elevation features large, rectangular projections containing large-sash windows separated by metal mullions. The new Executive Residence sits on the site of its predecessor, a smaller raised ranch-style home built in 1966. Builders demolished most of the original house to make way for the new one; however, they used the original house's foundation for sections of the new home, including the gallery entry. The previous home's garage and fireplace were also incorporated into the new construction. The fireplace's black and steel accents make it a striking focal point in the home's large entertainment space. The second-floor chimney, once external, has been integrated into an open design that extends through the second-floor balcony. These repurposed elements bookend the original home's design.²⁴⁷ Builders also salvaged glulam beams from the former house for the new home's staircase. Additionally, they harvested black locust wood from the area adjacent to the site to use as accent wood on the gallery shelves. Upstairs, the larch flooring was milled by the University of Illinois' student logging crew from their Experimental Forest. The open floor plan in the home's center creates a natural connection between the Shattuck Arboretum to the north and the Arboretum and Botanical Garden to the south. Siding continues from the exterior to the interior, seamlessly integrating with the large dormer windows on the north side. The extent of renovations resulted in the loss of the original dwelling's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling.

University House has historically served as the official residence of the university's sitting president. As of 2024, the university has had nineteen presidents. Since Ernest W. Hartung's tenure (1965-1977), they

²⁴⁶ Edited from work authored by student contributor Shelley Walker-Harmon, University of Idaho, 2024.

²⁴⁷ "University House," University of Idaho, accessed July 28, 2024, <https://www.uidaho.edu/about/university-house>.

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have had a residence on campus. The building is also a versatile social venue, able to host small formal dinners or larger receptions of 40-50 guests. The design-build construction process for the renovation required a collaborative approach between the architects and builders, resulting in cost savings and an efficient final product. The building's architect was Seattle-based Robert Zimmer, notably a U of I alum. As the extant building is effectively a new construction that incorporates residual elements of the original building, it does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement and is noncontributing to the district.

#73. 10LT2272: Idaho Central Credit Union Arena

Noncontributing

Address: 900 Stadium Dr.
Type: Building
Architectural Style: 21st-Century Modern
Original Construction: 2021 - Opsi Architecture (Portland);
Hastings & Chivetta Architects (St. Louis)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 28, 2025.
(Elevation depicted in left photo faces north)

The ICCU Arena is a 67,000-square-foot, rectangular-plan athletics facility with a capacity for over 4,000 spectators. In addition to spectator seating, the facility features multiple multi-use sports courts, coaching and staff offices, locker rooms, and a club area for “premium seating.”²⁴⁸ The \$51-million facility was designed with a pioneering and prominent emphasis on sustainability, using wood as its primary material. Designers employed a hybrid mass-timber/steel/concrete structural system with 854 glulam beams weighing a total of 442 tons and spanning lengths of 58 feet.²⁴⁹ These beams, along with steel trusses and concrete walling, form a cast-in-place concrete seating bowl covered by a unique double-curved, wooden roof structure made from cross-laminated timber.²⁵⁰ The building is sided in charcoal-stained cedar paneling, glass, and translucent glazed panels and contains over two million board feet of locally sourced timber.²⁵¹ Its unique curvilinear roof represents the building's most distinguishing feature, connecting it to the natural environment from which it sprang. As one architect put it, the roof mimics the “undulating

²⁴⁸ “Welcome to the Idaho Central Credit Union Arena,” University of Idaho Administrative and Business Operations, accessed January 24, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/auxiliary-services/administrative-operations/building-operations/iccu-arena>.

²⁴⁹ “Welcome to the Idaho Central Credit Union Arena,” University of Idaho.

²⁵⁰ Matthew Marani, “Let the Timber Flow: Opsi Architecture and StructureCraft are Shaping a Free-Form Future for Mass Timber,” *The Architects Newspaper*, March 24, 2021, <https://www.archpaper.com/2021/03/in-construction-idaho-central-credit-union-arena/>.

²⁵¹ “ICCU Arena: Possibility Plays Here,” University of Idaho, accessed January 24, 2025, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnsO1p-LOSE&t=8s>.

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landscape forms of the Palouse” that formed from the massive flooding that followed numerous Ice Ages.²⁵² It is a long-span, free-form design built from over 400 prefabricated plywood panels that also serves as a lateral bracing system. Additionally, the “rationalized” roof design features what Lucas Epp of StructureCraft called a “series of radius pieces,” many of which required hand-finishing due to the roof’s complex geometry.²⁵³ The roof comprises a single section that cantilevers over the west entrance and then divides into two sections that form overlapping contours toward the east. One section covers the north concourse, which projects from the building’s east elevation. The plywood roof panels are covered in metal. The concourse is enclosed by a curtain wall containing glazed glass panels separated by metal mullions. Projecting from the concourse is a flat-roofed, rectangular wing with cedar-panel walls. This wing contains the building’s ticket booth. The other roof section spans the length of the building from west to east. It wraps vertically to ground level, forming the building’s east elevation and encapsulating the facility’s practice court.

The building’s west elevation features a section of cantilevered roof with exposed beams covering the length of the wall. Vertical projections of raw concrete bracket the central section of the elevation and, in tandem with square wood columns, support a metal beam that spans the north-south distance of the elevation. This section is accentuated by decorative wood elements set vertically to further emphasize the building’s wooden character and offset the elevation’s horizontal features. It contains an entrance with a metal, two-leaf, one-panel door with windows, flush-light side panels, and a flush-light transom. There is an additional entrance in the curtain wall at the elevation’s north side that contains two two-leaf and one one-leaf, single-panel metal doors with windows. These doors are untrimmed and set within the curtain wall’s mullions. The north elevation contains the ticket booth projection, which is rectangular in form and sided with charcoal-stained cedar. The curtain wall spans three-quarters of the elevation and terminates with an east-facing entrance that contains two metal, two-leaf, one-panel doors set within the curtain wall’s mullions. The north section of the roof cantilevers over this entrance, which is accessed by a concrete entry platform and a straight concrete stairway with a metal railing. There is a loading dock set within the smooth-dressed, raw-concrete foundation, leading to a metal, roll-up service door. The south elevation features a metal-sided, flat-roof projection that is devoid of fenestration save for entrances at its ends that face the west and east, respectively. The entrance on the projection’s west side contains two two-leaf metal doors separated by a mullion and trimmed by wood boards. The entrance on the projection’s east side features three two-leaf metal doors separated by a mullion and trimmed by wood boards. The east elevation is dominated by the building’s wrapped roof. Embedded within the elevation’s center is a bank of fifteen metal windows bracketed by entrances containing metal, two-leaf, one-panel doors with flush-light side panels and tall transoms.

The design for the ICCU Arena was the product of collaborative efforts between Opsis Architecture, Hastings & Chivetta, and StructureCraft, with Hoffman Construction serving as the project’s general construction manager. StructureCraft, a Vancouver company, designed the roof based on a shape formulated by Opsis.²⁵⁴ Additionally, the arena represents a historic collaboration between architectural and engineering firms, industry interests, and U of I’s College of Natural Resources. Over \$35 million of the facility’s total cost was donated from private organizations in Idaho and the state’s forest products

²⁵² “Idaho Central Credit Union Arena,” *Architect*, accessed January 24, 2025, <https://www.architectmagazine.com/project-gallery/idaho-central-credit-union-arena>.

²⁵³ “ICCU Arena: Possibility Plays Here,” University of Idaho.

²⁵⁴ Marani, “Let the Timber Flow.”

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industry.²⁵⁵ Idaho Central Credit Union alone donated \$10 million, securing the privilege of naming the university's new arena.²⁵⁶ The facility was constructed with wood harvested from the U of I Experimental Forest and sustainably managed timber harvested by Bennett Lumber, the Idaho Forest Group, and Potlatch Deltic. The wood was then processed by Idaho companies such as Boise Cascade, QB Corp., and Tri Pro Cedar Pro products and installed by Idaho contract workers. Considering the arena's historic emphasis on local collaboration, the university declared it a "testament for who we are and what [Idahoans] can achieve together."²⁵⁷

Upon its completion in 2021, the arena replaced the Kibbie Dome as the home for men's and women's basketball at U of I. Additionally, it functions as what Darin Ball of PotlatchDeltic described as a "living laboratory" for the university's architecture and natural resources students, considering its innovative design and sustainability-conscious construction.²⁵⁸ The arena has won numerous awards in architecture, structural engineering, sustainability, and wood design, and as an athletic facility. Today, it stands as a representation of a distinctly Idahoan enterprise that manifestly "showcases the aesthetic beauty, environmental sustainability, and cutting-edge design that can be achieved by building with wood."²⁵⁹ As the ICCU Arena does not meet the NRHP's 50-year age requirement, it is considered a noncontributing resource to the district.

#74. 10LT2274: Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial

Noncontributing

Address:

University Ave. & Rayburn St.

Type:

Site

Original Construction:

2024 - College of Art & Architecture (U of I)



Images by Nathan J. Moody, January 27, 2025.

The Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial is a landscaped site on generally level topography. The site is a rectangular plan, approximately 190 feet by 80 feet, oriented north-south. Its northern half is improved as

²⁵⁵ "Welcome to the Idaho Central Credit Union Arena," University of Idaho Administrative and Business Operations.

²⁵⁶ "A New Home for the Vandals: ICCU Arena Opens this Fall," *Coeur d'Alene/Post Falls Press*, October 5, 2021, <https://cdapress.com/news/2021/oct/05/new-home-vandals-iccu-arena-opens-fall/>.

²⁵⁷ "Welcome to the Idaho Central Credit Union Arena," University of Idaho Administrative and Business Operations.

²⁵⁸ "ICCU Arena: Possibility Plays Here," University of Idaho.

²⁵⁹ Dennis Becker, "U of I's New Arena Features Mass Timber for Innovative, Sustainable Design," *Idaho Capital Sun*, June 1, 2021, <https://idahocapitalsun.com/2021/06/01/u-of-is-new-arena-features-mass-timber-for-innovative-sustainable-design/>.

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a memorial space, and its southern half is a “healing walk.” The memorial space includes a pavilion with a circular steel structure and a metal roof, and a steel booth with wooden holders for written messages. The circular structure’s center is open and contains a memorial sculpture. The memorial pavilion is built on a circular concrete pathway and accented with wooden benches. The site’s southern half features another circular pathway accented by a wooden bench that is cut into a landscaped berm. The bench is constructed of black locust wood from a fallen campus tree and unused wood from the construction of the ICCU Arena.²⁶⁰ Plantings at this Healing Garden section of the site include dogwood, maple, hydrangea, and evergreens. The site is illuminated by a 20-foot-tall, steel-faced light (associated object) at the hillside south of the site that stands as a “beacon of light and hope,” said Dean of Students Blain Eckles.²⁶¹

On the morning of November 13th, 2022, an unfathomable tragedy befell the U of I and the Moscow community. Four students—Ethan Chapin of Conway, Washington, Madison Mogen of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, Xana Kernodle of Post Falls, Idaho, and Kayle Goncalves of Rathdrum, Idaho—were savagely murdered at a home just south of campus. The event sent shockwaves through the state and provoked a nationwide media frenzy. In the wake of this tragedy, the College of Art & Architecture (CAA) at U of I proposed a memorial project to honor the victims of this devastating event and all students who have passed away while enrolled.²⁶² The CAA hosted a collaborative workshop with community members in September of 2023, from which designs emerged for what would become the Vandal Healing Garden and Memorial. Design proposals emphasized the creation of an “interactive space that can be shared by groups of people, while also featuring areas for individual reflection.”²⁶³ The committee born from this endeavor raised \$285,000 in donations to realize their design.²⁶⁴

The campus location selected for the final design was the site of MacLean Field until 1966. UI President Scott Green noted the site was a “central hub of activity” dating back to the university’s first days.²⁶⁵ Students designed the project and worked long days—often in excess of twelve hours during the sweltering summer months of 2024—to build it. Despite these circumstances, architecture student Jackson Wiedenfeld said he “wouldn’t change it for anything.”²⁶⁶ Such responses evince a collegial solidarity among the university’s student body that extends beyond financial or academic considerations. Having the site constructed exclusively by students to honor their fellow students is a manifestation of that sentiment. The university held a dedication ceremony for the completed project on August 21st, 2024. Eckles acknowledged the project’s significance in his address to the attendees gathered to inaugurate the site. “I told the students as they started the semester, they had the heart of the university in

²⁶⁰ David Jackson, “Oasis of Reflection,” University of Idaho News, accessed December 22, 2024, <https://www.uidaho.edu/news/feature-stories/oasis-reflection>.

²⁶¹ Garrett Cabeza, “Vandal Healing Garden Offers Place to Reflect, Honor, Heal for UI Students Who Lost Lives,” *The Spokesman-Review*, August 22, 2024, accessed December 22, 2024, <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2024/aug/22/vandal-healing-garden-offers-place-to-reflect-hono/>.

²⁶² “Vandal Healing Garden and Memorial,” University of Idaho, accessed December 22, 2024, <https://www.uidaho.edu/giving/healing-garden-and-memorial>.

²⁶³ “Something for All Vandals,” University of Idaho News, accessed December 22, 2024, <https://www.uidaho.edu/news/feature-stories/vandal-healing-garden>.

²⁶⁴ Garrett Cabeza, “Vandal Healing Garden Offers Place to Reflect, Honor, Heal for UI Students Who Lost Lives,” *The Spokesman-Review*, August 22, 2024, accessed December 22, 2024, <https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2024/aug/22/vandal-healing-garden-offers-place-to-reflect-hono/>.

²⁶⁵ Cabeza, “Vandal Healing Garden Offers Place to Reflect, Honor, Heal for UI Students Who Lost Lives.”

²⁶⁶ Cabeza, “Vandal Healing Garden Offers Place to Reflect, Honor, Heal for UI Students Who Lost Lives.”

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their hands, so treat it carefully,” he declared.²⁶⁷ “They have done so.” As the Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial does not meet the NRHP’s 50-year age requirement, it is noncontributing to the district.

Change Over Time & Integrity

The district contains 74 resources, of which 54 were constructed during the period of significance. Following the period of significance, the area within the district boundaries entered a ten-year period of limited development. No substantial new construction projects were undertaken between the completion of the Kibbie Dome (1975) and the construction of Gibb Hall (1985). Post-period-of-significance development, as of 2026, has seen most infill spaces within the district occupied. Building projects completed during the final two decades of the 20th century feature a predominance of Postmodern and Contemporary designs. These styles persisted alongside the construction of 21st-century Modern buildings over recent decades. Notably, recent development has continued the district’s historic tradition of cladding buildings with red-pressed brick laid in stretcher bond.

Many resources from the period of significance have undergone alterations since 1976. In most cases, alterations have been limited to modernization or maintenance updates, resulting in the buildings retaining sufficient integrity to be considered contributing resources. However, exceptions exist with six of the 54 resources constructed within the period of significance that have been altered to such an extent that they no longer retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the district.

Post-Period of Significance Alterations that Impacted Resource Integrity

- 1976-2026—Incremental changes to the Academic Mall (1951) and its area of campus since the period of significance, primarily through continued building, have substantially impacted the site’s integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.
- 1980—U of I discontinued use of Guy Wicks Fields (1967) for the Vandals Baseball Program. The removal of the historic baseball diamond and associated bleachers impacted the site’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
- 1991—A substantial addition and Postmodern renovation to the University of Idaho Library (1957) substantially impacted the building’s integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It has been altered to such an extent that it no longer contributes to the campus’s historic character.
- 1995—McConnell Hall (1957) underwent an extensive interior/exterior renovation, with Postmodern styling, which altered the historic character of its façade and substantially impacted the resource’s integrity of design, material, workmanship, and feeling
- 2003-2005—Teaching & Learning Center (1965) underwent an extensive interior/exterior renovation that substantially impacted the building’s integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling

²⁶⁷ “Something for All Vandals.”

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- 2014-2017—College of Education Building (1969) underwent extensive renovations that began with the demolition of its historic Kiva. The extent of alterations substantially impacted the building's integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Integrity Aspects

Location: The campus remains at the site where it was established in 1889. Additionally, all of its contributing resources occupy the sites on which they were located during the period of significance. As such, the district retains integrity of location.

Setting: Substantial campus development has occurred since the period of significance; however, the function of the campus as an educational institute was constant throughout the period of significance and remains so. Additionally, the city of Moscow, where the district is located, has grown and modernized; however, it retains its character as a western "college town." As such, the district retains its historical setting integrity.

Design: The district's general design aspects contemporary with the period of significance remain intact. Extant landscape features and buildings are sufficient to convey historical campus planning and development. Although some buildings have been demolished and replaced with new construction, the district retains a predominance of buildings constructed during the period of significance. Development within the district since the period of significance has largely followed the planning precedents established during its historic periods. Alterations to individual resources since the period of significance are not considered to exceed the threshold at which the district's overall integrity would be compromised.

Materials: The district contains numerous resources constructed after its period of significance. Additionally, maintenance requirements have necessitated the replacement of many original components with new ones. However, such post-period-of-significance alterations are not considered to represent a significant enough portion of the aggregate of campus materials to compromise the district's overall material integrity.

Workmanship: Maintenance requirements have necessitated the replacement of many original components or those from the campus's period of significance. Consequently, the introduction of updated construction techniques is observed. However, the workmanship associated with much of the building from the campus's period of significance remains discernible. As such, the resource retains its historic workmanship integrity.

Feeling: The district retains its capacity to convey its historically intended function. As the district remains a place of higher education and the state university, it is considered to retain integrity of feeling.

Association: The area within the district boundaries retains its original association with the University of Idaho, the state of Idaho's land-grant institution. Accordingly, it retains its associational integrity.

Considered holistically, the University of Idaho Historic District retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance to Idaho's *educational* and *architectural* history, as presented in Section 8.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☒ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1900-1976

Significant Dates

- 1900:** Spanish-American War Memorial (oldest extant resource) erected.
- 1902:** Ridenbaugh Hall (oldest extant building) constructed and went into use.
- 1902:** U of I establishes the first Department of Domestic Science in the Pacific Northwest.
- 1905:** U of I is first in the Pacific Northwest to establish entrance requirements equivalent to four years of secondary education.
- 1907:** College of Engineering established at U of I.
- 1908:** John C. Olmsted, of the Olmsted Brothers, designs plan for the U of I campus.
- 1909:** College of Law established at U of I.
- 1909:** Department of Forestry established at U of I.
- 1909:** New Administration Building went into use, establishing Collegiate Gothic architectural theme for future campus building.
- 1917:** Department of Mines and Department of Forestry elevated to colleges.
- 1917:** U of I establishes vocational teacher training programs for agriculture and home economics.
- 1918:** United States War Department tasked U of I with establishing vocational training courses to teach soldiers radio operation, auto mechanics, and carpentry.
- 1919:** U of I selected as the headquarters of the Idaho State Bureau of Mines and Geology.
- 1920:** College of Education established at U of I.
- 1924:** First campus constructions funded by "Idaho trademark" bond program.
- 1925:** College of Business Administration and College of Graduate Studies established at U of I.
- 1925:** U of I AES research begins breeding for disease resistance in bean varieties.
- 1932:** U of I pioneers an innovative cooperative living program that inspires imitation across the nation.
- 1934:** Franklin D. Roosevelt signs bill authorizing the U of I Experimental Forest.
- 1942:** Administrators pioneered a twelve-week Accelerated Summer Training Program to augment the existing summer school.
- 1942:** First substantial constructions embodying Modern styles on campus: Food Sciences Building, Kirtley Engineering Lab, establishing Modern architectural theme for future campus building dominated by the International Style.
- 1947:** Air Force ROTC unit added to campus making U of I one of the nation's only campuses with units from all three military branches.
- 1947-1948:** College of Letters and Science reorganized into eight departments: Art & Architecture, Biological Sciences, Humanities, Home Economics, Mathematics, Music, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences.
- 1951:** Last Collegiate Gothic constructions on campus: Lionel Hampton Music Building and Niccolls Home Economics Building.
- 1959:** Doctoral Program established at U of I.
- 1960:** Commission on Teacher Education of the Association of American Colleges ranks U of I 55th in providing teachers for the nation's institutions of higher learning.
- 1960:** U of I implemented an advanced placement program.
- 1962:** University of Idaho-County Honor Awards scholarship program established.
- 1968:** U of I begins operating an Upward Bound program.
- 1969:** Last International Style construction on campus: Theophilus Tower.
- 1975:** Last construction of the campus's 20th-century Modern era: The Kibbie Dome.

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Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Architect/Builder

Within Period of Significance, 1900–1976

Post Period of Significance, 1977–Present

W.A. Richie
John E. Tourtellotte
Henry N. Black
John C. Olmsted
Preusse & Zittel
Curtis Richardson
Charles H. Shattuck
Whitehouse & Price
Rudolph Weaver
R.L. Nelson
David C. Lange
Hugh Richardson
Theodore Prichard
Wayland & Cline
Tourtellotte & Hummel
Victor Jones
Bellamy, Bratvold & Carpenter
Culler, Gale & Martell, Norrie & Davis
Wayland, Cline & Smull
Ernest Price
Ellis-Feeny Architects
Anton Dropping
Dropping, Kelley & Finch
Hicks, James, Culler & Martell
J.D. Forrester
Fulton Gale
Chet Shawver
Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver
Victor Hosford
Glen Cline
Art Troutner

Opsis Architecture
Team 7 Consortium
Lawrence Chinn Jr.
NBBJ
Zabala Giltzow Albanese (ZGA)
Yost Grube Architects
SRG Architects
Grube Hall Architecture
Gordon Walker
Design West Architects
Hoffman Construction Co.
Nat J. Adams & Associates
Hastings & Chivetta Architects
StructureCraft

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The University of Idaho (U of I), Moscow campus, is significant under Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION at the state level for its association with and contributions to patterns of educational development and influence in Idaho. It is the oldest of Idaho's four public institutions of higher education that achieved four-year degree-granting status prior to the U.S. Bicentennial, and was Idaho's sole university until 1963. Throughout its period of significance from 1900 to 1976, the school was Idaho's epicenter of innovation. It expanded educational opportunities throughout the state, impacting the lives of innumerable Idahoans. The institution is responsible for numerous firsts in Idaho's history of higher education that profoundly contoured the state's educational system. Its contributions to education routinely brought Idaho national notoriety and inspired imitation across the country. As the state's sole land-grant institution, U of I held "the exclusive responsibility for instruction, research, extension, and public service in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and mining."²⁶⁸ Academic outreach, research, and development fostered at the university continually revolutionized these sectors of Idaho's economy, which, in turn, generated funding for future research. As such, the institution demonstrates a historical pattern of symbiosis between Idaho education and industry that drove complementary development. Finally, educational initiatives at U of I garnered national distinction for the institution and the state it represents during eras of national and international crisis.

The U of I, Moscow campus is also significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE at the state level for its high concentration of buildings that individually embody the distinct characteristics of significant architectural styles and eras of Idaho's development. Additionally, the campus is significant for its capacity to demonstrate an evolution in the broad patterns of architecture in Idaho and on college campuses nationwide during the defined period of significance. When considered *tout ensemble*, the district provides a well-preserved, 'living' laboratory for a diachronic study of historical trends in Idaho's architectural development. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its contributions to the development of architecture as a profession in Idaho. U of I's significance is examined across three distinct eras of development leading to the nation's Bicentennial. The first reflects the university's early years, from 1889 to 1918, bracketed by the university's establishment and the end of World War I. The period's architectural characteristics demonstrate the prominence of 19th- and early 20th-century revival styles during the era. The second period comprises the Interwar and World War II years, from 1919 to 1945. Building during this era reflects a conspicuous attempt at architectural unity. To realize this goal, planners adopted the Collegiate Gothic style, which became the district's first dominant architectural mode. The district's grouping of Collegiate Gothic architecture represents the finest collection of the style in Idaho. The postwar period, between 1946 and 1976, was defined by unprecedented expansion and architectural transformation. During these decades, the campus's character was dramatically altered by a nationwide movement toward Modern architecture that was active throughout Idaho and at college campuses across America. The vehicle for this transformation at U of I was the International Style, which ultimately supplanted Collegiate Gothic as the campus's dominant architectural mode. Finally, examination of the significant architects who contributed to the district reveals a historic cycle of architectural training and building at U of I in which Idaho-educated professionals returned to contribute to the university's architectural evolution.

²⁶⁸ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., Boise: Idaho Division of Tourism and Industrial Development, 332.

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Period of Significance Justification

The district's period of significance (1900-1976) begins when its oldest extant resource, the Spanish-American War Memorial (1900), was erected and achieved significance. The university was established in 1889, and its first building went into use in 1892. However, none of the 19th-century constructions survive with sufficient integrity. The period of significance concludes in 1976, at the beginning of a decade-long cessation of significant construction on campus. The styles that emerged after this gap reflected a new era of architectural attitudes. The period of significance encompasses three distinct eras of historic expansion and development at U of I's Moscow campus, which brought significant architectural contributions to the state. During these eras, the institution had a significant impact on Idaho's educational development and the state's industrial sectors.

Criteria Considerations

The district contains three non-building resources that are commemorative in nature: the Spanish-American War Memorial (1900), Memorial Steps (1933), and Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial (2024). The last of these falls outside the district's defined period of significance. However, the Spanish-American War Memorial exhibits significance under Criterion C, beyond that associated with its commemorative nature. The Memorial Steps are at once a connecting structure between two campus sites and a monument to the University's origins. The steps memorialize the original Administration Building, which burned in 1906, and demonstrate a Depression-era student initiative to preserve its memory. Additionally, the steps represent the district's only surviving physical connection to the 19th-century campus, rendering the resource integral to the district's history. As contributing resources to the district, the Spanish-American War Memorial and Memorial Steps meet the National Register requirements for Criteria Consideration F because they are significant for their historical and design significance rather than their commemorative association in the context of this nomination.

Previously Listed Resources

There are four resources within the district that have previously been individually listed on the NRHP:

- Ridenbaugh Hall (NRHP #77000467)
- Administration Building (NRHP #78001072)
- Art & Architecture South (NRHP #83000287)
- Memorial Gym (NRHP #77000466)

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A Significance: Education

Overview of Idaho's Public Four-Year Institutions

As of 2025, Idaho is home to four public institutions of higher learning with four-year curricula: The University of Idaho (Moscow), Idaho State University (Pocatello), Boise State University (Boise), and Lewis-Clark State College (Lewiston). U of I is the oldest and arguably the most storied of this coterie, being the state's land-grant institution and research epicenter. However, it competed with the above institutions throughout its period of significance. Indeed, each of these four institutions is integral to Idaho's history of higher education between 1900 and 1976.

Idaho's public school system originated in 1863 when the first territorial legislation assigned a superintendent to oversee public education.²⁶⁹ Idaho Territory established its first high school in 1881 and boasted 296 schoolhouses by the end of the decade. However, the newly formed state government wasted no time in pursuing a higher education system after Idaho achieved statehood in 1890. U of I was established in 1889, just prior to Idaho's statehood, and remained the state's only public four-year degree-granting university until 1947.

Idaho State University (ISU) was founded in 1901 as the Academy of Idaho.²⁷⁰ It became the Idaho Technical Institute in 1915 and was appropriated by U of I in 1927 as the state university's Southern Branch. Two decades later, the state elevated the institution to a four-year degree-granting institution: Idaho State College. Finally, the school achieved university status in 1963. By 1977, Idaho State University boasted fifty major buildings within a 792-acre campus.

Boise State University (BSU) was established in 1932 as a private junior college and made public in 1939.²⁷¹ Being in Idaho's developing capital city, Boise Junior College expanded rapidly. The state legislature elevated the institution to Boise State College in 1965 and granted it university status only nine years later, in 1974. As of 1976, its 110-acre campus on the shores of the Boise River served over 11,000 students.

Lewis-Clark State College (LC State) was initially one of Idaho's two normal schools.²⁷² It was established in 1893. Legislators renamed it the Northern Idaho College of Education (NICE) in 1947 as the concept of 'normal schools' was falling out of vogue in Idaho. The school closed in 1951 and reopened four years later, operating as a branch of U of I until 1963. That year, it achieved four-year status and, by 1976, served roughly 1,600 students.

²⁶⁹ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 326.

²⁷⁰ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 332-3.

²⁷¹ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 333-4.

²⁷² *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 334.

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U of I was the state's only university to develop curricula and research based on the land-grant model, which emphasized agriculture and applied sciences. As Idaho's land-grant institution, it established experiment stations, extension facilities, and laboratories throughout Idaho, perpetually maintaining statewide influence. By contrast, LC State, ISU, and BSU developed as regional educational institutions with distinct academic focuses. LC State's pedagogical focus, centered on elementary and secondary education degrees, began after the State Board of Education authorized the school to offer that program in 1943.²⁷³ Similarly, ISU historically leaned into technical and health education, while an emerging BSU tailored its curricula to the needs of its metropolitan base. From a research perspective, ISU and BSU achieved R2 Carnegie classifications in 2010 and 2019, respectively. However, U of I achieved the highest R1 classification in 2025, making it Idaho's first and only institution to claim that status.

Early American Colleges

Early American universities adopted many elements from the English model. The "collegiate ideal," which originated in Medieval England, insisted that educators and scholars should reside and study together within intimate and regulated campus environments.²⁷⁴ This model proved compatible with the colonial vision of higher education in America. Thomas Jefferson was a notable proponent. His conceptualization of an "academical village," in which campuses formed self-contained communities of scholarly initiative, helped define the character of post-Revolution higher learning in America.²⁷⁵ Thus, campuses with dormitories, assembly halls, and recreational installations in union with their academic facilities became the primary mode for 19th-century universities. Crucially, the "educators and scholars" that populated these collegiate environments of the era were solely those not excluded by economic status, race, or gender.

Critical divergences from the English model ultimately created novel and distinctly American settings for university campuses. Following the Revolution, Americans shifted away from building universities in cities and began placing them in rural areas.²⁷⁶ This transition enabled the development of campuses with separate and dispersed buildings set within bucolic landscapes. Historian Paul V. Turner asserted that this "romantic ideal of the college in nature, removed from the distractions of civilization, has . . . determined locations of countless institutions" and that this tradition emerged from Americans' "transcendental notions of nature as inherently more beautiful and uplifting than cities."²⁷⁷ The positioning of U of I on a pristine hilltop in rural Moscow, Idaho, clearly demonstrates the continuance of this American campus tradition in the late 19th century.

Land-Grant Universities

As the state's land-grant institution, U of I was funded by provisions of the Morrill Act (1862), the Hatch Act (1887), and the Second Morrill Act (1890). The crafters of the Morrill Act (a.k.a. Land-Grant Act) sought to dramatically change the character of higher education in America by creating a system less

²⁷³ "Milestones - Academic Affairs | Lewis-Clark State," Lewis-Clark State College, accessed March 2, 2026, <https://www.lcsc.edu/academic-affairs/accreditation/milestones>.

²⁷⁴ Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*, The Architectural History Foundation, (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1984), 3.

²⁷⁵ Turner, *Campus*, 3.

²⁷⁶ Turner, *Campus*, 18.

²⁷⁷ Turner, *Campus*, 18, 101.

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constrained by class distinctions. Early American colleges had focused primarily on classical curriculum. Additionally, university education was typically only available to men, specifically those with financial means. Educational programs evolved to include science and mathematics during the 18th century. However, only 2 percent of Americans could count themselves among the educated, professional class by that point, leaving the remaining 98 percent economically or socially excluded from higher education.²⁷⁸ During the mid-19th century, a movement to make higher education more accessible to the public and increase vocational-oriented coursework gave rise to agricultural and mechanical colleges. As Idaho historian Michael G. Ryan noted, this sequence was the prime impetus for the Morrill Act.²⁷⁹

Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont's second district, first introduced his land-grant bill to the House of Representatives in 1857. It received immediate support from America's educators and passed the House by a narrow margin. However, Southern senators—including one Jefferson Davis of Mississippi—coordinated to stall the bill in the upper house, quoting what would become the all-too-familiar 'states' rights' refrain.²⁸⁰ Facing Southern resistance, President Buchanan vetoed the measure. He cited doubts about its capacity to advance agriculture and the mechanical arts as his justification; however, the issue of race loomed large over the initiative, undeniably serving as the primary motive behind Buchanan and the Democratic Party's resistance. Undeterred, Morrill introduced an updated bill in 1861, this time to a Congress absent most of its Southern caucus. With then-President Lincoln's support, the bill passed and became law in 1862.

Liberty H. Bailey, co-founder of the American Society for Horticultural Science, claimed the Morrill Act was "probably the most important single specific enactment ever made in the interest of education."²⁸¹ The act's mission to integrate agricultural and mechanical studies into a classical curriculum and to increase access to education for the working classes was indeed progressive.²⁸² To facilitate this enterprise, the act created a permanent endowment through grants of public lands to support colleges and universities and obligated states to maintain their endowment fund.²⁸³ The act allotted 30 thousand acres per senator and representative that each state sent to Congress.²⁸⁴ Accordingly, the more populous states received the most land. Idaho received roughly 90 thousand acres for its two senators and single representative, while states like New York received 990 thousand. Nevertheless, the allocation was sufficient to establish Idaho's first public college.

Contemporary proponents of the act praised it for its innovative model of state-federal cooperation and emphasis on vocational education. However, numerous complications became apparent over time, necessitating an update. First, the implementation of the land-grant initiative was not entirely consistent

²⁷⁸ Michael G. Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho: With Special Reference to More Remote Origins as the Morrill Act, the Educational Philosophy Underlying It, the Land-Grant Ordinances, and the Existence of a Public Domain" (master's thesis, University of Idaho, 1939), 28-9.

²⁷⁹ Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho," 38.

²⁸⁰ Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho," 44.

²⁸¹ Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho," 51.

²⁸² *The Land-Grant Tradition* (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1995), 3.

²⁸³ Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho," 48.

²⁸⁴ Ryan, "The Historic Origins of the University of Idaho," 54.

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among all states, often because many already had state colleges.²⁸⁵ Second, the act lacked clarity regarding the specific A&M courses each state institution was to administer. Finally, because the act was passed prior to emancipation, its provisions did not sufficiently address racial discrimination or consider the effects of desegregating America's higher education system. This last issue proved particularly problematic in the Southern states. Accordingly, the succeeding generation of legislators took measures to update the land-grant program. In 1887, the Hatch Act funded agricultural experiment stations to be administered by land-grant institutions. This measure helped advance agricultural research nationwide, substantially impacting development in agricultural states such as Idaho. It also helped clarify confusion about the implementation of the Morrill Act's A&M mandate.

The Second Morrill Act passed in 1890 with the intent of expanding educational access to Black Americans through the land-grant system. Observed through a presentist lens, the act reflected progress toward its stated goal but was indeed a half measure and, thus, incapable of producing unqualified equity. It ostensibly precluded state discrimination on the basis of race by conditioning federal funding on the admission of non-White students; however, it allowed states to maintain White-only enrollment in land-grant institutions, provided they established a separate land-grant school exclusively for Black students. This compromise regarding equal treatment consequently promoted segregation in many Southern states that accepted the separate-institutions option. Furthermore, the act did not allocate additional funds for these separate institutions. States that elected to segregate had to build two schools with the funds they would otherwise use for one. Historic Black universities that emerged from these circumstances include Alabama A&M and Tuskegee University.²⁸⁶ In 1994, Congress passed the Equity in Education Land-Grant Status Act, which extended land-grant status to dozens of federally recognized tribal-controlled colleges and universities, bringing the total number of the nation's land-grant institutions to over one hundred.

Indigenous Land Expropriation – U of I

Despite the land-grant initiative's ostensibly good intentions and indisputable impact, any conversation that overlooks or dismisses the prior ownership of the land the U.S. government endowed to universities would constitute an unforgivable negligence. To administer grants, the Morrill Act expropriated nearly 11 million acres from roughly 250 Indigenous communities who had inhabited them since time immemorial.²⁸⁷ U of I is indeed complicit in this offense as it occupies and benefits from land the U.S. expropriated from four of the seven Indigenous peoples whose ancestral homes existed within the boundaries of Idaho. In total, the provisions of the Morrill Act granted Idaho 87,445 acres of Indigenous lands taken between 1855 and 1873 to fund its state university.²⁸⁸ Comprising this total are 20,245 acres of *Nimiipuu* (Nez Perce) land ceded by 1855 and 1863 treaties, 56,726 acres seized in 1863 without treaty from the western *Newe* (Shoshone), 8,514 acres of *Newe* and *Bannaqwate* (Bannock) land ceded by an 1868 treaty, and 1,960 acres seized from the *Schitsu'umsh* (Coeur d'Alene) by an 1873 executive order.

²⁸⁵ John R. Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), 77.

²⁸⁶ "Morrill Act (1862)," National Archives, August 16, 2021, <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/morrill-act>.

²⁸⁷ Robert Lee and Tristan Ahtone, "Land-Grab Universities," *High Country News*, March 30, 2020, <http://www.hcn.org/issues/52-4/indigenous-affairs-education-land-grab-universities/>.

²⁸⁸ "Morrill Act of 1862 Parcel Locator Dashboard," Native Land Information System, last modified December 8, 2023, <https://nativeland.info/dashboard/morrill-act-of-1862-parcel-locator-dashboard/>.

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The land on which the University of Idaho Historic District sits in Moscow was originally *Nimiipuu* country. The nomadic peoples of the *Nimiipuu* bands inhabited roughly 17 million acres of present-day Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Montana. Despite White intrusions in the first half of the 19th century,



Rodney Frey and Robert McCarl, "Indigenous Idaho," in *Idaho's Place: A New History of the Gem State*, ed. Adam M. Sowards (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014), 14.

the *Nimiipuu* had largely maintained their historical independence and autonomy, partly owing to a reciprocal trade relationship with Whites in the region.²⁸⁹ However, by mid-century, Westward Expansion had penetrated the Columbia Plateau. In 1855, Territorial Governor Issac I. Stevens held negotiations with leaders of the Indigenous peoples of the Palouse. The event marked the first meetings between the U.S. Government and the *Nimiipuu* involving land cessions.²⁹⁰ Under the treaty produced by these meetings, the *Nimiipuu* ceded 7.5 million acres of their tribal lands to the U.S. Government in exchange for \$200,000 and "The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams . . . [and] at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land."²⁹¹

The territorial constriction mandated by the 1855 treaty, which the Senate ratified in 1859, created the first Nez Perce Reservation. However, this land arrangement was tenuous. Gold

discoveries during the following years rendered the truncated *Nimiipuu* lands the subject of increased mining speculation. Treaty violations became common as growing numbers of gold prospectors encroached on the reservation. This illegal activity prompted the U.S. Government to seek new land cessions to provide settlers access to promising gold claims. The 1863 treaty that realized this endeavor propelled White settlement in the region and, consequently, "planted the seeds of conflict that would

²⁸⁹ John K. Flanagan, "The Invalidity of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863 and the Taking of the Wallowa Valley," *American Indian Law Review* 24, no. 1 (1999): 77, <https://doi.org/10.2307/20070622>.

²⁹⁰ Flanagan, "The Invalidity of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863," 79.

²⁹¹ Treaty between the United States of America and the Nez Perce Indians, June 11, 1855, <https://apps.sos.wa.gov/legacy/werestillhere/pdf/nez%20perce%20treaty.pdf>.

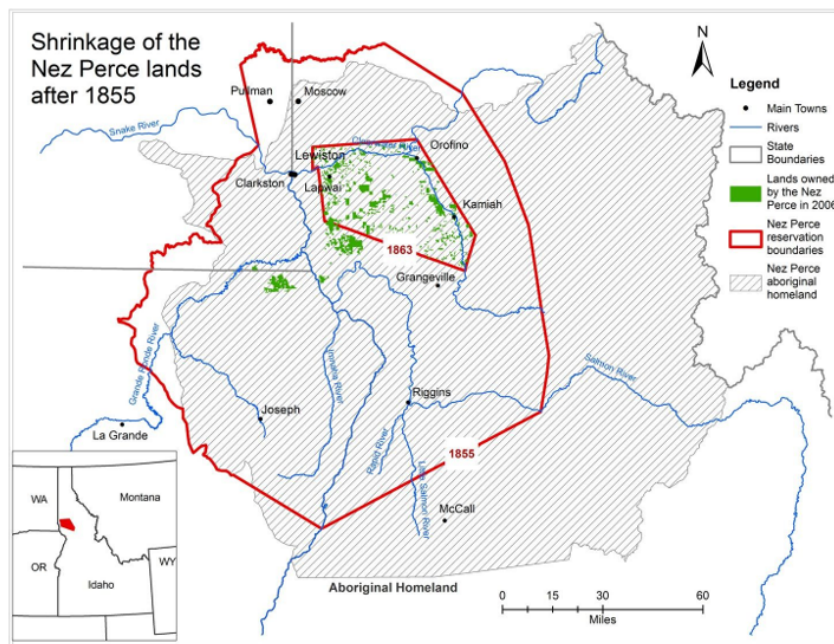
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eventually grow to the 1877 Nez Perce War.”²⁹² Known among the *Nimiipuu* as the “Thief Treaty,” or “Steal Treaty,” this 1863 arrangement reduced the size of the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho by almost 90 percent.²⁹³ The treaty acquired such monikers as most *Nimiipuu* viewed it as a brazen attempt by the U.S. Government to fraudulently dispossess them of the majority of their remaining land. Controversy arose from the apparent duplicity on behalf of the government. When over half of the *Nimiipuu* headmen withdrew from negotiations, U.S. officials induced participation from the lower rungs of tribal leadership.²⁹⁴ Further exacerbating the situation, only one or two signatories represented the southern *Nimiipuu*, whose lands the 1863 treaty seized in near totality. Dissenters or “nontreaty” *Nimiipuu*, such as Chief Joseph of the Wallowa band, were forced to confront the impossible choice between taking their people to the reservation or war with the U.S. Government.²⁹⁵ By 1877, the latter course commenced, ultimately resulting in the displacement of Joseph’s people and others from their homeland. The government victory in the Nez Perce War enforced the provisions of the 1863 treaty and, in doing so, solidified the boundaries of the Nez Perce Reservation that exists in the 21st century.



Julia White, “Shrinkage of the Nez Perce Lands After 1855,” NPS.

Such is the lamentable history of expropriation that provided the land on which Idaho would build and through which it would fund its state university. Indeed, it reflects the historical dynamics and legacy of the Morrill Act that are anything but unique to Idaho. As of 2019, U of I retained over 33 thousand acres of its original grant as well as 70-thousand acres of mineral rights from which it continues to benefit.²⁹⁶ Combined, these interests produced income in excess of \$360,000 for the school in fiscal year 2019. As of

²⁹² “Treaty of 1863,” Nez Perce National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service), last modified April 14, 2023, <https://www.nps.gov/nepe/learn/historyculture/treaty-of-1863.htm>.

²⁹³ “The Treaty Period,” Nez Perce National Historical Park (U.S. National Park Service), last modified December 29, 2022, <https://www.nps.gov/nepe/learn/historyculture/the-treaty-era.htm>; Flanagan, “The Invalidity of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863,” 75.

²⁹⁴ Flanagan, “The Invalidity of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863,” 80.

²⁹⁵ Flanagan, “The Invalidity of the Nez Perce Treaty of 1863,” 81.

²⁹⁶ Kalen Goodluck, Tristan Ahtone, and Robert Lee, “The Land-Grant Universities Still Profiting off Indigenous Homelands,” *High Country News*, August 18, 2020, <http://www.hcn.org/articles/indigenous-affairs-the-land-grant-universities-still-profiting-off-indigenous-homelands/>.

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2021, *Nimiipuu* tribal members owned 13 percent of a 750,000-acre reservation—a mere remnant of their pre-interference, 17-million-acre ancestral home.²⁹⁷

Establishment of U of I

U of I was founded, at least on paper, prior to Idaho's statehood. This circumstance resulted from a sectional conflict between the territory's northern Panhandle region and Southern Idaho that dated back to the establishment of Idaho Territory. Creating a regional institution of higher learning—and deciding where to locate it—was a topic of fervid political discussion even during the Territory's mining-dominant beginnings. At the first Territorial Legislature in 1863, Acting Governor William B. Daniels insisted, "All the gold in these mountains will not save us from the fate of the free nations that have gone before us if we do not educate our children."²⁹⁸ The following year, the Legislature passed Council Bill No. 3, establishing a common school system for Idaho Territory and paving the way for a dedicated university.

By 1874, the population of Idaho had tripled, and its territorial capital had relocated from the northern town of Lewiston to Boise in the south. Consequently, the focus surrounding the location of a new educational institution to be called the 'University of Idaho' shifted southward.²⁹⁹ This development, further intensifying sectional tensions, would have an enormous impact on solidifying Idaho's state boundaries. In 1878, rapidly diminishing political influence prompted 96 percent of Northern Idaho voters to endorse a movement to annex the Panhandle into eastern Washington Territory.³⁰⁰ The movement was equally supported by Nevada congressional representatives, who had designs on annexing Southern Idaho into their state. The Panhandle campaign gained traction, and in 1886, the U.S. Congress passed a bill to realize the schism.³⁰¹ However, President Grover Cleveland pocket vetoed the bill at the urging of Idaho's Territorial Governor, Edward A. Stevenson (1885-1889), and the initiative ultimately died. Nevertheless, many viewed it as a harbinger of imminent territorial division.

Proactively seeking to disrupt future plans to divide the territory, three prominent Northern Idaho residents, William J. McConnell, Willis Sweet, and John W. Brigham, concocted a scheme to permanently secure the Panhandle to Idaho in its bid for statehood. Reasoning that locating Idaho's land-grant institution in the Panhandle would make dividing that section from the state essentially impossible, they pursued a legislative solution to claim Idaho's impending land grant provided by the Morrill Act of 1862. On January 25th, 1889, the Legislature passed Council Bill No. 20, establishing the state land-grant college in the Panhandle city of Moscow.³⁰² Additionally, McConnell, Bingham, and Sweet wrote the proposed university's location into the state constitution, ensuring that a constitutional amendment would be needed to relocate the school.³⁰³ Thus, when Idaho became a state in 1890, its state university was

²⁹⁷ "Nez Perce Tribe," Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, last modified November 9, 2021, <https://critfc.org/member-tribes-overview/nez-perce-tribe/>.

²⁹⁸ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 9-10.

²⁹⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 10.

³⁰⁰ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 17.

³⁰¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 13.

³⁰² Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, Act to Establish the University of Idaho, January 25, 1889, MG49, Rafe Gibbs *Beacon for Mountain and Plain* Records; The act was signed by Governor Stevenson five days later on January 30, 1889.

³⁰³ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 21.

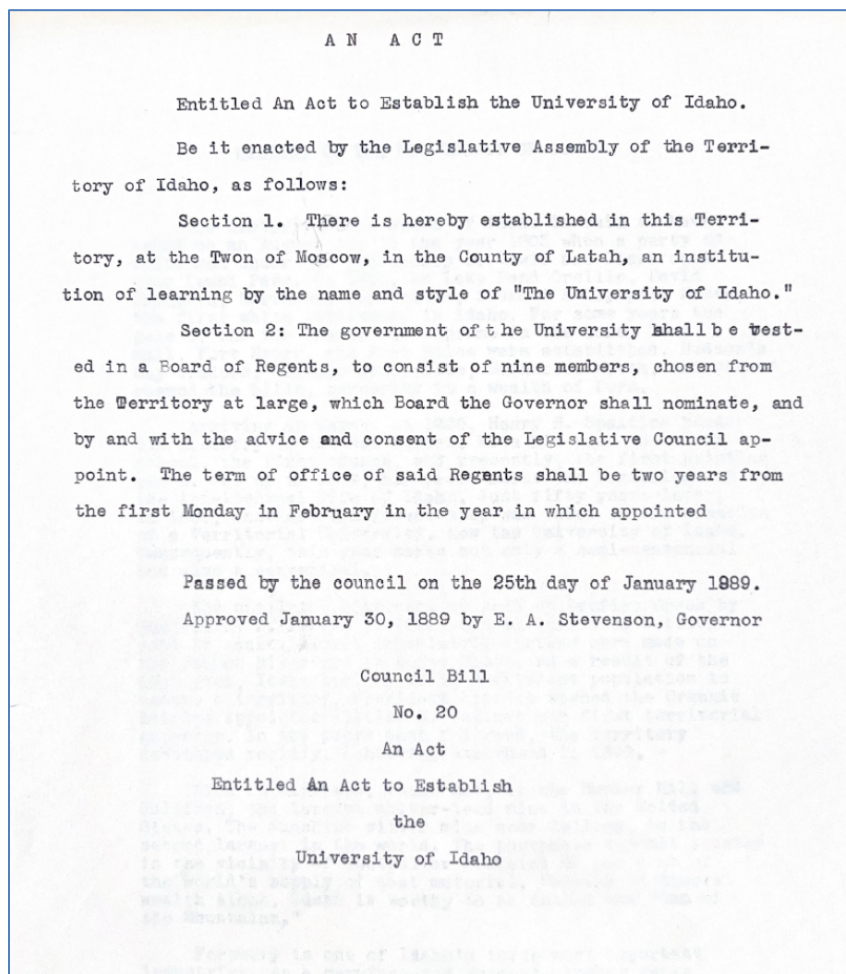
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already established. As authors Erin Passehl-Stoddart and Katherine G. Aiken noted, this history makes U of I the "state's only constitutionally authorized institution of higher education."³⁰⁴ Furthermore, it renders its significance inextricable from state history as the institution's establishment secured Idaho's geographic boundaries when the Territory gained statehood.



Council Bill No. 20, Act to Establish the University of Idaho, January 25, 1889.

In his capacity as the first president of the Board of Regents, Willis Sweet established a committee to acquire a building site for the new state university. Latah County had a population nearing 10,000 in 1889 and boasted an emerging agricultural economy of wheat, oats, barley, flax, vegetables, peaches, pears, plums, apples, and small fruits, making the area an ideal location for the land-grant program's agricultural mandate.³⁰⁵ The Regents authorized the purchase of a twenty-acre tract of undeveloped land west of Moscow from resident James Deakin for \$4,000 and began excavating for the campus's first buildings.³⁰⁶

³⁰⁴ Erin Passehl-Stoddart and Katherine G. Aiken, *University of Idaho*, The Campus History Series (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2016), 8.

³⁰⁵ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 4.

³⁰⁶ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 24-5; Deakin is memorialized on campus by the eponymous street that comprises a segment of the district's southeastern boundary.

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However, no construction began until Idaho's statehood was executed, thereby releasing additional funds for the new state university. U of I opened its doors in 1892, upon the construction of its first Administration Building. The fledgling institution graduated its first class—two men and two women—in 1896.³⁰⁷

Educational Innovation

U of I established its reputation as an innovator early in its period of significance with a novel preparatory school. The program created a path to a university education for prospective students who, due to limited secondary school resources in Idaho, might otherwise have been ill-prepared for the rigor of collegiate-level study. The preparatory school operated until 1913, when university administrators deemed it no longer necessary, given the preponderance of acceptable entrance exam scores.³⁰⁸ The program's termination represented progress in Idaho's educational system, as the endeavor had improved proficiency within the state's secondary schools. Idaho Representative Burton L. French applauded this accomplishment decades later in his 1932 convocation address to U of I students, noting that, following the preparatory school's abolishment, "one hundred seventy-six high schools of accredited character, not including acceptable private schools, have been established throughout the State, largely under the leadership of the University."³⁰⁹

In 1902, U of I became the first school in the Pacific Northwest to establish a Department of Domestic Science. The department's two-year home economics program was considered an innovative and, indeed, progressive experiment, as it provided new educational opportunities for women during a time when "equality between the sexes was but a dream in the minds of a minority."³¹⁰ Three years later, the school broke conventions again by becoming the first in the region to enforce entrance requirements equivalent to four years of secondary education.³¹¹ This particular innovation brought Idaho national notoriety when it prompted the nascent Carnegie Foundation to rate U of I above most Western schools in a nationwide survey of collegiate academic standings. Thus, the institution spent the first decade of its period of significance pursuing the democratic spirit of the land-grant program's education-for-all mandate while continually striving to increase educational standards.

U of I continued its opportunity-creating endeavors in the following decade. Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, provoking a national push to develop vocational education.³¹² In Idaho, legislators immediately used the act to increase funding for vocational education and appointed a state director for that purpose. U of I used its share of funds to establish teacher training programs in agriculture and home economics, among other initiatives, which served as Northern Idaho's primary resource for such

³⁰⁷ "University of Idaho Established 132 Years Ago," KTVB, 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CQnUt5gZnCY>.

³⁰⁸ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 27-8.

³⁰⁹ Burton L. French, "The First Forty Years," Convocation Address at the University of Idaho, October 12, 1932, MG49, Rafe Gibbs *Beacon for Mountain and Plain* Records, 1889-1962, files 1-19, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho.

³¹⁰ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 192.

³¹¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 71.

³¹² *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 338.

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education.³¹³ After World War II, vocational education programs began to expand significantly at Idaho's other public post-secondary institutions. However, thousands of Idahoans educated at U of I had already made their mark within the state's vocational economy.

Later in its period of significance, U of I inaugurated numerous programs to expand educational opportunities in Idaho and incentivize academic proficiency. In 1960, University President Donald R. Theophilus adopted an advanced placement program modeled after those at Harvard and Columbia Universities.³¹⁴ The program allowed students to earn college credits while in high school, thus creating a path to a four-year degree in three years. That same year, the university instituted an innovative scholarship program designed to attract intellectual talent from outside the state. The policy reimbursed out-of-state tuition to students who maintained a 3.33 grade point average or higher. In 1962, the university introduced the University of Idaho-County Honor Awards, which granted scholarships to outstanding high school seniors in each of Idaho's forty-four counties.³¹⁵ Finally, U of I was among the nation's first universities to operate an Upward Bound program. This Civil Rights-era initiative was a product of President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Poverty" that began in 1964.³¹⁶ Upward Bound targeted disadvantaged young Americans, providing federal funding for those pursuing postsecondary education.³¹⁷ The College of Education began administering Upward Bound in 1968, demonstrating the institution's "commitment to providing educational opportunity for all Americans regardless of race, ethnic background, or economic status."³¹⁸ By adopting and implementing such programs, U of I distinguished itself among institutions of higher learning as a leading force for expanding educational opportunities in Idaho.

U of I pioneered other programs outside the strictly academic sphere that enhanced the institution's ability to provide educational opportunities. State universities were often "underfunded and overextended" during the Interwar period, and Idaho's was no exception.³¹⁹ Exacerbating the situation, Idaho's relatively small population meant limited financial resources for state-funded organizations. As historian Keith C. Petersen noted, requests from the university for additional state funds were a "familiar refrain" throughout the school's period of significance.³²⁰ Consequently, the university had to take creative measures to accommodate increasing enrollment. In the 1920s, Regents executed an experimental bond program to fund the construction of new dormitories. The system involved local businessmen passing bond issues to

³¹³ Southern Idahoans had convenient access to the Academy of Idaho (later Idaho State University) in Pocatello, which boasted vocational programs competitive to those at the University of Idaho during the era.

³¹⁴ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 377.

³¹⁵ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 378.

³¹⁶ "TRIO History," Council for Opportunity in Education, last modified July 30, 2024, <https://coenet.org/trio-history/>. The Upward Bound Program is part of the federal "TRIO" group, comprising Upward Bound (1964), Talent Search (1965), and Special Services for Disadvantaged Students (1968). These programs emerged from the Johnson administration's Economic Opportunity Act (1964) and Higher Education Act (1965).

³¹⁷ "Upward Bound Program," U.S. Department of Education, last modified December 12, 2024, <https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-higher-education/trio/upward-bound-program#eligibility>.

³¹⁸ "TRIO-INSPIRE," University of Idaho, Departments & Centers, accessed February 19, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/ed/departments/trio>. The University of Idaho was the second institution in the state to operate an Upward Bound program. Idaho State University adopted Upward Bound in 1965. Boise State University began operating the program in 1983.

³¹⁹ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 249.

³²⁰ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 52.

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construct buildings, which the university would subsequently pay off with the rental income those buildings generated.³²¹ Forney Hall (1924) was among the first constructions to emerge from this program, followed by numerous prominent campus buildings during its period of significance and beyond. The bond program's success made it an "Idaho trademark" imitated in state colleges nationwide.

U of I was again subject to imitation for its pioneering of campus living cooperatives during the 1930s. The Great Depression hit agricultural states harder than industrial ones. Massachusetts, for example, saw average income drop 30 percent between 1929 and 1932, while Idaho wages fell by nearly 50 percent during the same period.³²² By late 1931, Idaho's economic downturn reached its nadir, evinced by mortgage foreclosures peaking at 1,145 statewide.³²³ Consequently, it became harder for Idaho families to send their children to college. Those who could go struggled to afford room and board. Author John R. Thelin provides the dire national context, which was indeed reflected in Idaho:

During the 1930s . . . the overriding trend was that college prices were going up while resources for most college students were going down. To cope with these impediments, students cut room-and-board expenses by seeking out cooperative living arrangements, by renting rooms in cheap boardinghouses, or by living at home. . . . At many universities, students economized by skipping meals, relying on bottles of milk kept cold on windowsills during winter months as an alternative to breakfast or lunch. . . . Professors were often paid in scrip—or not paid at all.³²⁴

U of I's cooperative innovation to confront these circumstances began in a campus basement and ultimately brought the school national recognition. In 1932, twenty-one men who could no longer afford housing formed a co-living arrangement just outside the district.³²⁵ Following its success, President Mervin G. Neale authorized the conversion of an older hall on campus into a cooperative for engineering students. This event marked the first university-authorized living cooperative in the United States and sparked a trend on campuses from coast to coast. By 1937, the university operated five cooperative residences for men and two for women. Nearly half of their occupants came from agricultural families, illustrating substantial opportunity creation for the sector of Idahoans hit hardest by the Great Depression. The *Idaho Farmer* highlighted the school's cooperative success in two regards: "first, [the university has] made it possible for a large number of students to attend college who, because of limited funds, otherwise would have had to stay home. . . . Second, the cooperatives largely were responsible for the university's comparatively stale enrollment during the depression."³²⁶ Indeed, despite concurrent population stagnation and economic calamity, enrollment declines at U of I remained lower than those at most competing universities throughout the western rural states. The nationwide cooperative movement inspired by Idaho

³²¹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 53; Additional examples of campus constructions during this era that were built through bond initiatives include Lindely Hall (1920), which is no longer extant, Willis Sweet Hall (1937), which was renamed Carol Ryrie Brink Hall, the Student Health Center (1937), and Chrisman Hall (1938), which was renamed Archie Phinney Hall. The tradition persisted into the 21st century as the LLC Buildings (2003-2004) were funded through bonds.

³²² Leonard J. Arrington, "Idaho and the Great Depression," in *The Idaho Heritage: A Collection of Historical Essays*, eds. Richard W. Etulain and Bert W. Marley (Pocatello: Idaho State University Press, 1974), 130.

³²³ Michael P. Malone, "The New Deal in Idaho," in *The Idaho Heritage: A Collection of Historical Essays*, eds. Richard W. Etulain and Bert W. Marley (Pocatello: Idaho State University Press, 1974), 136.

³²⁴ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 252.

³²⁵ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 98.

³²⁶ O.A. Fitzgerald, "Student Co-ops at University Cut Expenses," *Idaho Farmer*, May 27, 1937, MG49, Rafe Gibbs Beacon for Mountain and Plain Records.

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facilitated campus living for untold thousands of students during the Great Depression. Consequently, the innovation was celebrated as “one of the greatest educational bargains in history” and declared “a mark for other states to shoot at” by the U.S. Office of Education.³²⁷ Much like its bond program had during the previous decade, the cooperative initiative highlighted U of I and its home state as a trailblazer in the reforms that kept higher education operational during an era of nationwide hardship.

Educational Influence: Outreach, Research, and Development

Educational programs at U of I substantially influenced the development of Idaho’s agricultural, forestry, and mining industries throughout the district’s defined period of significance. Indeed, a symbiosis existed between Idaho education and industry set in motion by the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. The acts mandated agricultural and mechanical education at each state’s land-grant institution in addition to classical studies. The intent of this directive was two-fold: it would ideally encourage the development of expertise in these fields throughout the nation and democratically provide a path to a liberal education to members of America’s working classes.³²⁸ Thus, U of I has maintained a strong presence of students from agricultural and extractive-industry backgrounds since it opened its doors. Reciprocally, the school sent trained and educated graduates back into those fields over successive generations, who, in turn, contributed to the prosperity of the state’s agricultural and extractive industries. Prosperity increased tax revenue, which the state then funneled back to the University through appropriations for building. This cycle represents the self-perpetuating relationship between education and industry in Idaho that impelled complementary development. Considering this symbiotic evolution retrospectively, in 1987, Petersen argued it was “unlikely that any other state institution has had a longer, more dynamic, or more important impact upon Idaho’s people and economy.”³²⁹ The synergy becomes apparent upon closer examination of the relationships between U of I and Idaho industries.

The extractive industries of mining and forestry dominated the Pacific Northwest in the late 19th century. In Idaho, gold strikes in Pierce in 1860 and the Boise Basin in 1862 propelled mining development that would define the Idaho economy for decades. By the early 20th century, agriculture was beginning to boom in Idaho; however, extractive industries remained the dominant sector of the state’s economy. In 1901, President James MacLean organized the university into four colleges: the College of Letters and Science, the College of Agriculture, the Preparatory School, and the School of Applied Science, which administered the Department of Mines and its metallurgy program.³³⁰ The Mines Department was elevated to a college in 1917 and proved instrumental to geological research in the state. The School of Mines conducted a significant geological survey of minerals beneficial to the war effort in 1917 and 1918.³³¹ In recognition of this work, the state selected U of I to serve as the headquarters of the Idaho State Bureau of Mines and Geology established the following year. This union represents the nexus for

³²⁷ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 231; Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 98; “Dale Names Co-op ‘Campus Club,’” *The Idaho Argonaut*, May 31, 1938, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/argonaut/items/arg-1938-05-31.html>; “University Residences Records, 1939-2003,” Archives West, accessed April 25, 2025, <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv161197>. Neale’s successor, Harrison C. Dale, built The Campus Club as a dedicated cooperative in 1938. The resource hosted 120 occupants near the center of campus until it was destroyed by fire on May 14, 1958.

³²⁸ *The Land-Grant Tradition*, 3.

³²⁹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 232.

³³⁰ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 60.

³³¹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 224.

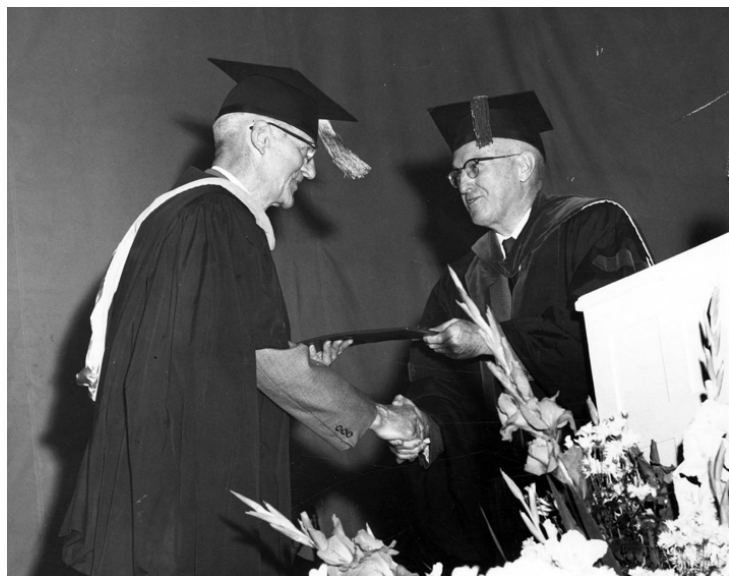
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joint research between Idaho's mining industry and the university that persisted throughout its period of significance.



"Arthur William Fahrenwald receives Citation of Merit at Commencement," Arthur W. Fahrenwald (Left), Donald R. Theophilus (Right), ca. 1960, University of Idaho Student Organizations Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/pg2/items/pg2775.html>.

In the 1920s, the work of engineer Arthur W. Fahrenwald brought global acclaim to U of I. His inventions of the Fahrenwald Hydraulic Classifier in 1920 and the Fahrenwald Sub-A-Flotation Machine in 1923 revolutionized metallic copper flotation and were implemented in thousands of processing plants worldwide by the mid-1950s.³³² Fahrenwald served as the Dean of the School of Mines and Director of the Bureau of Mines and Geology from 1934 to 1954 and holds seventeen patents related to mining and ore processing. His work at U of I earned him a Citation of Merit from the institution in 1960 and a place in the National Mining Hall of Fame in 1993.

The extent of U of I's influence on Idaho's mining industry by the 1960s is manifest in the construction of the school's new Mines Building (1961),

which was made possible in part by industry donations. Ninety-seven mining and industry-adjacent companies, as well as numerous individuals, contributed roughly \$275,000 of the building's \$525,000 cost. Illustrative of the self-perpetuating cycle of Idaho education and industry, a state grant provided the remainder. University Regents' President John J. Peacock said of the cooperative funding, "The gift to the University has never been equaled by industry and marks a first time that a group that stands to profit by better educated persons in its field has made such a gift."³³³ At the end of U of I's defined period of significance, the newspapers insisted mining in Idaho was still as "vigorous and dominant" an industry as it was when the College of Mines was established in 1917.³³⁴

The university's forestry education and outreach history is similarly teeming with statewide influence. Charles Houston Shattuck—for whom the Shattuck Arboretum (1910) is named—was the first head of the school's Department of Forestry upon its inauguration in 1909. Almost instantly, the department asserted itself as a national leader in forestry research and outreach.³³⁵ Potlach Lumber enlisted the department in 1911 to experiment with stump removal methods. The work resulted in a widely distributed publication, *Methods of Clearing Logged-Off Land*, which led to an intraregional collaboration in land-clearing demonstrations with neighboring Washington State College. The Forestry Department spent the

³³² "Arthur William Fahrenwald," National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum, accessed February 20, 2025, <https://www.mininghalloffame.org/hall-of-fame/arthur-william-fahrenwald>.

³³³ "New Building Expresses Hope in Mine Future," *Idaho Argonaut*.

³³⁴ "College of Mines: A New Name to Include Diversity and Scope," *Argonaut*, October 18, 1977, <https://objects.lib.uidaho.edu/argonaut/pdf/arg-1977-10-18.pdf>.

³³⁵ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 225.

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latter half of the 1920s assisting federal agencies in their attempts to curb white-pine blister rust. Additionally, the department was among the first in the nation to experiment with forestry byproducts. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill reserving thousands of acres outside of Moscow to be administered by U of I for educational and research purposes.³³⁶ Comprising 7,000 acres, the site was one of the nation's largest experimental forests at the time and continued in that function into the 21st century.

The Forestry Department was headed by Dean Jeffers from 1935 to 1953, who furthered the concept of conservation forestry in Idaho throughout his tenure. Under Jeffers, the department successfully promoted sustained-yield forestry practices to some of the most prominent industry participants, including Potlach Forests, Inc. The *Lewiston Tribune* praised the accomplishment as "one of Idaho's proudest achievements" and commented that U of I's Department of Forestry carried the "deserved reputation as one of the outstanding forestry schools in the nation."³³⁷ The tradition of conservation forestry and collaboration between education and industry continues at the institution to the present day. The school's \$35 million ICCU Arena (2021)—constructed of wood from the University of Idaho Experimental Forest and other sustainably managed forests—stands as a perspicuous monument to that resilient relationship. Considering its lasting impact, no other institute of higher education can claim a more profound influence on Idaho's forestry development than U of I during its period of significance. However, another segment of Idaho's economy arguably reflects the institution's most historically significant symbiosis with Idaho industry.

In Idaho's agricultural sector, outreach fostered by educational programs at U of I directly contributed to prosperity throughout the state and altered the course of economic development. Idaho's economy boomed in 1900 as the state's economy increasingly transitioned to agriculture. By 1910, 44 percent of Idaho's workforce was employed in agriculture.³³⁸ No other industry in the state remotely approached this figure, and agriculture remained Idaho's leading employer until 1970. U of I's influence was facilitated by Congress's 1887 passage of the Hatch Act, which funded agricultural experiment stations (AES) for each land-grant university.³³⁹ This program's impact on agricultural development nationwide is difficult to overstate. One analysis concluded that "research by land-grant college experiment stations had resulted in an increase in farm income of more than ten billion dollars annually, or about one hundred times the present annual cost of all agricultural research in the country," by 1950.³⁴⁰ Educational research and development at U of I undoubtedly contributed to this impressive figure—a fact evinced by author Edward D. Eddy's choice to spotlight Idaho's land grant institution as a prime example of what was achievable by a single university. In his 1957 *Colleges for Our Land and Time: The Land-Grant Idea in American Education*, Eddy listed over a dozen successes of research and development at U of I that positively impacted Idaho's farmers and ranchers.³⁴¹ The university's contributions are copious; however, a few examples illustrate the institution's breadth of influence in the state's agricultural sector.

³³⁶ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 234.

³³⁷ Bill Johnston, "Dean Jeffers Retires," *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, February 7, 1953, Google News Archive.

³³⁸ Carlos A. Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991), 153.

³³⁹ *The Land-Grant Tradition*, 6.

³⁴⁰ Edward D. Eddy, *Colleges for Our Land and Time: The Land-Grant Idea in American Education*, 1st ed. (New York: Harper, 1957), 230.

³⁴¹ Eddy, *Colleges for Our Land and Time*, 231.

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Bean farming in southern Idaho was in dire straits in the 1920s. The bean common mosaic virus devastated crop yields throughout southern Idaho that decade.³⁴² In a maneuver considered radical by 1925 standards, University AES research began breeding for disease resistance in bean varieties. The endeavor's success ultimately saved Idaho's bean industry and added an estimated four million dollars annually to Idaho bean farmers' income.³⁴³ This triumph over nature led one southern Idaho farmer to proclaim, "If it weren't for the University of Idaho, we wouldn't be growing any beans"—an acknowledgment of the university's role in thwarting the industry's demise.³⁴⁴ Between 1945 and the end of the district's period of significance, the vast majority of beans grown in Idaho were varieties developed through U of I research and development.

U of I's research similarly impacted Idaho's wheat industry. Hugh C. McKay, the superintendent of the AES in Tetonia, claimed that cereal grains were "the most important crops in Idaho" by mid-century.³⁴⁵ However, a pea weevil epidemic had nearly destroyed wheat farming a generation earlier.³⁴⁶ Entomologist Tom A. Brindley with the U.S. Department of Agriculture worked with the university to develop a weevil control program that saved Idaho's wheat industry from calamity and had ripple effects throughout the Pacific Northwest.³⁴⁷ AES projects also included fertilizer research and the development of disease-resistant grain varieties, to which a 1970s report from UI's College of Agriculture attributed an annual yield increase of 800 thousand bushels and nearly five million dollars per year in revenue.³⁴⁸

Sheep and cattle became a significant part of Idaho's economy during the early 20th century. The livestock industry developed in tandem with farming and thus benefited similarly from U of I research. In 1919, the Suffolk Sheep Society of England gifted a flock to the university to test the breed in a Western climate.³⁴⁹ Under AES care, the breed flourished in Idaho, and a profitable sheep industry spread throughout the Pacific Northwest. However, challenges emerged within Idaho's sheep economy over succeeding decades. Vibriosis and enzootic abortion caused losses to some flocks that approached 80 percent.³⁵⁰ U of I researchers developed early-diagnosis methods for these diseases, allowing ranchers to take preventive measures. Not surprisingly, the rapid diagnosis methods pioneered by the university also benefited the cattle industry. As it had with sheep, vibriosis had devastated cattle reproduction. Consequently, some herds had infertility rates near 75 percent. However, AES research reduced this outcome by a factor of five in some herds and in others by substantially more.

³⁴² Robert L. Forster, James R. Meyers, and Phillip H. Berger, "Bean Common Mosaic Virus," A Pacific Northwest Extension Publication, PNW 358 (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Cooperative Extension System, January 1991), 1, <https://www.mudcitypress.com/PDF/beancommonmosaicvirus.pdf>.

³⁴³ "Agricultural Research in Brief," Tetonia 1957-1969, Box 4, Folder 84, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho, 3.

³⁴⁴ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 310.

³⁴⁵ Hugh C. McKay, "Idaho's Foundation Seed Program," Tetonia 1957-1969, Box 4, Folder 84, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, Idaho, 2.

³⁴⁶ Anderson, *History of the College of Agriculture*, 112.

³⁴⁷ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 212.

³⁴⁸ "Agricultural Research in Brief," Special Collections, 1, 17.

³⁴⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 145.

³⁵⁰ "Agricultural Research in Brief," Special Collections, 8.

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Such examples illustrate a common theme in which educational innovations helped prevent industry collapse. From its modest beginnings on a swampy patch of prairie outside of Moscow, Idaho, “The University’s achievements in agriculture [grew] into extensive and significant service to the State,” author Rafe Gibbs argued in his 1962 history of the U of I: *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*.³⁵¹ “But, at the same time,” he continued, “the institution’s image was reflected by the well-rounded graduates it turned out in the many different career courses for which it had been responsible.” Clearly, Gibbs understood that the significance of such achievements rested in the fact that they were the product of the university’s people and their educational pursuits.

U of I was Idaho’s primary research center throughout its period of significance, receiving the “lion’s share” of the state’s research dollars.³⁵² It continues to apply them effectively toward the advancement of education and knowledge, committing more resources to outreach, research, and development than any other institution in the state. Accordingly, the university achieved the Carnegie R1 classification for research in 2025, placing it among the most prestigious research institutions worldwide.³⁵³

Wartime Initiatives

Any analysis of U of I’s significance to Idaho’s history would be incomplete without considering its educational and institutional contributions during periods of war. The Morrill Act (1862) mandated military training at all land-grant colleges to build and maintain a prepared fighting force.³⁵⁴ Consequently, “American higher education proved to be both resilient and useful as part of the national war effort,” Thelin asserted.³⁵⁵ The history of U of I’s faculty and student contributions during the nation’s major international conflicts demonstrates this dynamic and manifestly supports Thelin’s claim.

The Spanish-American War was the first international conflict after the university’s establishment to significantly affect Idahoans. Though it occurred prior to the district’s defined period of significance, the war and Idaho’s contributions to the war effort are thoroughly intertwined with U of I. At the outbreak of the war, the university’s total enrollment was 248 men and women. Of these, the school sent thirty-nine men, giving U of I the distinction of having sent the highest percentage of student enlistees in the nation.³⁵⁶ Two of those students—Paul Draper of Mesa, Washington, and Ole Gabriel Hagberg of Christiana, Norway—never returned. Future president Theodore Roosevelt, in his capacity as the governor of New York, bestowed laurels on the university for its efforts in a September 6th, 1899, letter to a prominent Moscow resident:

The University of Idaho made a remarkable record in sending so very large a proportion of the members of the Idaho regiment. . . . I honor your university as I honor Harvard. As for the University of Idaho itself, I do not think that a scrap of news has come concerning their deeds which I have not read with the utmost eagerness, and I am sure I need not say the pride I have

³⁵¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 348.

³⁵² *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 332

³⁵³ “Idaho’s Carnegie R1 University,” University of Idaho, accessed March 9, 2025, <https://www.uidaho.edu/ui/carnegie-r1>.

³⁵⁴ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 156.

³⁵⁵ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 257.

³⁵⁶ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 42.

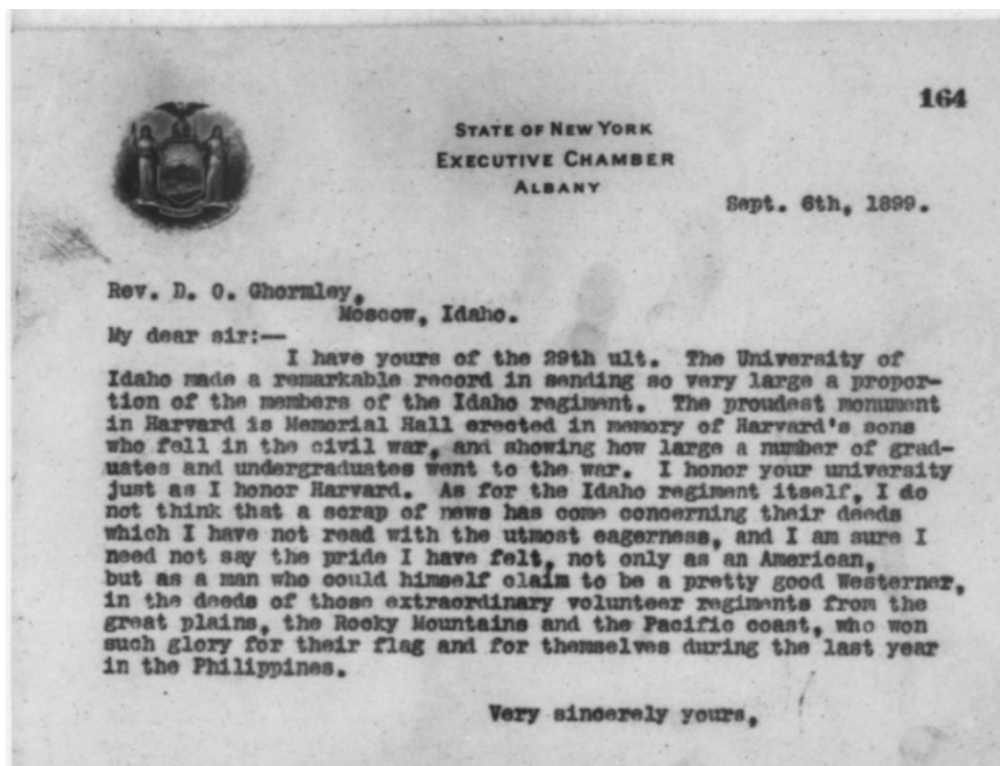
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felt, not only as an American, but as a man who could himself claim to be a pretty good Westerner.³⁵⁷



Theodore Roosevelt, letter to Rev. D.O. Ghormley, September 6, 1899.

U of I's contribution to the war effort undoubtedly impacted Roosevelt. Notably, he visited the university in 1911, following his presidency, and delivered a speech from a platform at the east entrance of the Administration Building. Moscow and the university received him well. While there, Roosevelt inaugurated the campus's Presidential Grove by planting its first tree. The tradition was continued six months later by President William H. Taft and in 1938 by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt on behalf of her husband. The grove sits prominently within the Administration Lawn (1908) under the watchful eye of a bronze soldier—a monument to the U of I students lost in the Spanish-American War—who stands stoically in memory.

³⁵⁷ Theodore Roosevelt, letter to Rev. D. O. Ghormley, September 6, 1899, Theodore Roosevelt Papers: Series 2: Letterpress Copybooks, 1897-1916; Vol. 19, 1899, Sept. 2-Oct. 4, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/resource/mss38299.mss38299-322_0001_0230/?sp=45&st=image.

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"Theodore Roosevelt Visit [9]," April 10, 1911, University of Idaho Historical Photographs, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/uihistorical/items/spec_uihp409.html.



"Eleanor Roosevelt Plants Tree," ca. 1938, The Theodore Roosevelt Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/troosevelt/items/troosevelt001.html>.

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When the United States began sending men to Europe during World War I, thousands of Idahoans were among them. Unlike neighboring Oregon and Washington, whose larger-scale industries provided war materiel, Idaho's primary contributions to the war effort were products from its fields, forests, mines, and young adult male population.³⁵⁸ Idaho sent upwards of 20,000 men to fight, of whom roughly 1,500 were U of I students or alumni.³⁵⁹ Hundreds of them made the ultimate sacrifice. Back in Moscow, the university's faculty and student body coalesced in a unified campus endeavor to contribute to the war effort. Academic initiatives such as the History Department introducing a "war issues" course brought contemporary issues into the scholarly conversation as they unfolded and inspired students to think critically. The Home Economics Department prioritized practical courses in first aid, "home nursing," and "war cooking." At the same time, the Faculty Women's Club formed a Red Cross Auxiliary that rolled bandages for shipment to the battlefields. In the university's research sector, the College of Mines conducted the aforementioned geological surveys of metals valuable to the war effort, while the Dairy Department assisted by performing studies to boost milk output to combat the nationwide shortage.

In 1918, the United States War Department tasked the U of I with establishing vocational training courses to teach soldiers radio operation, auto mechanics, and carpentry, among other skills.³⁶⁰ That same year, the university established the Students' Army Training Corps (SATC) to train potential officers, which Gibbs claimed was nationally recognized as "the most outstanding unit on any university or college campus in the entire Pacific Northwest."³⁶¹ Between this division and other training programs, the campus hosted hundreds of military trainees at any given time, peaking at 652. Thus, the war marked the first time the campus "reconstituted itself," as Thelin put it, "to provide a hospitable setting for a variety of intense military training programs" in line with what was happening at hundreds of college campuses across the nation.³⁶²

U of I once again established itself as an indispensable wartime asset and a critical hub of activity for the war effort when the United States entered World War II. Universities throughout the nation mobilized to provide specialized services with an efficiency that Thelin argues would have astonished contemporaries of previous eras.³⁶³ U of I led the state in this regard. Early in the war, the university administered two educational programs—Student Training and Reclassification (STAR) and the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP)—to academically prepare recruits for wartime contingencies. Campus residential facilities, including Forney Hall (1924) and Hays Hall (1927), together housed up to 600 Army service members at any given time as they trained in mathematics, physics, chemistry, advanced engineering, linguistics, and other fields.³⁶⁴ However, the university's training in radio operation during this era stands out as a particularly noteworthy example of what Gibbs deemed "the American ingenuity that played such an important part in winning the war."³⁶⁵ U of I's radio operation students gained extensive practical

³⁵⁸ Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 184.

³⁵⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 132-3, 138; Gibbs claims that Idaho sent 16,791 men; however, this figure is inconsistent with other sources, including Schwantes who claimed 20,000 and the American Battle Monuments Commission which insists the figure is closer to 19,000.

³⁶⁰ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 135.

³⁶¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 138.

³⁶² Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 257.

³⁶³ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 258.

³⁶⁴ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 275.

³⁶⁵ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 272-3.

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experience that was unavailable at most schools, where training was conducted under pristine conditions. Between 1942 and 1945, the school's campus receiver tapped into the stream of Japanese propaganda broadcasts, which the Navy training unit used to expose students to real-world situations. Consequently, U of I-trained radio operators were in high demand throughout the war.

Educational opportunities remained a priority at U of I during the war, and administrators took innovative measures to maintain them. In 1942, administrators pioneered a twelve-week Accelerated Summer Training Program to augment the existing summer school.³⁶⁶ The initiative was intended to allow students to complete their education early, before they might find themselves compelled to military service. As a result, the university undoubtedly produced more Idaho graduates than circumstances would have otherwise made possible. The university continued developing educational opportunities following the war. The ROTC presence expanded on campus with the addition of a Navy unit in 1945 and an Air Force unit in 1947, making U of I one of the nation's only campuses to host ROTC units from all three military branches.³⁶⁷ Concurrently, administrators established the Reconversion Housing Project for Veterans, which constructed low-cost, prefabricated housing units for returning veterans seeking education through the GI Bill.

Never again during the university's period of significance would circumstances require the extent of mobilization, effort, and reconstitution of campus that World War II demanded. Nevertheless, the institution steadfastly confronted subsequent wartime challenges. The Associated Students organized a blood drive during the first years of the Korean War that brought the university national notoriety. The initiative was not only purported to be the nation's first campus-wide blood drive, but it was also the most successful. Campuses nationwide, including Harvard, imitated the enterprise, which evolved into an annual affair. Ultimately, however, no challenges proved capable of unseating U of I as the foremost blood producer among educational institutions. Accordingly, the school claimed the title of America's "bloodiest campus."³⁶⁸ Instances such as this and those discussed above demonstrate the historic resilience and utility of America's institutions of higher education during international crises. Additionally, they illuminate U of I's role in bringing Idaho recognition as a wartime leader in educational innovation.

Historical Rankings and Accolades

U of I consistently represented the state of Idaho with distinction during its period of significance, as demonstrated by the school's history of national recognition for academic excellence. In 1946, the George Peabody College Survey Commission completed a critical examination of Idaho's educational system, ordered by the State Legislature a year prior. The commission concluded that U of I would rank within the upper 10 percent of major Midwestern universities, were it in the North Central Association of schools.³⁶⁹ The following year, a study published by *Newsweek* highlighted U of I for producing more Rhodes Scholars than any public or private institution west of the Great Lakes.³⁷⁰ The school received special recognition in a 1953 nationwide survey, which ranked it second by the metric: universities with

³⁶⁶ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 278.

³⁶⁷ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 157.

³⁶⁸ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 184.

³⁶⁹ "Here is Your University," University of Idaho Faculty, MG49, Rafe Gibbs *Beacon for Mountain and Plain* Records.

³⁷⁰ Passehl-Stoddart and Aiken, *University of Idaho*, 10.

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the highest percentage of chemistry graduates who go on to earn a PhD.³⁷¹ In 1960, the Commission on Teacher Education of the Association of American Colleges surveyed 836 universities, ranking U of I 55th in providing teachers for the nation's institutions of higher learning.³⁷² These accolades illustrate a clear pattern of achievement during the later part of the defined period of significance. The institution continued to garner esteem within Idaho and beyond throughout the remainder of the 20th century. As of 2025, *U.S. News and World Report* placed U of I 179th among National Universities, making it the highest-ranked public institution in Idaho in this category.³⁷³ Additionally, it ranked 97th in Top Public Schools nationwide, 23rd in Best Value Schools nationwide, and 1st in Best Value University in the West.

Criterion C Significance: Architecture

American Campus Development 1889-1976

One of the Morrill Act's most profound contributions to American higher education was that it impelled the creation of universities from state colleges.³⁷⁴ The transformation of groups of isolated colleges into amalgams, or "federated units," as author John. R. Thelin described them, created the prototype for the modern American university. Crucially, this evolution inspired a social movement beginning in the late 19th century, in which collegiate life became increasingly enticing to young Americans.³⁷⁵ This fascination continued for decades into the 20th century, redefining America's relationship with higher education and appropriately contouring its institutions. The new planning mode for modern universities sought to "city beautify" campuses by implementing Beaux-Arts principles that rejected incongruous styles and emphasized open spaces.³⁷⁶ Thus, comprehensive planning took form on campuses across the nation, transforming America's educational landscape—physically and socially—as war, then depression, and war again, increasingly unsettled its people. This began at U of I with the proliferation of its first unified architectural mode: *Collegiate Gothic*.

After World War II, American higher education experienced decades of "prosperity, prestige, and popularity," what Thelin called the "three P's," prompting historians to dub the era a "golden age."³⁷⁷ The innovative notion of a 'research university' emerged from this era, bringing acclaim to the American brand of scholarship on the world stage. Enrollments skyrocketed, and funding for building projects increased. Campuses not only expanded, they completely transformed in architectural character, acclimating rapidly to a postwar atmosphere suffused with modernism and impelled by new notions of progress. At U of I, this transformation is demonstrated by the supplanting of Collegiate Gothic with *International Style* architecture as the campus's dominant mode.

³⁷¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 178.

³⁷² Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 379.

³⁷³ "University of Idaho Overall Rankings," *U.S. News and World Report*, accessed February 21, 2025, <https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges/university-of-idaho-1626/overall-rankings>.

³⁷⁴ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 103-4.

³⁷⁵ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 157.

³⁷⁶ Turner, *Campus*, 204.

³⁷⁷ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 260.

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Collegiate Gothic Architecture in America

Collegiate Gothic is an American style of architecture that emerged from the Gothic Revival movement of the 19th century, which was a reaction to Neoclassical styles. The style proliferated at college campuses nationwide beginning in the late 19th century and became the predominant architectural mode for America's universities during the early 20th century. Before the mid-19th century, the prevailing trend for constructing American educational institutions emphasized classical themes to highlight classical education ideals. However, college planners increasingly sought other modes to convey an image of "age and permanence" while maintaining sufficient utility for educational applications.³⁷⁸ The medieval language of Gothic Revivalism proved ideal for such an endeavor. Gothic Revival architecture "was both nostalgic and functional," Thelin asserted, "Its large spaces were especially well suited to housing the unprecedented new libraries, laboratories, gymnasias, and observatories" that were being constructed at campuses across the nation.³⁷⁹ It is no coincidence that the ascendance of Collegiate Gothic at America's colleges and universities followed the proliferation of land-grant institutions throughout the nation. The style represents a movement away from the classical architecture of the previous era and, consequently, from the exclusively classical educational paradigm they perpetuated.

Architectural historians often credit American architect Alexander Jackson Davis with coining the term 'Collegiate Gothic' to describe the architectural schemes architects adapted from Gothic Revival styles for academic settings. The style is characterized—indeed often defined—by its implementation of the manifold Medieval arch types associated with the Gothic Revival. More detailed interpretations of Collegiate Gothic are multifarious; however, the Washington State Department of Historic Preservation offered a concise articulation of the essence of the style:

Collegiate Gothic buildings are typically rectangular in plan and frequently have flat rooflines hidden by a stepped or crenelated parapet. Gothic arched entrances are highlighted by central towers and bay windows, as well as Gothic cast stone tracery. The exteriors can be of brick or stone, and are highlighted by bas relief decorative panels or plaques.³⁸⁰

The ascendance of Collegiate Gothic on America's university campuses reflects a pattern of history in which forms transplanted from English architectural traditions took on distinctly American meanings. As historian William Morgan observed, they became representations "of the Gilded Age, of wealth and patronage during the American Renaissance, the Great War, and the Jazz Age—and of the American campus as a dream, a utopia, and a flowering of Romanticism."³⁸¹ Accordingly, Morgan called Collegiate Gothic "one of America's noblest and most glorious architectural legacies."

³⁷⁸ Turner, *Campus*, 116.

³⁷⁹ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 116.

³⁸⁰ "Collegiate Gothic," Washington State Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation (DAHP)," last modified August 21, 2018, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/architectural-style-guide/collegiate-gothic>.

³⁸¹ William Morgan, *Academia: Collegiate Gothic Architecture in the United States*, First edition (New York London: Abbeville Press, 2023), 10.

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International Style Architecture in America

The International Style emerged from Europe in the 1920s and began permeating America's urban landscape in the early 1930s. It is primarily associated with the works of European architects Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier, and Mies van der Rohe, as well as with the Austrian-American architect Richard Neutra. In America, the style represents a Modernist reaction to the "chaos of eclecticism" produced by the 19th century's myriad revivals and a solution for modernists who hesitated to embrace Art Deco styling.³⁸² The International Style is characterized by its emphasis on geometric clarity, austere design, and rational form. Late Modern-era interpretations of the style gained popularity in the American commercial sector between 1950 and the late 1970s. These International Style constructions typically prioritized concrete, steel, and glass building materials to convey a sense of strength and permanence in harmony with advancing technology. The style also introduced the glass 'curtain wall' to architecture, which became ubiquitous among America's postwar city skylines. Notable examples from this era include Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill's Lever House (1952), Flatow and Moore's Simms Building (1954), and Mies van der Rohe's Seagram Building (1958). However, it was Mies van der Rohe's innovative application of the International Style at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) in the 1950s that spurred its proliferation throughout America's college and university campuses.

In 1966, Henry Russell Hitchcock attached a new foreword to his highly influential book, *The International Style*, written in 1932 with fellow architect Philip Johnson. He argued that the principles he and Johnson outlined in their analysis of the International Style remained pertinent after thirty-three years.³⁸³ Hitchcock and Johnson distinguished the International Style aesthetic by its adherence to three principles: emphasis on volume over mass, inflection of regularity over symmetry, and the prohibition against applied ornamentation.³⁸⁴ Hitchcock added a principle of "articulation of structure" in 1966.³⁸⁵ Essentially, the style is classical in its approach to structural solutions and Gothic in its approach to handling problems of design; however, as Hitchcock and Johnson argued regarding function, it is "distinguished from both."³⁸⁶ The development within the district of these two most prominent building styles—Collegiate Gothic and International Style—is discussed in greater depth in the following subsections.

U of I's Early Period Expansion and Development (1889-1918)

Idaho's population was on the rise when it gained statehood in 1890, having grown 490 percent over the preceding two decades. This trend continued for the remainder of the 19th century and into the first decades of the 20th. Between 1890 and 1920, Idaho grew from 88,548 people to 431,866, more than doubling during the first decade of the 20th century alone.³⁸⁷ U of I was the state's only public institution

³⁸² Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, *The International Style* (New York: Norton, 1995), 34; "International," Architectural Styles of America and Europe, last modified June 9, 2012, <https://architecturestyles.org/international/>.

³⁸³ Hitchcock and Johnson, 20.

³⁸⁴ Hitchcock and Johnson, 36.

³⁸⁵ Hitchcock and Johnson, 246.

³⁸⁶ Hitchcock and Johnson, 36.

³⁸⁷ "Population Growth in Idaho, 1870-1980," *Idaho Blue Book* (1893-86), 267, in Carlos A. Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991), 228.

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of higher learning during this era, and its enrollment essentially mirrored this population growth. Between 1892 and 1900, enrollment grew from six students to 106.³⁸⁸ By 1918, it had reached 764. Consequently, the institution had to expand to survive during its early era and plan conscientiously to accommodate future generations of Idaho scholars. Expansion between 1900 and 1918 was primarily within the campus's historic core; however, concurrent barn building was ongoing in the University Farm, located in the district's northwest section. The district contains twelve extant resources from this era, all of which are contributing.

Inventory of Resources 1900-1918

Smithsonian No.	Resource Name	Original Construction	Type	Style	Architect/Builder	Contributing/Non
10LT2354	Spanish-American War Memorial	1900	Object	Statue. Hiker Monument	Unknown	Contributing
10LT47	Ridenbaugh Hall	1902	Building	Italian Renaissance Revival	W. A. Richie	Contributing
10LT426	Art & Architecture South	1904	Building	Romanesque Revival	John E. Tourtellotte	Contributing
10LT472	Morrill Hall	1906	Building	Classical Revival	Henry N. Black	Contributing
10LT525	Art & Architecture Building	1907	Building	Italian Renaissance Revival	Unknown	Contributing
10LT1472	Administration Lawn	1908	Site	n/a	John C. Olmsted of Olmsted Brothers	Contributing
10LT52	Administration Building	1909	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	John E. Tourtellotte; Preusse & Zittel; Curtis Richardson	Contributing
10LT2229	Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum	1910	Site	n/a	Charles Houston Shattuck	Contributing
10LT540	Beef Barn #1	ca. 1918	Building	Gambrel-Roof Barn	Unknown	Contributing
10LT547	Beef Barn #2	ca. 1918	Building	Gambrel-Roof Barn	Unknown	Contributing
10LT548	Beef Barn #3	ca. 1918	Building	Gambrel-Roof Barn	Unknown	Contributing
10LT507	Graduate Art Studio	1918	Building	Early 20th-Century Industrial Vernacular	Unknown	Contributing

Inventory of Resources 1900-1918.

Early campus development began shortly after the state purchased twenty acres of undeveloped land from Moscow resident James Deakin in 1889.³⁸⁹ Building by building, U of I emerged from this hilly, swamp-adjacent tract. In 1896, Moscow citizens purchased ninety-six acres and bequeathed it to the university for a campus farm.³⁹⁰ This donation marks an early entry into the tradition of cooperative endeavors that have historically entangled the Moscow community with the university's development. The only prominent campus construction at the time was the original Administration Building—a four-story Picturesque Gothic edifice which the university began using in 1892 but did not complete until 1899. The building was destroyed by fire and its ruin demolished in 1906.

³⁸⁸ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 401.

³⁸⁹ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 24.

³⁹⁰ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 34.

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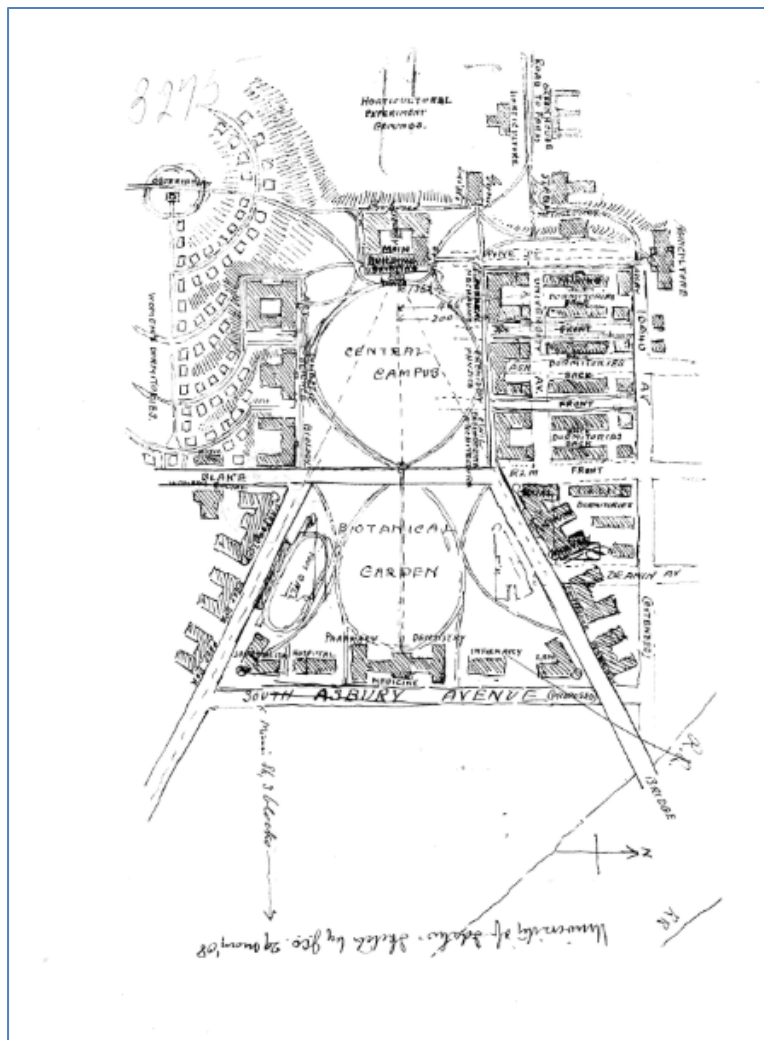
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As the 20th century dawned, University President James A. MacLean (1900-1913) organized the school into four colleges with separate deans and faculty. His aim was to render it a proper university in the traditional sense, “in line with American history and development of state universities in other states.”³⁹¹

To develop a campus fit to support MacLean’s vision, he enlisted the services of John C. Olmsted, the stepson and nephew of eminent landscape architect Frederic Law Olmsted and a renowned designer in his own right, as a member of the Olmsted Brothers. Olmsted examined the campus in 1907, following the traumatic loss of the school’s original Administration Building. In his report of that visit, he noted that, except for the original Engineering Building (1901-1902)—which he regarded as “cheap looking”—the orientation of all campus buildings aligned with the cardinal directions.³⁹² Like the Engineering Building, the original Administration Building had been oriented obliquely relative to the cardinal directions. Consequently, the original campus layout had been relatively haphazard. To remedy this situation, Olmsted designed a campus plan in 1908 that emphasized a rational orientation for the proposed New Administration Building (1909) and positioned it as the campus nexus. In doing so, he set the mode for each successive era of the campus’s development.



By this point in his career, Olmsted increasingly embraced the principles of geometric clarity encouraged by the Beaux-Arts movement that was ascendant during the early 20th century.³⁹³ These ideals are evident in his 1908 plan, which called for a rectangular “Central Campus” east of the Administration Building, flanked to the north and south by orthogonal blocks of men’s and women’s dormitories.³⁹⁴ At the same time,

John C. Olmsted, "1908 Sketch," University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

³⁹¹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 60.

³⁹² John C. Olmsted, “University of Idaho. Report of Visit by J.C. Olmsted, 15th June 1907,” G-78U, Olmsted Reports, Box 1, Folder 4, University of Idaho Special Collections and Archives, Moscow, ID.

³⁹³ Turner, *Campus*, 204.

³⁹⁴ John C. Olmsted, “1908 Sketch,” University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

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MacLean sought a campus master plan in which the New Administration Building would be the educational and administrative heart of campus and serve as the guiding force for future development.³⁹⁵ Considering this moment of harmonious vision between MacLean and Olmsted, it is no surprise that the latter reported his enthusiastic approval of the New Administration Building's eventual construction in line with cardinal directions.³⁹⁶

The 1908 Olmsted Plan was never fully realized, and Olmsted ultimately moved on to other projects; however, university administrators did develop his "Central Campus" concept into the Administration Lawn (1908). Additionally, the campus development that proceeded conspicuously embraced the Olmstedian ideal of campus as a "picturesque arrangement of buildings in a setting suggesting a rural village or naturalistic park," which had defined the land-grant tradition of campus planning in the late 19th century.³⁹⁷ However, it also demonstrated a retrospective shift in campus planning and a harkening back to an earlier paradigm that emphasized geometric order and city-style planning.³⁹⁸ This trend was a national phenomenon at the time.³⁹⁹ As such, the progression of development at U of I—with the vast majority of its new buildings oriented either north-south or east-west—corresponds to a nationwide historical pattern of Beaux-Arts-inspired, urban-type planning that dominated campus development in the early 20th century. In this new paradigm, a modern college campus could and would be both a village *and* a city.

The campus's architectural character reflected an eclectic blend of revival styles during the first decades of the 20th century. Indeed, no appreciable attempts at a unified architectural language are discernible until after World War I. The semblance of Renaissance Revival consonance initially apparent between Ridenbaugh Hall (1902) and the Art & Architecture Building (1907) is thoroughly disrupted by the Classical Revival-inspired Morrill Hall (1906) and the imposing Gothic Revival influence of the Administration Building (1909). However, such architectural dissonance on college campuses was not atypical during the era—it was the norm. Although it may seem contrary to Beaux-Arts principles of order, the transformation to its planning approach demanded no adherence to any particular architectural style.⁴⁰⁰ Author John R. Thelin argues that this historical pattern—reflected in the eclecticism at U of I—was largely a consequence of donors' egos.⁴⁰¹ As Historian Paul V. Turner expounded, donors insisted on styles that would distinguish the buildings constructed in their name from surrounding structures, leading to substantially disharmonious building groupings at many campuses.⁴⁰² Additionally, universities had to present themselves as glorious memorials to the past to attract private contributions. Most, including U of I, relied on historical revival styles to establish the look of age and permanence necessary to accomplish

³⁹⁵ McClure, "New Administration Building."

³⁹⁶ Olmsted, "Report of Visit," Special Collections and Archives.

³⁹⁷ Turner, *Campus*, 150.

³⁹⁸ Turner, *Campus*, 204, 167.

³⁹⁹ Navigating this transformation was a specialty of the Olmsted firm. Notably, they designed their 1896 plan for Harvard to maximize symmetry and axiality with the campus's existing buildings (Turner, *Campus*, 204).

⁴⁰⁰ Turner, *Campus*, 209, 186; This reality was widely lamented by contemporary art professionals and architects alike.

⁴⁰¹ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 115.

⁴⁰² Turner, *Campus*, 169.

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this. Thus emerged an “architectural paradox,” asserted Thelin, in which “the newer the campus was, the older it appeared.”

Despite the Beaux-Arts indifference to architectural variety, the movement’s principles did insist on the existence of some “general unity of effect” that would produce visible harmony.⁴⁰³ Stanford, for example, constructed a thematic series of Spanish Mission- and Mediterranean-style open arcades linking numerous buildings to architecturally unify its campus.⁴⁰⁴ Other schools established unity of effect on their campuses by creating uniform series of courtyards and open spaces. U of I planners selected building materials for the campus’s first conspicuous expression of architectural harmony. Touring the campus today, one can hardly ignore the characteristic, red-pressed brick motif exhibited by all but a few campus buildings. The red-brick tradition spanned each era of building during the district’s period of significance and beyond. Additionally, campus planners found innovative ways to incorporate the building material, which was typically laid in stretcher or American bonds, into nearly every new building style that emerged on campus throughout the 20th century and into the 21st. The university would not establish a more profoundly unifying theme until after World War I, when the campus would embrace and proliferate its first of two architectural styles that were the predominant modes during its period of significance.

U of I’s Interwar Period Expansion and Development (1919-1945)

The period immediately following World War I saw a devastating depression in Idaho’s agricultural, mining, and forestry sectors, each of which had expanded dramatically during the war. Many historians have argued that wartime production levels proved excessive for postwar demand.⁴⁰⁵ Declining demand lowered incomes throughout Idaho. Such conditions, combined with postwar inflation, understandably created a calamitous economic situation in the state, prompting many to flee in search of better opportunities. As a result, Idaho’s population stagnated during the 1920s and early 1930s, with negative net migration. Nevertheless, enrollment at U of I increased yearly from 792 in 1920 to nearly 2,000 by 1926.⁴⁰⁶ Enrollment remained at this level into the mid-1930s. This dynamic in Idaho reflects a national pattern of increasing matriculation. Between 1917 and 1937, the percentage of Americans aged 18 to 20 who attended college rose from 5 to 15 percent.⁴⁰⁷ To confront this phenomenon, U of I entered a period of building that would extend a significant architectural precedent—one that continues to distinguish the campus in Idaho to the present day. The district contains fourteen extant resources from this period, all of which are contributing.

⁴⁰³ Turner, *Campus*, 186.

⁴⁰⁴ Turner, *Campus*, 172.

⁴⁰⁵ Arrington, “Idaho and the Great Depression,” 130; Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 139.

⁴⁰⁶ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 401.

⁴⁰⁷ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 205.

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Inventory of Resources 1919-1945

Smithsonian No.	Resource Name	Original Construction	Type	Style	Architect/Builder	Contributing/Non
10LT508	Mary E. Forney Hall	1924	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Whitehouse & Price	Contributing
10LT445	Life Sciences South Building	1925	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Rudolph Weaver	Contributing
10LT558	Energy Plant (Steam Plant; Heating Plant; Power Plant)	1927	Building	Early 20th-Century Industrial Vernacular	R.L. Nelson	Contributing
10LT509	Gertrude L. Hays Hall	1927	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	David C. Lange	Contributing
10LT98	Memorial Gymnasium	1929	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	David C. Lange	Contributing
10LT2226	Memorial Steps	1933	Structure	n/a	n/a	Contributing
10LT518	Native American/Migrant Education Center	1935	Building	Minimal Traditional (Modern Movement)	University of Idaho Department of Buildings & Grounds	Contributing
10LT520	Carol Ryrie Brink Hall	1937	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Whitehouse & Price; Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT473	Student Health Center	1937	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Whitehouse & Price; Wayland & Cline	Contributing
10LT519	Archie Phinney Hall	1938	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT557	Vehicle Research Laboratory	ca. 1941	Building	Mid 20th-Century Industrial Vernacular	Unknown	Contributing
10LT521	Food Science Building	1942	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Tourtellotte & Hummel	Contributing
10LT2304	Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building and Laboratory	1942	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT2228	Virtual Technology & Design Building	1942	Building	Colonial Revival	Theodore Prichard & R.W. Lind	Contributing

Inventory of Resources 1919-1945.

In contrast to the eclecticism of the previous two decades, nearly all the district's extant buildings constructed during the 1920s reflect a deliberate and unifying architectural theme and a declaration to the nation that U of I was a legitimate institution of higher learning. As noted earlier in this section, the architectural language selected for this statement was Collegiate Gothic, a manifestation of the Gothic Revival movement that proliferated throughout America's college campuses between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries. The style had initially been associated primarily with America's older, wealthier institutions on the East Coast, such as the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, and Princeton. However, by the early 20th century, architectural historian William Morgan claimed it had become the "expression of choice for aspirational institutions" across the nation, regardless of size, age, or wealth.⁴⁰⁸ Notably, Morgan used U of I's Administration Building (1909) in his comprehensive 2023 study of the Collegiate Gothic style to illustrate his assertion, calling the bold Tudor-inspired edifice a "beacon of enlightenment on the frontier." Collegiate Gothic architecture also held particular significance for the nation's land-grant institutions, with their emphasis on inclusivity and vocational-oriented curricula. The style represented an evolution from the preeminence of Neoclassical architecture at American universities earlier in the 19th century and a symbolic shift away from the paradigm of exclusively classical educational programs that

⁴⁰⁸ Morgan, *Academia*, 7.

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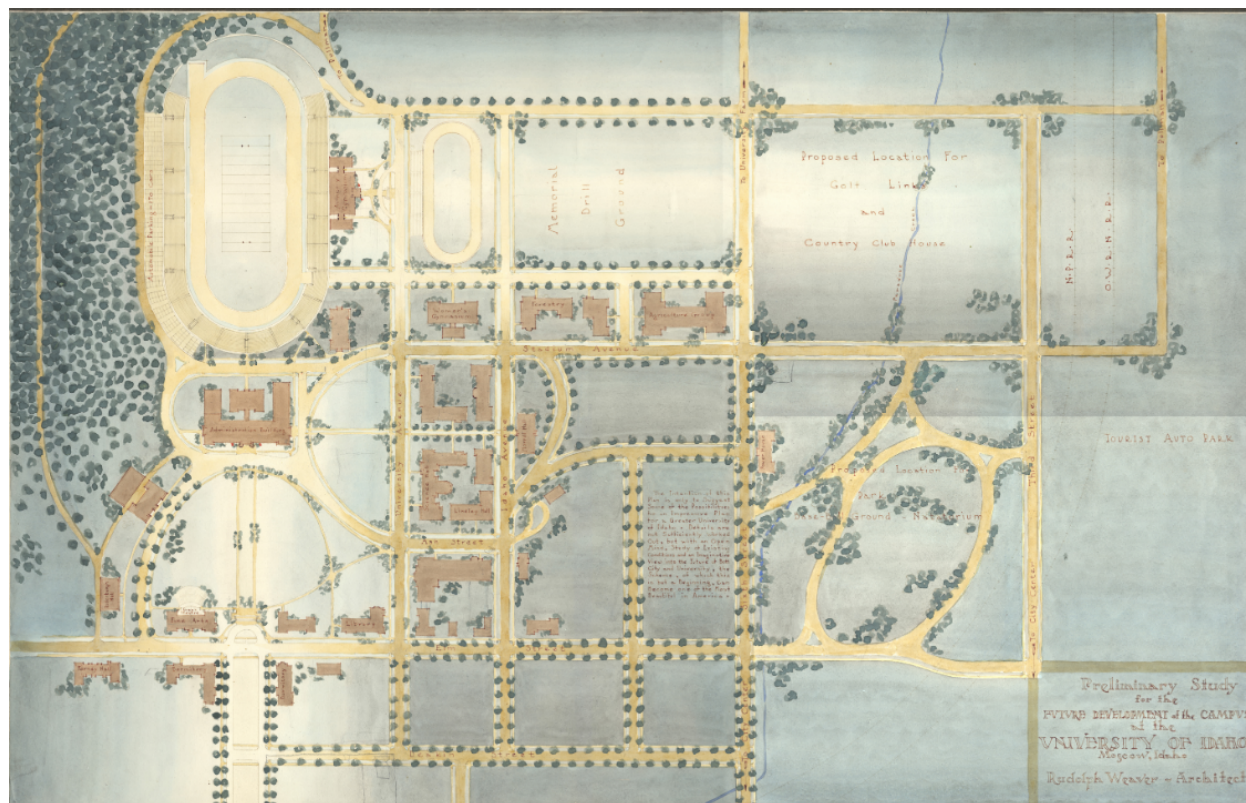
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such institutions maintained. Accordingly, Collegiate Gothic was well-suited for the maturation of rural Idaho's land-grant institution.

The Administration Building (1909) served as the anchor for the campus's Collegiate Gothic development after World War I. Indeed, the building occupies a liminal space at U of I as a pre-war construction associated primarily with a post-war building campaign. In a sense, the building bridges—temporally and architecturally—the district's early period of development and the Interwar era. Collegiate Gothic designs represent the overwhelming majority of extant buildings within the district that were constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. Mary E. Forney Hall (1924) and the Life Sciences South Building (1925) were the first to advance the architectural trend. Located at the Administration Lawn's periphery, these constructions, along with the Administration Building, began forming the campus's historic academic core. Planners followed with Hays Hall (1927) and Memorial Gym (1929) to close the decade on a thoroughly Gothic note. The period's final three Collegiate Gothic offerings, Brink Hall (1937), the Student Health Center (1937), and Archie Phinney Hall (1938), went up in quick succession, solidifying the campus's Collegiate Gothic character. War mobilization essentially halted the construction of any elaborately ornamented buildings on campus during the 1940s. However, the style resurfaced at the dawn of the next decade in the Lionel Hampton Music Building (1951) and Niccolls Home Economics Building (1951). These constructions brought the Collegiate Gothic era at U of I to a close. As of 2025, architects, historians, and enthusiasts alike continue to praise the university's collection of Collegiate Gothic buildings as the most exceptional exhibition of the style in Idaho.



Rudolph Weaver, "ca. 1925 Future Development Map," University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

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An enrollment boom during the mid-1930s was the impetus for continued campus expansion. Student registrations at U of I increased by 58 percent between 1934 and 1938, in remarkable opposition to the forces of the Great Depression.⁴⁰⁹ However, state funding for building projects was essentially nonexistent during the period. A decade-and-a-half of declining incomes in the state, combined with severe crop losses from a 1934 drought, decimated state tax revenues.⁴¹⁰ Nevertheless, Idaho constructed seventy-eight educational buildings and over 100 public buildings in the 1930s, largely with federal funds provided by New Deal initiatives.⁴¹¹ U of I's development was outstanding within these figures. By augmenting federal funds with the school's pioneering bond program, administrators paid for what Gibbs called "one of the most remarkable building programs by any state institution during the Depression."⁴¹² During this period, the university undertook fifteen major building projects, at one point having over \$660,000 in ongoing construction. A schedule of campus construction compiled by the school's Business Office in 1953 shows that not a single project completed during the 1930s was funded by state appropriations.⁴¹³ As such, the district's buildings from this era stand today as testaments to Idaho's resilience and its state university's resourcefulness during a period of nationwide economic crisis.

Concurrent with the development of Collegiate Gothic at the university, Modernism made its first appearance on campus. The Interwar era introduced Modern architecture to Idaho; economic depression made embracing it unavoidable. Historian Jennifer Eastman Attebery argued that two trends guided architecture in Idaho between 1920 and 1945 that would initially seem contradictory: standardization and a continuation of romanticism.⁴¹⁴ Indeed, U of I's Collegiate Gothic movement evinces both. Standardization encouraged architectural homogeneity, and it is undeniable that Gothic styling fits the romantic mold; however, the intricate ornamentation integral to the style rendered construction relatively inefficient from a cost-utility standpoint. Consequently, Depression and wartime funding constraints forced growing institutions like U of I to embrace the cost-effective, functional utility offered by standardized and aesthetically plain Modern designs. This trend materialized on campuses nationwide. Though many of the district's low-cost Modern constructions from the era do not survive, the Native American/Migrant Education Center (1935) and Vehicle Research Lab (1941) endure as prime examples of this historical pattern of building.

In 1942, the university completed its first constructions in the style that would replace Collegiate Gothic as the dominant architectural mode on campus during the succeeding era. The International Style was a product of the Modern Movement that began garnering acceptance in the United States in the 1930s; however, the style remained rare on college campuses and was not without controversy in its collegiate applications.⁴¹⁵ Furious debate surrounded the supplanting of traditional architecture with modernity at

⁴⁰⁹ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 401.

⁴¹⁰ Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 203.

⁴¹¹ Arrington, "Idaho and the Great Depression," 132, 129; Significant federal funding came to Idaho through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) during the 1930s. Arrington noted that Idaho ranked eighth among the nation's forty-eight states in per-capita New Deal expenditures.

⁴¹² Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 243; See Section 7, "Criterion A Significance: Education" for additional information pertaining to the University of Idaho bond program.

⁴¹³ University of Idaho Business Office, "Schedule of Major Buildings on Campus," November 6, 1953, MG49, Rafe Gibbs *Beacon for Mountain and Plain* Records.

⁴¹⁴ Jennifer Eastman Attebery, *Building Idaho: An Architectural History* (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1991), 119.

⁴¹⁵ Turner, *Campus*, 251.

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America's universities. The modernists regarded the new architecture as a progressive and innovative mode for distinguishing America's institutions on the world stage. Contrastingly, traditionalists criticized its use at universities as architectural heresy, claiming it would be the demise of the collegiate aesthetic. Architectural historian and preservationist Walter Creece called this schism the "Collegiate Quandary."⁴¹⁶ However, the widespread publicization of Mies van der Rohe's designs for the Illinois Institute of Technology in the early 1940s generated enthusiasm for the International Style on campuses nationwide. When U of I employed elements of the style for the initial wing of its Gauss-Johnson Engineering Lab (1942), the school signaled Idaho's position within the polarized yet evolving discourse. At the same time, the Food Science Building (1942), built the same year, evinces a lack of absolute commitment on behalf of planners to fully embrace the Modern Movement at this juncture. The building is a genuinely liminal structure on campus—a physical portmanteau of Collegiate Gothic and International Style and the embodiment of the historic transition between these architectural styles at U of I. As the next subsection will show, Modernism would go on to supplant traditional architecture as the preferred mode for college campus development in Idaho in the following decades. The International Style specifically proliferated at U of I and ultimately came to define the campus's architectural character following World War II.

U of I's Postwar Expansion and Development (1946-1976)

Beginning in the late 1940s and continuing throughout its period of significance, U of I embarked on what Petersen claimed was "the most dramatic period of construction in the school's history."⁴¹⁷ During this ambitious era, the school constructed numerous new buildings and renovated many existing ones. However, the most significant change on campus involved not the volume of resources but their character. The campus underwent a remarkable architectural evolution during this period, inspired by the nationwide trend of college campuses shifting toward Modern styles. As noted above, planners of the previous era typically sought a homogeneous architectural character on campuses.⁴¹⁸ However, after World War II, this approach gave way to one that emphasized progress and technological efficiency over unified design. University campus planners sloughed off all qualms that would otherwise prevent placing an International-style construction adjacent to a Tudor-Gothic building or imposing a Brutalist edifice near a Renaissance Revival quadrangle. Turner perfectly summarized this transition's dynamics in his 1984 study, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*:

In a sense, the new attitude of freedom in campus planning, with each building standing on its own, was a return to the old American pattern—from the days before Beaux-Arts master planning—of separate buildings in large open spaces. But to the extent that the buildings on the traditional American campus were markedly different from one another in shape or style, it was normally because they dated from different eras. Given a chance, earlier colleges usually chose architectural unity over disparity. Only in the 1950s and 1960s did architectural variety on the American campus become fully acceptable, even desirable phenomenon. This change not only reflected the importance that modern architecture attached to originality, . . . but it also expressed . . . the diversity of the post-war university.⁴¹⁹

⁴¹⁶ Walter L. Creece, "Architecture and Learning: A Collegiate Quandary." *Magazine of Art*, April 1950, 136-41, quoted in Turner, *Campus*, 251.

⁴¹⁷ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 58.

⁴¹⁸ Turner, *Campus*, 260.

⁴¹⁹ Turner, *Campus*, 264.

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Understanding this evolution's significance requires both national and state context. The pattern of historical campus development during the post-World War II era, reflected at the Moscow campus, began with an unprecedented national enrollment boom and uncertainty among institutions concerning how to accommodate it. Administrators at U of I warned prospective teachers in 1946 of a "confused postwar recovery period" and a potential educational crisis as those returning from military service enrolled in masses.⁴²⁰ Americans taking advantage of the G.I. Bill ignited this "education explosion" in the late 1940s, which would continue detonating as baby boomers reached college age in the 1960s.⁴²¹ For perspective, total student enrollment in American higher education was under 1.5 million in 1940.⁴²² Figures for subsequent decades illustrate the dramatic rise: 2.7 million in 1950, 3.6 million in 1960, and by 1970, the nation reached a total enrollment of 7.9 million, having more than doubled in that decade alone. Growth at U of I during the era evinces that the phenomenon was indeed active in Idaho. By 1946, veterans already represented two of every three of the school's 3,500 students.⁴²³ Enrollment at the institution roughly doubled between 1950 and 1970.⁴²⁴ This growth is particularly notable, considering the state's population only grew by 21 percent during those decades.⁴²⁵

⁴²⁰ "Here is Your University," University of Idaho Faculty, Teaching Research Service, recruiting pamphlet, MG49, Rafe Gibbs *Beacon for Mountain and Plain* Records.

⁴²¹ Turner, *Campus*, 249.

⁴²² Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 261.

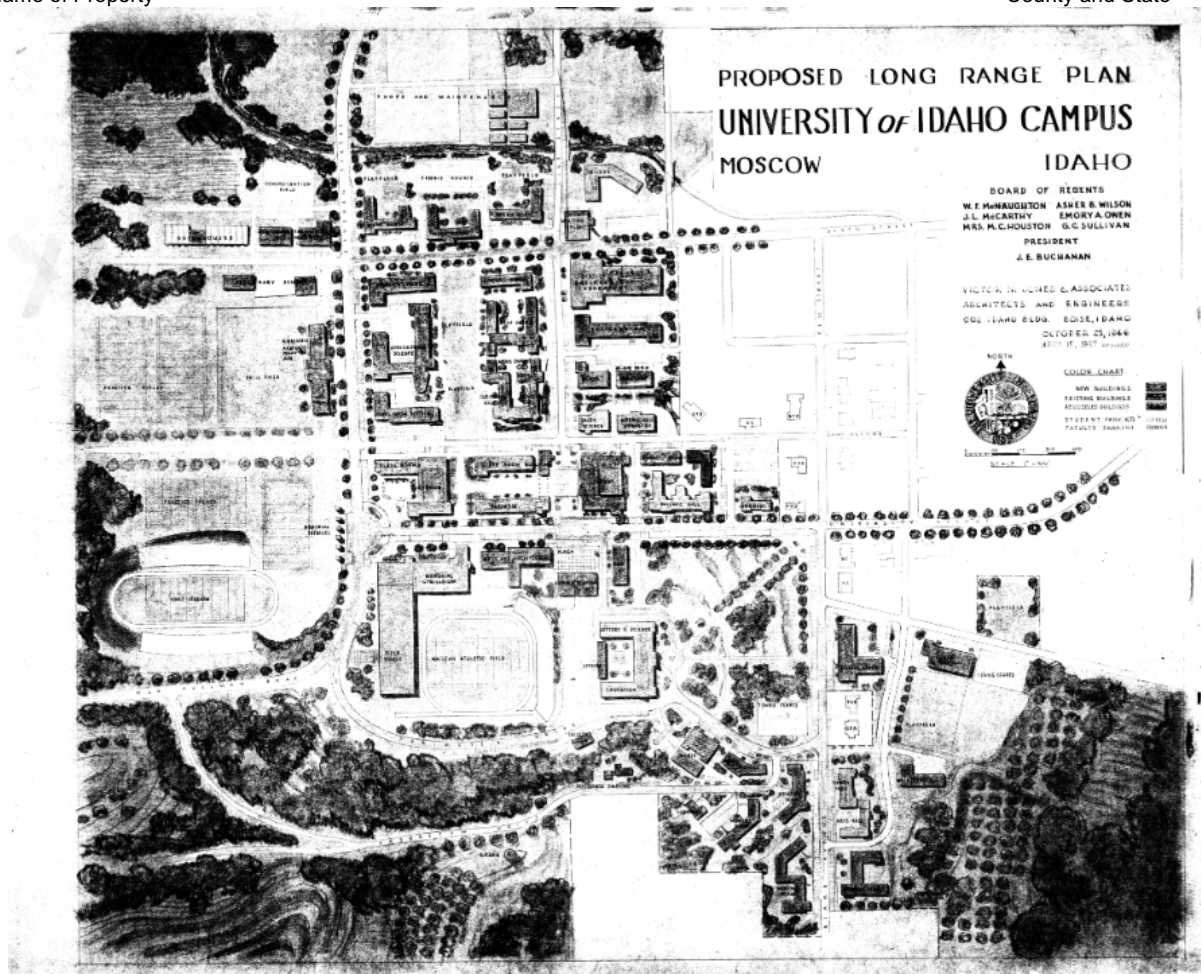
⁴²³ "Here is Your University," University of Idaho Faculty.

⁴²⁴ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 401; "Enrollment Record Set at University," *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, October 4, 1969, <https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=8KdfAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=YDIMAAAAIIBAJ&pg=6189,734464>.

⁴²⁵ "Population Growth in Idaho, 1870-1980," *Idaho Blue Book* (1893-86), 267, in Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 228.

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Victor Jones, "1947 Long Range Plan," University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

The significance of this surfeit of enrollment is that it propelled remarkable expansion and development at university campuses nationwide. "The swelling of postwar enrollments signaled the need for massive construction of laboratories, classroom buildings and dormitories," as Thelin argued.⁴²⁶ Crucially, veteran enrollments also forced college administrators to transform campuses to accommodate the postwar variety of scholars—students older than traditional college-age, married, or disabled, for example. These considerations essentially rendered the prewar campus planning model obsolete. Consequently, more progressive planners pursued new approaches to campus development that focused on growth and change rather than on traditional design.⁴²⁷ This revolution demanded a transformative architectural mode fit for the postwar American ethos. By 1962, nearly all the nation's 2000 higher education institutions were expanding, and hundreds of new campuses were planned or under construction.⁴²⁸ The vast majority of them embraced efficient Modern building styles to maximize space and signal progress.

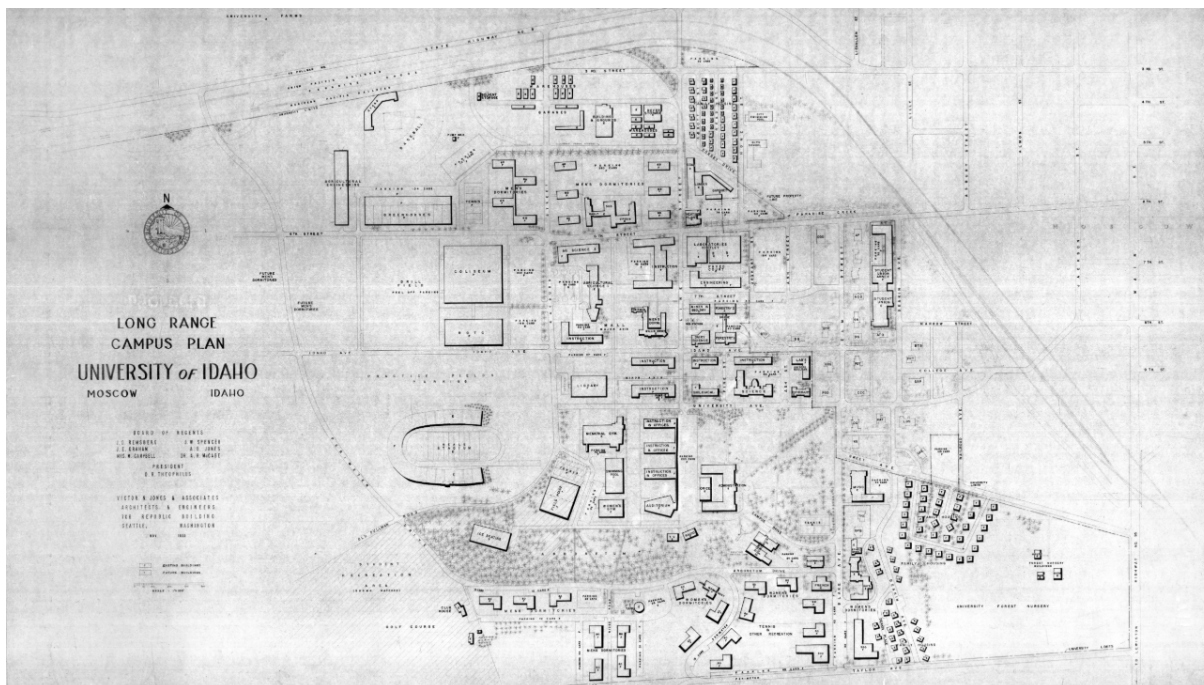
⁴²⁶ Thelin, *A History of American Higher Education*, 265-6.

⁴²⁷ Turner, *Campus*, 249.

⁴²⁸ Turner, *Campus*, 249.

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Victor Jones, "1955 Long Range Plan," University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

Development at U of I during the era demonstrates this historical pattern of expansion transpiring in Idaho. Total state appropriations for Idaho's public schools tripled between 1962 and 1970, and allocations for buildings for vocational education eclipsed spending in all previous years of the state's history.⁴²⁹ Consequently, Idaho's entire public college system expanded in the 1960s. At U of I, administrators continued the bond program of building, which had been successful during the previous era, to augment the campus's academic core, significantly expand its Engineering Block, and develop a new dormitory block. This expansion is reflected in the district's twenty-eight extant resources, constructed between 1946 and 1976, of which twenty-two are contributing.

⁴²⁹ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 326, 339.

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Inventory of Resources 1946-1976

Smithsonian No.	Resource Name	Original Construction	Type	Style	Architect/Builder	Contributing/Non
10LT516	Janssen Engineering Classroom Building	1950	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT2277	Academic Mall	1951	Site	n/a	n/a	Non-contributing
10LT2290	E.J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building	1951	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Victor Jones; Bellamy, Bratvold & Carpenter	Contributing
10LT392	Lionel Hampton Music Building	1951	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT506	Nicolls Home Economics Building	1951	Building	Collegiate Gothic (Gothic Revival)	Victor N. Jones & Associates	Contributing
10LT2227	I Tank	1952	Structure	Water Tank, Multi-Column, Elevated	n/a	Contributing
10LT2275	Blake House	1953	Building	No Style	Hugh Richardson	Contributing
10LT2288	PREEC Greenhouses	1956	Building	No Style	Culler, Gale & Martell; Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie & Davis	Contributing
10LT530	Radio-TV Center	1956	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Culler, Gale & Martell; Wayland, Cline & Smull	Contributing
10LT531	University of Idaho Library	1957	Building	Postmodern	Ernest Price of Whitehouse, Price, DeNeff, & Deebie; Ellis-Feeny	Non-contributing
10LT487	McConnell Hall	1957	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Dropping, Kelley & Finch	Non-contributing
10LT486	Shoup Hall	1958	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Dropping, Kelley & Finch	Contributing
10LT417	Targhee Hall	1958	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Hicks & James, Culler, Gale, Martell & Norrie	Contributing
10LT2273	Mines Building (New)	1961	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Hicks & James, Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie & Davis	Contributing
10LT2262	Wallace Residence Center	1963	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Wayland, Cline, and Smull	Contributing
10LT2291	Malcolm M. Renfrew Hall	1964	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Dropping, Kelley & Finch	Contributing
10LT2286	Engineering Annex	1965	Building	No Style	Wayland, Cline & Smull	Contributing
10LT2292	Teaching & Learning Center	1965	Building	21st-Century Modern	Fulton Gale Jr. of Culler, Gale, Martell, Norrie, & Davis; Opsis Architecture	Non-contributing
10LT2305	Art & Architecture North	1966	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Chet Shawver of Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver	Contributing
10LT2276	Guy Wicks Fields	1967	Site	n/a	n/a	Non-contributing
10LT2303	J.E. Buchanan Engineering Building	1968	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Dropping & Kelley	Contributing
10LT1938	College of Education Building	1969	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Chet Shawver of Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver	Non-contributing
10LT2301	Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall (Theophilus Tower)	1969	Building	International Style (Modern Movement)	Dropping & Kelley	Contributing
10LT1471	Physical Education Building	1970	Building	Brutalist (Modern Movement)	Fulton Gale of Culler, Gale & Martell	Contributing
10LT2241	College of Natural Resources Building	1972	Building	Late Modern	Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver	Contributing
10LT2302	Hartung Theater	1973	Building	Brutalist (Modern Movement)	C. J. Bellamy & Co.	Contributing
10LT2240	Menard Law Building	1973	Building	Brutalist (Modern Movement)	Victor Hosford of Dropping, Kelley, Hosford & LaMarche	Contributing
10LT1482	PIFCU Kibbie Dome	1975	Building	Quonset Hut (Modern Movement)	Glen Cline of Cline, Smull, Hammill, Art Troutner; Opsis Architecture	Contributing

Inventory of Resources 1946-1976.

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Closer examination of the period reveals a near-absolute transition to a Modern architectural language that Petersen argued, “changed the [architectural] complexion of campus.”⁴³⁰ Of the twenty-five extant district buildings constructed during this era, thirteen are clear articulations of the International Style, making it the district’s most represented architectural mode. Furthermore, Modern forms constitute over half of the district’s forty-five extant buildings built before 1977, with most having emerged post-World War II. Additionally, significant additions constructed at the campus Energy Plant (1927) and Student Health Center (1937) during the period notably eschewed the buildings’ original architectural character in favor of mid-century Modern designs. Accordingly, these buildings stand as internal microcosms of the historic architectural evolution embodied by the district *tout ensemble*.

U of I’s unqualified embrace of Modernism was a manifestation of contemporaneous trends pervading America’s college campuses. Indeed, the architectural transition at universities across the nation mirrored that observed on the streets of most American cities. Turner asserted that traditionalist architects resisted the Modern Movement on most American campuses during the 1930s, as the U of I campus demonstrates. But “by 1960, it was clear that the battle between the architectural traditionalist and modernists . . . had been won firmly by the moderns. The few ‘Gothic’ or ‘classical’ buildings still being constructed were so unauthentic . . . that they only advertised the demise of the traditions they aped.”⁴³¹ The sunset of U of I’s Collegiate Gothic period of building in 1951 and subsequent dawning of its International Style era indeed supports this claim for Modern ascendancy.

The architectural metamorphosis observed at the U of I campus was also part of a broader pattern of architectural development in the state. Like all states, Idaho was experiencing Urban Renewal propelled by the modernist ethos that *progress* must equal *new*. The conviction produced a development paradigm that emphasized demolition and new construction. Under these conditions, Attebery claimed no period more substantially impacted Idaho’s landscape than the postwar period and its all-encompassing Modernism.⁴³² Modern architecture’s aesthetic purity, utilitarian efficiency, and absence of regional specificity signaled progressive change away from traditional styles, which was an enticing prospect to residents of rapidly developing Idaho, as Attebery articulated:

As Idahoans embraced the Modernist movement, . . . they often came to see the ornamented buildings of the earlier periods as ugly. As they accepted the virtues of concrete and steel, they came to believe that brick and even stone were insubstantial. Certain types of buildings seemed outmoded as society redirected itself to the automobile, the suburb, and the shopping mall and as a growing population expected more government services. . . . Buildings that had [stood] for decades were demolished and replaced with modern construction.⁴³³

Attebery described the two predominant varieties of Modern architecture that proliferated in Idaho after World War II as “organic” and “international.”⁴³⁴ The former, most often associated with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized site specificity, consonance with nature, and use of regional materials. However, the International Style lent itself particularly well to civic, public, and educational applications

⁴³⁰ Petersen, *This Crested Hill*, 59.

⁴³¹ Turner, *Campus*, 251, 294.

⁴³² Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 137.

⁴³³ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 142.

⁴³⁴ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 137-9.

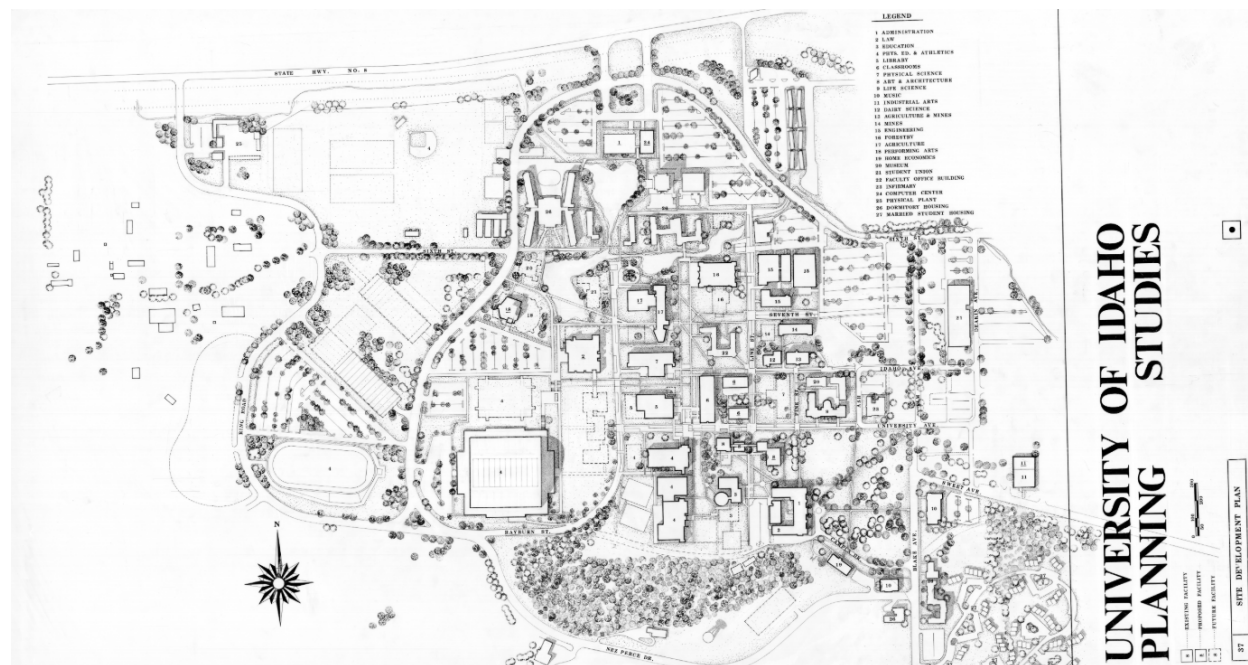
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where geometric efficiency and functional utility were prioritized. Notable examples of the International Style in Idaho's capital city include the Idaho Statesman Building (1951), the Idaho Transportation Department Headquarters (1961), and the Boise-Cascade Building (1971). Specimens at U of I, including the Art & Architecture North Building (1966) and J.E. Buchanan Engineering Laboratory (1968), sit prominently within the coterie of Idaho's most exceptional examples of International Style. As such, they contribute to the district's status as a preeminent hub of Idaho Modernism.



"1971 Planning Study for the University of Idaho," University of Idaho, Campus Planning History, <https://www.uidaho.edu/dfa/budget-and-planning/aes/campus-development-plan/history>.

The university constructed its last International Style building in 1969. Adding to the perspicuous modernity on campus by the early 1970s were the Late-Modern College of Natural Resources Building (1972) and two Brutalist-inspired constructions: the Physical Education Building (1970) and Menard Law Building (1973). However, it is fitting that the district's most iconic contribution to Idaho's Modern architectural heritage would be the final construction of its period of significance. The Kibbie Dome (1975) brought the university and Idaho national recognition for architectural innovation and stands today as a testament to Idaho's progress and development during the 20th century. A decade-long gap in building followed the Kibbie Dome's construction. After which, the campus began a new transformation in anticipation of the new millennium. Contemporary and Postmodern styles dominated development for the remainder of the century, ultimately giving way to a resurgence of Modernism in evolved, 21st-century forms. The district contains twenty resources constructed after the period of significance.

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Smithsonian No.	Resource Name	Original Construction	Type	Style	Architect/Builder	Contributing/Non
10LT2299	Gibb Hall	1985	Building	Postmodern	Team 7 Consortium	Non-contributing
10LT2289	Agricultural Education Building	1988	Building	No Style	Unknown	Non-contributing
10LT2287	Environmental Health & Safety Building	1991	Building	No Style	Lawrence Chinn Jr.	Non-contributing
10LT2253	Engineering & Physics Building	1995	Building	Postmodern	NBBJ	Non-contributing
10LT2294	James A. McClure Hall	1995	Building	Contemporary	Zabala Giltzow Albanese (ZGA)	Non-contributing
10LT2293	Idaho Student Union Building (Idaho Commons)	1999	Building	21st-Century Modern	Yost Grube Architects; Design West Architects	Non-contributing
10LT515	Agricultural Biotechnology Building	2001	Building	21st-Century Modern	Ellis-Feeny Architects; SRG Architects	Non-contributing
10LT2295	J.A. Albertson Building	2002	Building	Postmodern	Grube Hall Architecture; Gordon Walker of Design West Architects	Non-contributing
10LT2282	Living Learning Community Building #4	2003	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2281	Living Learning Community Building #5	2003	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2280	Living Learning Community Building #6	2003	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2279	Living Learning Community Building #7	2003	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2278	Living Learning Community Building #8	2003	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2285	Living Learning Community Building #1	2004	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2284	Living Learning Community Building #2	2004	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2283	Living Learning Community Building #3	2004	Building	New Traditional	Design West Architects; Hoffman Construction Co.	Non-contributing
10LT2263	Integrated Research & Innovation Center	2016	Building	21st-Century Modern	NBBJ	Non-contributing
10LT1019	Executive Residence	2019	Building	21st-Century Modern	Robert Zimmer	Non-contributing
10LT2272	Idaho Central Credit Union Arena	2021	Building	21st-Century Modern	Opsis Architecture; Hastings & Chivetta Architects; StructureCraft	Non-contributing
10LT2274	Vandal Healing Garden & Memorial	2024	Site	n/a	College of Art & Architecture	Non-contributing

Inventory of Resources 1976-2026.

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Notable Architects

The arguments developed under the NPS Criteria for Evaluation do not base significance on the U of I's association with specific architects. Brief biographies of individual firms and architects below are provided solely as additional context.

The University of Idaho Historic District boasts a collection of prominent works by architects who are significant to the history of architecture in Idaho, the Pacific Northwest, and the nation. Additionally, the university had a profound and reciprocal impact on the development of architecture as a profession in the state. Idaho professionalized architecture in 1917 when the State Legislature established licensure for architecture and a State Board of Examiners of Architects.⁴³⁵ Ivan C. Crawford from U of I represented Northern Idaho on the board in the 1920s and 1930s. He was succeeded in the 1940s by Theodore J. Prichard, who became head of the university's Department of Art and Architecture in 1929. Architecture license fees funded the state's first architectural degree program at U of I, established in 1923-1924, which would ultimately produce some of the state's most distinguished professional architects. Prior to this program, all formally trained architects in Idaho had been educated in the eastern United States or abroad.⁴³⁶ Accordingly, the district's early and Interwar eras reflect the influence of imported talent. However, architecture from the latter part of the district's period of significance demonstrates the completion of a cycle of architectural training and building at U of I in which Idaho-educated professionals returned to contribute to the university's architectural evolution. Significant architects are discussed here chronologically based on their initial influence within the district, with emphasis on individual architects and their associated firms that are significant in Idaho and that contributed to campus development during the period of significance.

Tourtellotte & Hummel

J.E. Tourtellotte (1894-1901); J.E. Tourtellotte & Co. (1901-1910); Tourtellotte & Hummel (1910-1942), Hummel, Hummel & Jones (1945-1962); Hummel, Hummel, Jones & Shawver (1962-1977)

- UI District Contributions: Art & Architecture South (1904), Administration Building (1909), Food Science Building (1942), Art & Architecture North (1966), College of Education Building (1969), College of Natural Resources Building (1972)

Tourtellotte & Hummel, in this context, represents the individual architects associated with the architectural firms established by John E. Tourtellotte, Charles F. Hummel, and their successors that operated in Idaho during the district's period of significance. John Everett Tourtellotte (1869-1939) was born in East Thompson, Connecticut. He arrived in Idaho in 1890 and formed J.E. Tourtellotte & Co. in 1900. In 1910, the self-educated architect partnered with German-born Charles Frederick Hummel (1857-1939), a university-trained architect and former employee of Tourtellotte & Co.⁴³⁷ Their union would

⁴³⁵ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 84.

⁴³⁶ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 85.

⁴³⁷ Sascha Hendel, "John E. Tourtellotte," archINFORM, accessed February 11, 2025, <https://www.archinform.net/arch/88091.htm>.

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ultimately produce what has been called the “single most important [firm] in Idaho architecture.”⁴³⁸ A comprehensive discussion of this prolific firm’s works in Idaho is impossible within limited space.⁴³⁹ However, some notable examples outside the U of I campus include the Idaho State Capitol Building (1905-1912), St. John’s Cathedral (1906-1921), the Egyptian Theater (1927), Hotel Boise (1929), and the Ada County Courthouse (1938). These and other prominent fixtures of the early 20th-century Boise skyline earned the company a reputation as the state’s leading architectural firm.

The firm underwent numerous reorganizations throughout the 20th century; however, its influence within Idaho remained strong. Notable successors include Charles Hummel’s sons, Frederick and Frank, and U of I alum Chester “Chet” Shawver, who joined the firm in 1950 and became a partner in 1962.⁴⁴⁰ Shawver returned to U of I as the primary architect for its Art & Architecture North Building (1966), which many architecture professionals consider Idaho’s best articulation of the International Style. Shawver is associated with numerous other construction companies throughout the state during his career, including major developments at Boise State University, after becoming the campus architect there in 1979. Tourtellotte & Hummel and its successive incarnations are inextricable from Idaho’s architectural history statewide. Their body of work, even when observed in isolation, thoroughly demonstrates the evolution from the eclectic revivalism that dominated the late 19th century through the postwar Modernism that reshaped the state’s architectural landscape. The firm continues operations in the 21st century under the name Hummel Architects.

Henry N. Black

- UI District Contributions: Morrill Hall (1906)

Henry Nelson Black (1854-1922) graduated from the Boston School of Technology in 1872. He worked as a designer throughout New England until 1890, when he moved west to Fairhaven, Washington. He relocated to Montana five years later and established a reputation as a capable architect, primarily through his work on public buildings.⁴⁴¹ After spending a brief time in Spokane, Washington, Black moved to Moscow, Idaho, where he entered Idaho history by accepting a commission to design the city’s First Methodist Church (1904). The building would later be celebrated as one of the state’s “landmark” specimens of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.⁴⁴² Black’s use of this architectural style was undoubtedly influenced by his time in Boston, where he would have observed prominent examples of Richardson’s work. He continued his work in Moscow with U of I’s Morrill Hall in 1906. The following year, he designed another massive sandstone edifice in the Richardsonian style: the First Methodist Church (1907) in neighboring Lewiston, Idaho, which was listed in the National Register of Historic

⁴³⁸ Patricia Wright, “Tourtellotte and Hummell Architecture, Thematic Resources,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 22, 1982, https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Tourtellotte_and_Hummell_Architecture_in_Idaho_Thematic_Resource_64000170.pdf, 2.

⁴³⁹ NPS’s 1982 Thematic Resources list for the firm includes 139 sites within Idaho (Wright, 1982).

⁴⁴⁰ “Chester Lee ‘Chet’ Shawver-Obituary,” *Idaho Statesman*, August 25, 1999.

⁴⁴¹ “Black, Henry Nelson,” Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada.

⁴⁴² Patricia Wright, “Lewiston Methodist Church,” United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, July 2, 1979, https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Lewiston_Methodist_Church_79000802.pdf.

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Places in 1979. Black died in 1922, leaving an enduring imprint on Idaho's architectural landscape and history manifest in the robust permanence of his building designs.

John C. Olmsted

- UI District Contributions: Administration Lawn (1908)

John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920) of the Olmsted Brothers contributed a single resource to the district, which represents the entirety of the firm's work in Idaho. However, his contribution commands attention due to the breadth of influence Olmsted, his father, and his firm had on landscape architecture throughout the United States. Olmsted was born in Geneva, Switzerland, as the nephew of famed landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. (1822-1903). Olmsted Sr. rose to prominence as the architect-in-chief for Manhattan's Central Park from 1859 to 1861. He adopted the younger Olmsted upon the death of his brother, John Charles' father, in 1859. As such, the senior Olmsted was both stepfather and uncle to John Charles.⁴⁴³

John Charles apprenticed with his adoptive father after graduating from Yale's Sheffield Scientific School. In 1898, he formed the Olmsted Brothers firm with Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., his stepbrother and cousin. John Charles served as the firm's senior partner until his death in 1920. His planning distinctions include work at the Chicago World's Fair (1893), the Lewis and Clark Exposition (1906) in Portland, Oregon, and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1909), which contributed to the development of the University of Washington's campus in Seattle, Washington. Through an innovative melding of "picturesque aesthetic with pragmatic planning," John C. Olmsted garnered national respect within the landscape architecture and planning professions of the early 20th century.⁴⁴⁴

Preusse & Zittel

- UI District Contributions: Administration Building- north wing (1913)

The firm representing the union of German-born architects Herman Preusse (1847-1926) and Jules A. Zittel (1869-1939) was known primarily for its works in Washington state, including "many of Spokane's best buildings."⁴⁴⁵ Preusse received his architecture education in Germany; however, Zittel emigrated to America in 1882 to study in Chicago.⁴⁴⁶ From Spokane, the firm produced some significant designs in neighboring Idaho during the early 20th century. Notable examples include the Shoshone County Courthouse (1905) in Wallace and St. Thomas Church (1912) in Coeur d'Alene.⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴³ Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Karson, eds., *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw Hill, 2000), 282.

⁴⁴⁴ Birnbaum and Karson, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, 284.

⁴⁴⁵ "Herman Preusse, Architect, Dies," *The Spokesman-Review*, December 11, 1926, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-spokesman-review-herman-preusse-arc/87755587/>.

⁴⁴⁶ "Julius A. Zittel," Spokane Historic Preservation Office, accessed February 11, 2025, <https://www.historicspokane.org/projects/spokane-architects/julius-a-zittel>.

⁴⁴⁷ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 91.

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Whitehouse & Price

- UI District Contributions: Mary E. Forney Hall (1924), Carol Rylie Brink Hall (1937), Student Health Center (1937), University of Idaho Library (1957)

Harold C. Whitehouse (1884-1974) and Ernest V. Price (1885-1975) formed their eponymous architectural firm in Spokane, Washington, in 1914. Whitehouse was born in Somerville, Massachusetts. He relocated to Spokane, Washington, in 1907. Between 1911 and 1913, Whitehouse completed his education at Cornell University and returned to Spokane, where he spent the remainder of his life. Likewise, New York-born Price received his architecture degree from Cornell University and moved to Spokane in 1911, seeking commissions. Despite being based in Washington, the Whitehouse & Price firm's influence extended throughout Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. The firm was involved in the design of numerous schoolhouses throughout Latah County, Idaho, during the 1920s through 1940s, and left a legacy in Moscow, Idaho, that includes the First National Bank (1928) and Latah County Courthouse (1928).⁴⁴⁸ However, the firm's designs at U of I represent the most significant grouping of their works in Idaho.

Rudolph Weaver

- UI District Contributions: Life Sciences South Building (1925)

Although his influence was primarily outside of Idaho, Rudolph Weaver (1880-1944) deserves mention for his contribution to the proliferation of Collegiate Gothic architecture at American institutions of higher education during the early 20th century. The Life Sciences South Building (1925) represents that aspect of Weaver's legacy at U of I and connects the institution to a national pattern of architectural history. Weaver was born in Pennsylvania and educated in architecture at the Drexel Institute at Columbia University. He established an architectural specialty in educational buildings, which he designed for Washington State University, the University of Florida, Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Florida State College for Women, in addition to his contribution to the U of I campus.⁴⁴⁹ Additionally, he completed numerous Collegiate Gothic designs for buildings at the University of Florida. Weaver's work at that institution contributed to establishing a historic district there, which was listed on the NRHP in 1989 (NRHP #89000322). All of Weaver's designs for the University of Florida are within that district.

Hugh Richardson

- UI District Contributions: Administration Building-South Wing Extension (1937), Carol Rylie Brink Hall (1937), Archie Phinney Hall (1938), Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building & Laboratory (1942 & 1950), Janssen Engineering Classroom Building (1950), Lionel Hampton Music Building (1951), Blake House (1953)

⁴⁴⁸ Julie R. Monroe, "Whitehouse & Price: Inland Empire Architects," *Latah Legacy* 37, no. 1 (2009): 12.

⁴⁴⁹ Yvette Dudac, "The Collegiate Gothic Style Architecture & Work of Rudolph Weaver," John Canning & Co., September 13, 2021, <https://johncanningco.com/blog/collegiate-gothic-style-works-rudolph-weaver/>.

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Hugh Richardson (1898-1981) was the first significant architect to complete the cycle of education and building at U of I—being a former student who went on to design buildings for the campus. It is also significant that his contributions to the district are divided nearly equally between its two dominant architectural modes during its period of significance: Collegiate Gothic and International Style.⁴⁵⁰ Richardson was born in Spokane, Washington, and studied architecture at U of I from 1918 to 1920.⁴⁵¹ He briefly studied at the University of Washington before transferring to the University of Pennsylvania to complete his architecture degree. He worked as an architect in Philadelphia before moving to Seattle in 1929. Richardson returned to Idaho in 1934, where he assumed his brother, Curtis's, Lewiston office. Notably, Curtis Richardson designed the Administration Building's south wing, constructed ca. 1920. Richardson's practice remained in Lewiston until he retired in 1979. In addition to his works at U of I, Richardson is known for numerous designs throughout Northern Idaho. Some notable examples include the Lewis & Clark State College Gymnasium (1938) and the *Lewiston Morning Tribune* Building (1960), both in Lewiston.



Hugh Richardson, *Gem of the Mountains*, 1920. University of Idaho Library, Moscow, Idaho.

⁴⁵⁰ Carol Ryrie Brink Hall, Archie Phinney Hall, and Lionel Hampton Music Building represent three of the district's Collegiate Gothic buildings, while Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building & Laboratory (initially separate buildings that were later adjoined) and Janssen Engineering Classroom Building are members of the campus International Style group.

⁴⁵¹ "Lewiston Architect Hugh Richardson Dead at 82," *Lewiston Tribune*, February 13, 1981, <https://books.google.com/books?id=CXdfAAAAIBAJ&q=Richardson#v=snippet&q=Richardson&f=false>.

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Victor N. Jones

- UI District Contributions: E. J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building (1951), Niccolls Home Economics Building (1951)

Victor N. Jones (1900-1969) was born in Ontario, Canada. He obtained his Bachelor of Fine Arts from Washington State University in 1924 and completed his graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania.⁴⁵² He returned to the Pacific Northwest in 1928 and established his independent practice there in 1942. Jones' most notable work in Idaho exists at the U of I campus. Like Richardson, his contributions to the district reflect each of the campus's dominant architectural modes during its period of significance. Additionally, Jones is remembered for designing Shore Lodge (1948) in McCall.

Wayland & Cline

Wayland & Cline (1955-1961); Wayland, Cline & Smull (1961-1969); Cline Smull, Hammill & Associates (1969-1972)

- UI District Contributions: Student Health Center – addition (1960), Wallace Residence Center (1963), Engineering Annex (1965), Radio-TV Center – addition (1968), Kibbie Dome (1975)

Wayland & Cline, in this context, represents the individual architects associated with the architectural firms initiated by Charles V. Wayland and Glen E. Cline that operated in Idaho during the district's period of significance. Charles V. Wayland (1902-1977) was the son of prominent architect Charles W. Wayland, who had co-founded the influential Wayland & Fennel firm in 1902. The junior Wayland was among the first Idaho-born architects to practice in the state and represents the historic cycle of U of I architecture students-turned campus designers.⁴⁵³ He studied at the University of Washington and U of I before attaining his architecture license in 1931. In 1955, Wayland partnered with Glen E. Cline (1920-2008) to form Wayland & Cline. Cline was a Kansas State University Graduate and B-24 pilot during World War II.⁴⁵⁴ He was involved in more than six hundred building projects throughout his career and served as the principal architect for many significant Idaho constructions. These include the Kibbie Dome (1975) at U of I and the Boise State University Pavilion (1982). He also served as president of the American Institute of Architects-Idaho Chapter. Wayland and Cline both served terms on the Idaho Architecture Licensing Board during their careers.⁴⁵⁵ As of 2026, the firm remains in operation under the name CSHQA.

Dropping, Kelley, Hosford & Lamarche

- UI District Contributions: McConnell Hall (1957), Shoup Hall (1958), Malcolm M. Renfrew Hall (1964), J.E. Buchanan Engineering Building (1968), Donald R. Theophilus Residence Hall (1969), Menard Law Building (1973)

⁴⁵² "Jones, Victor N.J.," Docomomo Wewa, accessed February 11, 2025, <https://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architect/jones-victor-n-j/>.

⁴⁵³ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 94.

⁴⁵⁴ David Kennard, "Longtime CSHQA Architect Glen Cline Dies at 88," *Idaho Statesman*, August 16, 2008.

⁴⁵⁵ Attebery, *Building Idaho*, 94.

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Dropping, Kelley, Hosford & LaMarche were associated with numerous Modernist constructions throughout Idaho during the 20th century. Notable examples include Boise's Miesian-style West Junior High School (1953) and the Moscow Post Office and Courthouse (1968), one of the state's foremost examples of Brutalist architecture.⁴⁵⁶ However, some of the firm's most renowned works came from Boise-born associate Victor K. Hosford (1935-2002). Hosford is credited with the firm's striking design for the Idaho Supreme Court Building (1969). He is also known for his New Formalist design in Boise's James A. McClure Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (1968), listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2019 (NRHP #100004402). Work by the firm's architects represents a substantial segment of the University of Idaho Historic District's post-WWII Modern architecture.

Arthur L. Troutner

- UI District Contributions: Kibbie Dome (1975)

Arthur L. Troutner (1921-2001) is an Idaho-born, lifelong resident of the state and one of its most renowned innovators. Troutner graduated from U of I in 1949 and immediately began designing homes for Idaho's Ketchum and Boise regions. However, his primary distinction emanates from his pioneering work in wood technology. Professor of Architecture D. Nels Reese asserted Troutner was "arguably the most important single figure in the history of the development of wood technology for architecture," not just in Idaho but worldwide.⁴⁵⁷ Troutner accumulated more than fifty patents in building technology throughout his career. Among them was a unique building joist composed of wood and steel, which he dubbed Truss-dek. Troutner established Truss-dek Corporation in 1960, which developed into Truss-Joist International Corporation. This Boise-based enterprise grew into one of the nation's foremost wood floor and roof systems providers and is now a subsidiary of Weyerhaeuser.⁴⁵⁸ According to Reese, "[Troutner's] work has changed the way wood is thought of as a structural building material and the way the forest is thought of as a resource."⁴⁵⁹ This achievement did not go unnoticed. In 1980, *Forbes* highlighted the company for its revolutionization of the industry. Troutner is remembered for his numerous Modernist residential constructions throughout Idaho during his career, as well as the Boise Little Theater (1957), a unique city landmark known for its iconic dome. In 2008, the Art Troutner Houses Historic District (NRHP #08000868) in Idaho Falls was listed on the NRHP, followed in 2019 by the listing of Troutner's Phillips House (NRHP #100004672) in Boise.

⁴⁵⁶ Carrie Applegate, "West Junior High," Hummel Architects, September 2, 2021, <https://hummelarch.com/west-junior-high/>; Angie K. Davis, Hummel Architects: Building a Legacy (Boise: Idaho State Archives, 2024), Collection No. MS879).

⁴⁵⁷ D. Nels Reese, "The Architecture of Arthur Troutner: Idaho Genius," (paper presented at the fall meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians-Marion Dean Ross Chapter, Boise, Idaho, October 2-4, 1998).

⁴⁵⁸ "Arthur L. Troutner, 79, San Diego," Obituaries, *Lewiston Tribune*, April 17, 2021, <https://www.lmtribune.com/northwest/arthur-l-troutner-79-san-diego-6f9e7bc2>.

⁴⁵⁹ Reese, "The Architecture of Arthur Troutner."

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Conclusion

In his 1921 inaugural address, President Alfred H. Upham declared, “Here on this crested hill is the spot to which the entire state should look for intellectual leadership.”⁴⁶⁰ The ebullient exclamation would inspire the title of Keith C. Petersen’s illustrated history of the University of Idaho sixty-seven years later. Contemporarily, however, Upton’s statement expressed a sense of accomplishment regarding the school’s educational heritage and a prediction for its expanding influence throughout the state that would indeed be realized. Throughout its period of significance, U of I destroyed barriers to progress and instituted numerous educational innovations that distinguished it as a pioneering institute of higher education. By the nation’s Bicentennial, the institution had granted over 40,000 degrees.⁴⁶¹ Additionally, it represented the nation’s fastest-growing state.⁴⁶² The relation between these data is undeniable. Indeed, access to high-quality education and the economic prosperity it generates substantially contributed to Idaho’s development and maturation.

Within its period of significance, U of I built dozens of buildings, graduated tens of thousands of scholars, and impacted countless lives. However, these accomplishments in and of themselves do not make the institution unique. A university’s peculiar development, guided by visionary individuals, imbues its campus with individual character. Consequently, its constitution is a manifestation of its history. If one expands this reasoning to geographic scales, then the campus of Idaho’s most influential university is indeed an indispensable expression of the state’s history. The University of Idaho Historic District demonstrates the historic patterns of building and development that generated Idaho’s defining architectural themes. Additionally, it remains among the highest concentrations of significant architecture representative of those themes in the state. In a sense, the district is the embodiment of all that built Idaho—its institutions, its architecture, and its people.

The University of Idaho is significant under Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION and under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE on the state level. Based on the arguments presented, it is recommended that the University of Idaho Historic District in Moscow, Idaho, be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

⁴⁶⁰ Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain*, 152.

⁴⁶¹ *Idaho Almanac*, 1977 ed., 332.

⁴⁶² Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 224.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☒ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

University of Idaho Historic District
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 187.6

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 46.731840 | Longitude: -117.024610 |
| 2. Latitude: 46.731820 | Longitude: -117.022250 |
| 3. Latitude: 46.732020 | Longitude: -117.021830 |
| 4. Latitude: 46.731960 | Longitude: -117.019090 |
| 5. Latitude: 46.732080 | Longitude: -117.018810 |
| 6. Latitude: 46.732140 | Longitude: -117.017480 |
| 7. Latitude: 46.731830 | Longitude: -117.017210 |
| 8. Latitude: 46.731110 | Longitude: -117.017190 |
| 9. Latitude: 46.731150 | Longitude: -117.011410 |
| 10. Latitude: 46.730830 | Longitude: -117.010880 |
| 11. Latitude: 46.730640 | Longitude: -117.011030 |
| 12. Latitude: 46.729800 | Longitude: -117.009510 |
| 13. Latitude: 46.728720 | Longitude: -117.009560 |
| 14. Latitude: 46.728670 | Longitude: -117.010450 |
| 15. Latitude: 46.727850 | Longitude: -117.010480 |
| 16. Latitude: 46.727830 | Longitude: -117.008940 |

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17. Latitude: 46.726960	Longitude: -117.008940
18. Latitude: 46.726960	Longitude: -117.008320
19. Latitude: 46.726130	Longitude: -117.008360
20. Latitude: 46.725910	Longitude: -117.007060
21. Latitude: 46.725320	Longitude: -117.007070
22. Latitude: 46.724660	Longitude: -117.007810
23. Latitude: 46.724490	Longitude: -117.007820
24. Latitude: 46.724090	Longitude: -117.007590
25. Latitude: 46.723900	Longitude: -117.007580
26. Latitude: 46.723760	Longitude: -117.007740
27. Latitude: 46.722730	Longitude: -117.007730
28. Latitude: 46.722700	Longitude: -117.009280
29. Latitude: 46.723140	Longitude: -117.009290
30. Latitude: 46.723140	Longitude: -117.008360
31. Latitude: 46.724270	Longitude: -117.008420
32. Latitude: 46.724270	Longitude: -117.010310
33. Latitude: 46.723330	Longitude: -117.012060
34. Latitude: 46.723170	Longitude: -117.013080
35. Latitude: 46.723710	Longitude: -117.016280
36. Latitude: 46.724170	Longitude: -117.017140
37. Latitude: 46.725360	Longitude: -117.018110
38. Latitude: 46.725710	Longitude: -117.018660
39. Latitude: 46.726210	Longitude: -117.019140

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40. Latitude: 46.726290	Longitude: -117.019540
41. Latitude: 46.727730	Longitude: -117.019450
42. Latitude: 46.728030	Longitude: -117.018610
43. Latitude: 46.729760	Longitude: -117.018640
44. Latitude: 46.729830	Longitude: -117.021560
45. Latitude: 46.729260	Longitude: -117.021510
46. Latitude: 46.728720	Longitude: -117.022210
47. Latitude: 46.728710	Longitude: -117.024110
48. Latitude: 46.729240	Longitude: -117.024110
49. Latitude: 46.729140	Longitude: -117.024640

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the district's northwest corner—and true point of beginning—at Farm Rd and Paradise Creek Pathway (46.73184, -117.02461), then following Paradise Path eastward a total of 1,945 ft to Stadium Dr., then southward 275 ft along Stadium Dr. to Paradise Creek St., then eastward 1,440 ft along Paradise Creek St. to Paradise Path, then following Paradise Path southeastward a total of 716 ft to the corner of W 6th St. and Ash St., then southward 375 ft along Ash St., to 7th St., then westward 625 ft along 7th St., then southward 295 ft to Idaho Ave., then eastward 380 ft along Idaho Ave., then southward 325 ft to University Ave., then eastward 145 ft along University Ave. to Blake Ave., then southward 300 ft along Blake Ave. to Sweet Ave., then southeastward 335 ft along Sweet Ave. to Deakin Ave., then following Deakin Ave. southward a total of 850 ft to the southeast corner of Hays Hall, then southward 385 ft to Taylor Ave., then westward 410 ft along Taylor Ave., then northward 160 ft, then eastward 230 ft to Blake Ave., then northward 400 ft along Black Ave., to Nez Perce Dr., then following Nez Perce Dr. westward to the intersection of Perimeter Dr. and Rayburn St., then northwestward 235 ft to the pathway at the west side of the Kibbie Dome, then northward along that pathway 850 ft to Stadium Rd., then northeastward 215 ft along Stadium Rd., then northward 675 ft to W. 6th St., then westward 735 ft along W. 6th St. to Perimeter Dr., then south/southwestward 440 ft along Perimeter Dr., then westward 475 ft., then northward 150 ft to W. 6th St., then eastward 140 ft along W. 6th St. to Farm Rd., then northward 1,000 ft along Farm Rd. to the true point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The University of Idaho campus is embedded within Moscow's city limits and constitutes a large portion of the city's southwest quadrant. The district boundaries encompass the predominance of extant buildings constructed by the university during its period of significance. However, the district does not encompass the entire campus. The boundaries are intentionally constricted to produce a district comprised of a high concentration of historically significant resources that effectively convey the institution's development from 1900 through 1976. Accordingly, sections of the contemporary campus, including the Golf Course and the Arboretum & Botanical Garden to the southwest, the Student Recreation Center (2002) to the north, the western farm area, the western campus section containing service and storage facilities, the Greek residential blocks to the east, and some university-owned properties east of Greek housing, were excluded from the district boundary. The district boundaries outlined below focus attention on the resources that have contributed significantly to the student experience on campus and most effectively convey the history of the campus's development during the period of significance.

Paradise Path, between Perimeter Dr. and Stadium Dr., defines the district's northern periphery. Beyond this path is Paradise Creek, which runs along Pullman Rd.—the primary arterial road connecting Moscow and Pullman. There is an abrupt transition at this boundary as the road separates the campus from a commercial section of the city to the north. East of Stadium Dr., Paradise Creek St. serves as the northern boundary, separating the district from the campus section containing the Student Recreation Center. This section is excluded as it contains no resources dating to the district's period of significance. East of Line St., the boundary continues southeasterly along Paradise Path to S. Ash St., separating the district from non-university-owned properties to the north.

The eastern boundary of the district's northern section is defined by the border between the campus's academic core and its Greek housing section. Beyond the established eastern boundary are several non-university-owned properties of various uses, extending to an industrial area of Moscow south of the city

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core. The patchwork of ownership east of the district's eastern periphery makes establishing a coherent boundary any further east impracticable. Deakin Ave. serves as the eastern boundary for the district's southern section, separating the academic core from a university housing section known as South Hill. Housing in the South Hill section primarily accommodates married couples and graduate students and was never intended to house undergraduates, unlike the district's dormitory resources. This section is excluded due to its use, as construction is ongoing, and it contains no resources dating to the district's period of significance.

The district's southern boundary extends to Targhee Hall (1958) but is primarily defined by Nez Perce Dr. This road delineates the border between the historic campus core and the section to the south, composed of additional Greek housing, privately-owned residential properties, the Golf Course, and the Arboretum & Botanical Garden. Nez Perce Dr. provides the most coherent boundary that excludes privately-owned properties and maximizes the district's density of contributing resources.

Beyond the district's western boundary lie sections of the University Farm, extending to the Washington-Idaho state line. The western Farm area contains many acres of undeveloped land and enclaves a city-owned water reclamation complex. The predominance of constructions west of the historic Beef Barns (ca. 1918) are buildings and structures constructed as temporary farm resources, most of which lack integrity, and buildings constructed after the district's period of significance. Accordingly, this section contains a very low density of resources that are likely to be contributing to the district. This is also the case with the area east of Perimeter Dr. and south of Sixth St. This area contains Farm and athletic facilities, most of which are not potentially contributing as they lack sufficient integrity or were constructed after the period of significance. The section of campus south of the Beef Barns, west of Perimeter Dr., contains buildings dedicated to the campus Facilities Department, storage buildings, and agricultural research facilities; however, with very few exceptions, the buildings in this section were constructed after the district's period of significance. Additionally, this section of campus is not a space used by the general campus population. Considering these factors, the most coherent boundary for the district's western periphery excludes the area immediately west of the Kibbie Dome (1975) and Hartung Theater (1973), but extends around the Beef Barns, terminating immediately west of them at Farm Rd.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathan J. Moody
organization: Arch-West Heritage Consulting
street & number: 11429 W. Rader Ct
city or town: Boise state: Idaho zip code: 83713
e-mail archwest.heritage@gmail.com
telephone: 208-484-2739
date: June 8, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure Log

Figure # of 35	Description
Figure 1	Regional Location Map.
Figure 2	Local Location Map.
Figure 3	Resource Map.
Figure 4	Photo Key Map.
Figure 5	Sanborn Map (1904).
Figure 6	Sanborn Map (1909).
Figure 7	Gothic Doorways on the University of Idaho Campus.
Figure 8	University Farms (ca. 1900), Spanish-American War Memorial (10LT2354) in view.
Figure 9	Campus panoramic view, Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47), Engineering (non-extant), Old Administration Building (non-extant) in view, ca. 1903.
Figure 10	Administration Building (10LT52), east façade, ca. 1909.
Figure 11	Campus panoramic view, ca. 1912. Administration Building (10LT52), Art & Architecture South (10LT426), Art & Architecture Building (10LT525), and Morrill Hall (10LT472) in view.
Figure 12	University Farms, panoramic view, ca. 1918. Beef Barn #1 (10LT540), Beef Barn #2 (10LT547), and Beef Barn #3 (10LT548) in view.
Figure 13	Campus aerial view, ca. 1922.
Figure 14	View of Administration Building (10LT52), Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Art & Architecture Building (10LT525), and Morrill Hall (10LT472), ca. 1922.
Figure 15	Life Sciences South (10LT445) under construction, 1924. Administration Lawn (10LT1472), and Morrill Hall (10LT472) in view.
Figure 16	Memorial Gym (10LT98) under construction, 1928.
Figure 17	Campus aerial view, ca. 1930.
Figure 18	Memorial Gym (10LT98), north façade and east elevation, ca. 1933.
Figure 19	Archie Phinney Hall (10LT519), under construction, and Carol Ryrie Brink Hall (10LT520).
Figure 20	University Farm, panoramic view, ca. 1939. Beef Barn #1 (10LT540), Beef Barn #2 (10LT547), and Beef Barn #3 (10LT548) in view.
Figure 21	Food Science Building (10LT521) under construction, 1942.
Figure 22	Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building, 1942.
Figure 23	Campus aerial view, ca. 1947.
Figure 24	E.J. Iddings Agricultural Science Building (10LT2290) under construction, 1950.
Figure 25	Lionel Hampton Music Building (10LT392) under construction, November 15, 1950.
Figure 26	University of Idaho Library (10LT531), 1957. Academic Mall (10LT2277) in view.
Figure 27	Mines Building (10LT2273) under construction, 1960.
Figure 28	Wallace Residence Center (10LT2262), 1966.
Figure 29	Art & Architecture North (10LT2305), under construction, 1966.
Figure 30	Buchanan Engineering Laboratory (10LT2303), 1968.
Figure 31	College of Education Building (10LT1938), 1970.
Figure 32	Hartung Theater (10LT2302), under construction, 1973.
Figure 33	Menard Law Building (10LT2240), 1974.
Figure 34	Kibbie Dome (10LT1482), under construction, 1975
Figure 35	Campus aerial view, ca. 1975.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: University of Idaho Campus

City or Vicinity: Moscow

County: Latah

State: Idaho

Photographer: Nathan J. Moody and student contributors—University of Idaho (see Section 7 and Continuation Sheet)

Date Photographed: January 2024 – February 2026 (see Section 7 and Continuation Sheet)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo # of 38	Description	Direction
Photo 1	View of Administration Building (10LT52) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472)	Looking west
Photo 2	View of Administration Lawn (10LT1472) from Administration Building's (10LT52) east elevation	Looking east
Photo 3	View of Memorial Gym (10LT98), Vandal Healing Garden (10LT2274), and I-Tank (10LT2227) from University Ave	Looking south
Photo 4	Steps south of Integrated Research & Innovation Center (10LT2263)	Looking east
Photo 5	View over district's west-central section from Rayburn St	Looking north
Photo 6	View over Vandal Healing Garden (10LT2274) and Physical Education Building (10LT1471) from the Radio-TV Center (10LT530)	Looking northwest
Photo 7	View overlooking Moscow from I-Tank (10LT2227)	Looking northeast
Photo 8	View from Campus Dr. and Blake Ave. Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47) and Niccolls Home Economics Building (10LT506) in view	Looking west
Photo 9	Blake Ave., east of Administration Lawn (10LT1472)	Looking south

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Photo 10	View of Administration Building (10LT52) and Art & Architecture South (10LT426) over Administration Lawn (10LT1472)	Looking southwest
Photo 11	View of Art & Architecture South (10LT426) and Student Union (10LT2293) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472)	Looking west
Photo 12	View of Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) and Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472)	Looking northwest
Photo 13	View of Life Sciences South (10LT445) from University Ave.	Looking east
Photo 14	View of Morrill Hall (10LT472) and Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) from University Ave.	Looking north
Photo 15	View of Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) and Virtual Technology & Design (10LT2228)	Looking southwest
Photo 16	View of Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) and pathway	Looking south
Photo 17	View of Brink Hall (10LT520) and walkway	Looking northwest
Photo 18	View of Food Science Building (10LT521) and Virtual Technology & Design (10LT2228)	Looking east
Photo 19	View of Engineering Block, from Seventh St.	Looking east
Photo 20	View of Engineering Block from corner of Ash St and Seventh St.	Looking northwest
Photo 21	View of BEL (10LT2303) and Energy Plant (10LT558) from Sixth St.	Looking west
Photo 22	View of Kibbie Dome (10LT1482) and ICCU (10LT2272) Arena	Looking southwest
Photo 23	View of Kibbie Dome (10LT1482) and ICCU Arena (10LT2272)	Looking southeast
Photo 24	View of Shoup (10LT486) and McConnell (10LT487) Halls from Sixth St.	Looking east
Photo 25	View of Menard Law Building (10LT2240) and Iddings Ag Science Building (10LT2290) from corner of Sixth St. and Rayburn St.	Looking south
Photo 26	View of Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) and LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) from Sixth St.	Looking northeast
Photo 27	View of Art & Architecture North (10LT2305) and Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) from corner of University Ave. and Campus Dr	Looking west
Photo 28	View of Niccolls Building (10LT506) and Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47) from Campus Dr.	Looking southeast
Photo 29	View of Administration Building (10LT52) from Campus Dr.	Looking northwest
Photo 30	View of Administration Lawn (10LT1472) from Administration Building (10LT52), north elevation	Looking northwest
Photo 31	View of Beef Barn #1 (10LT540) and setting from corner of Sixth St., and Perimeter Dr.	Looking southwest
Photo 32	View of Beef Barns # 2 (10LT547) and #3 (10LT548) and setting from Sixth St.	Looking northeast

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Photo 33	View of Executive Residence (10LT1019) and I-Tank (10LT2227) from Nez Perce Dr.	Looking east
Photo 34	View of LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) and Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) from Paradise Creek St.	Looking west
Photo 35	View of LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) and Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) from Paradise Creek St.	Looking south
Photo 36	View of Energy Plant (10LT558) and LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) from Line St.	Looking south
Photo 37	View of College of Natural Resources (10LT2241) and walkway from Sixth St.	Looking southwest
Photo 38	View of north campus entrance from Stadium Dr., and W. Pullman Rd. (Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) in view)	Looking southeast

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

University of Idaho Historic District

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n/a

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Figures Page 1

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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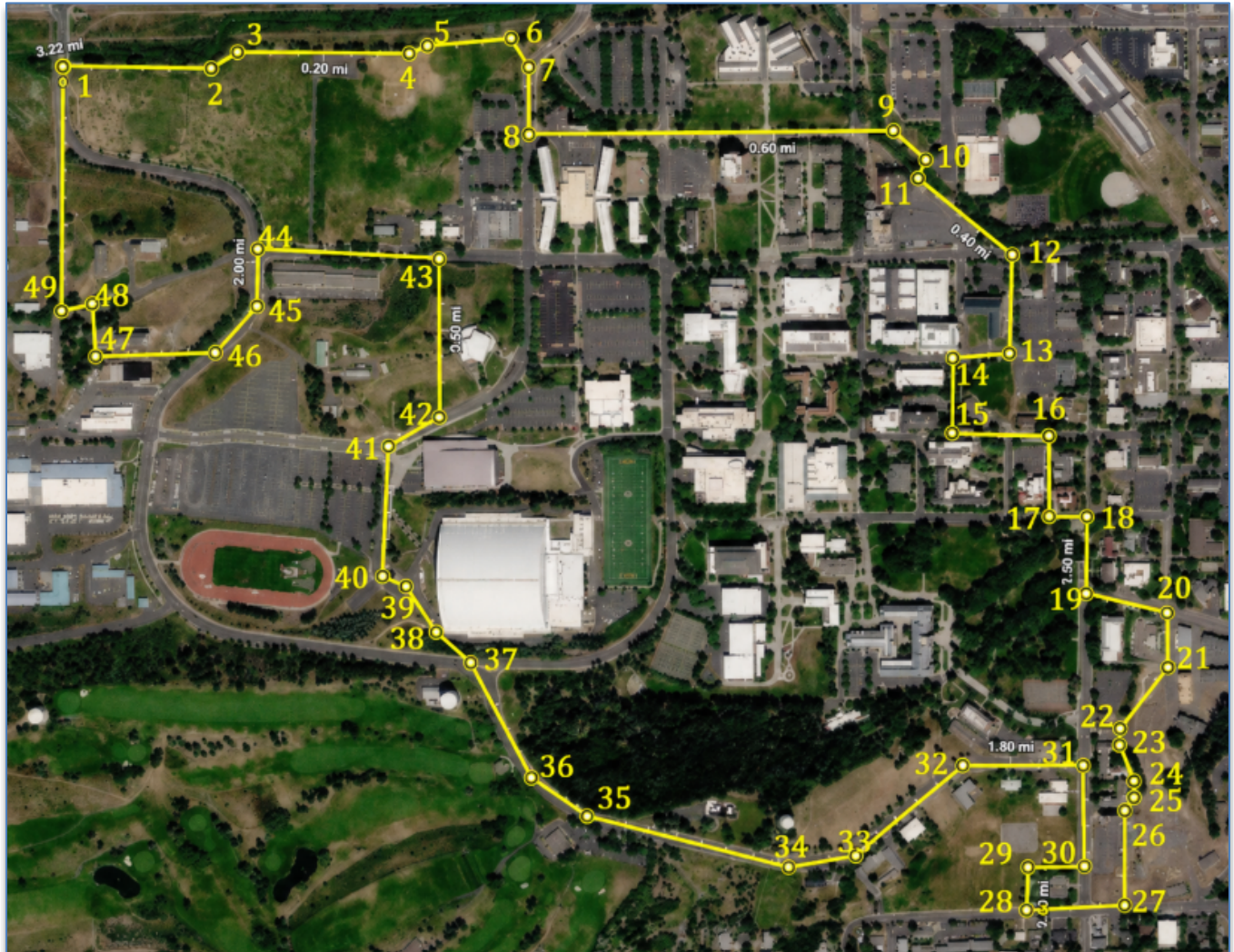
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n/a

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Figure 2: Local Location Map



Latitude:

Longitude:

1.	46.73184	-117.02461
2.	46.73182	-117.02225
3.	46.73202	-117.02183
4.	46.73196	-117.01909
5.	46.73208	-117.01881
6.	46.73214	-117.01748
7.	46.73183	-117.01721
8.	46.73111	-117.01719
9.	46.73115	-117.01141



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10. 46.73083	-117.01088
11. 46.73064	-117.01103
12. 46.72980	-117.00951
13. 46.72872	-117.00956
14. 46.72867	-117.01045
15. 46.72785	-117.01048
16. 46.72783	-117.00894
17. 46.72696	-117.00894
18. 46.72696	-117.00832
19. 46.72613	-117.00836
20. 46.72591	-117.00706
21. 46.72532	-117.00707
22. 46.72466	-117.00781
23. 46.72449	-117.00782
24. 46.72409	-117.00759
25. 46.72390	-117.00758
26. 46.72376	-117.00774
27. 46.72273	-117.00773
28. 46.72270	-117.00928
29. 46.72314	-117.00929
30. 46.72314	-117.00836
31. 46.72427	-117.00842
32. 46.72427	-117.01031
33. 46.72333	-117.01206
34. 46.72317	-117.01308
35. 46.72371	-117.01628
36. 46.72417	-117.01714
37. 46.72536	-117.01811
38. 46.72571	-117.01866
39. 46.72621	-117.01914
40. 46.72629	-117.01954
41. 46.72773	-117.01945
42. 46.72803	-117.01861
43. 46.72976	-117.01864
44. 46.72983	-117.02156
45. 46.72926	-117.02151
46. 46.72872	-117.02221
47. 46.72871	-117.02411
48. 46.72924	-117.02411
49. 46.72914	-117.02464

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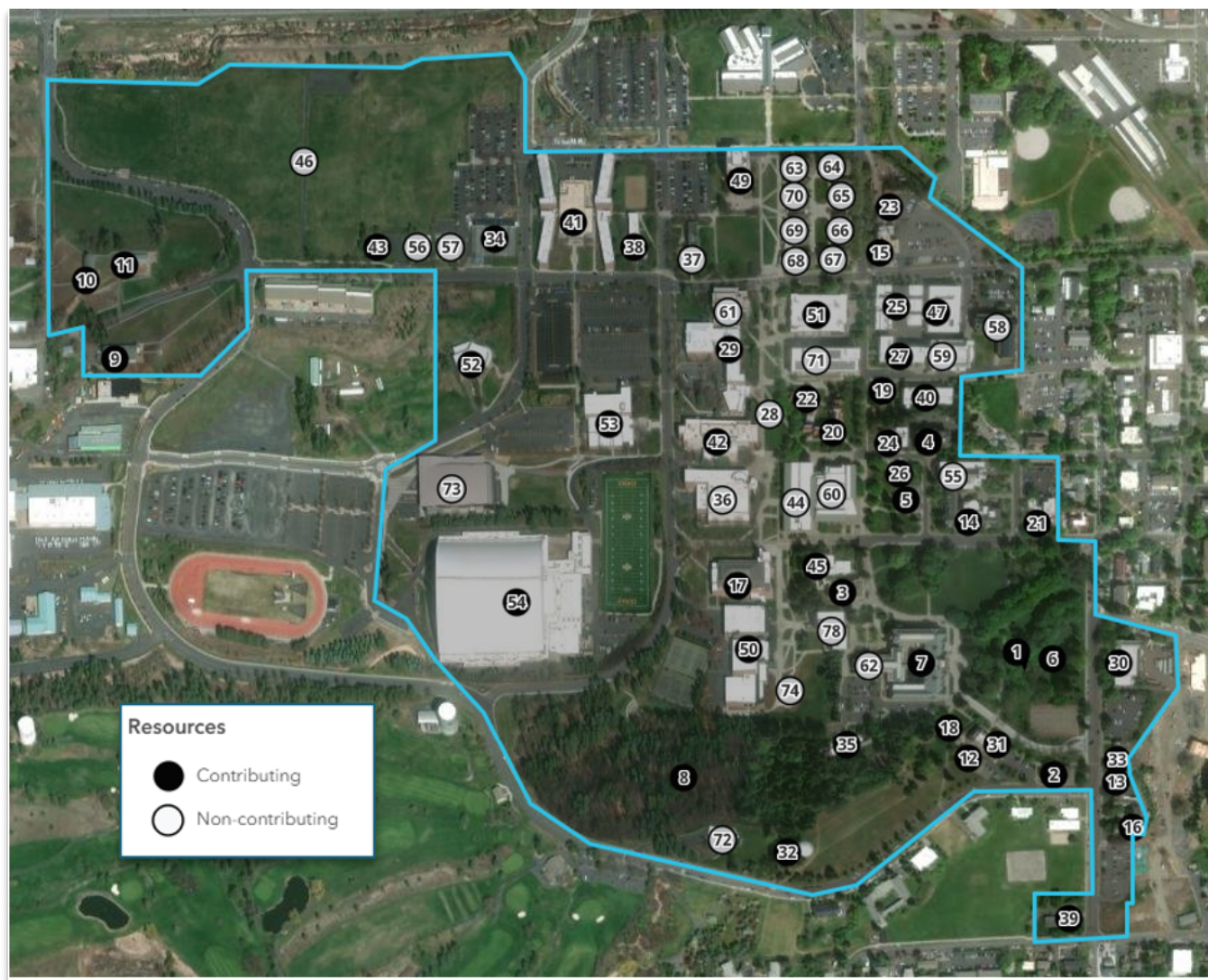
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Figure 3: Resource Map.



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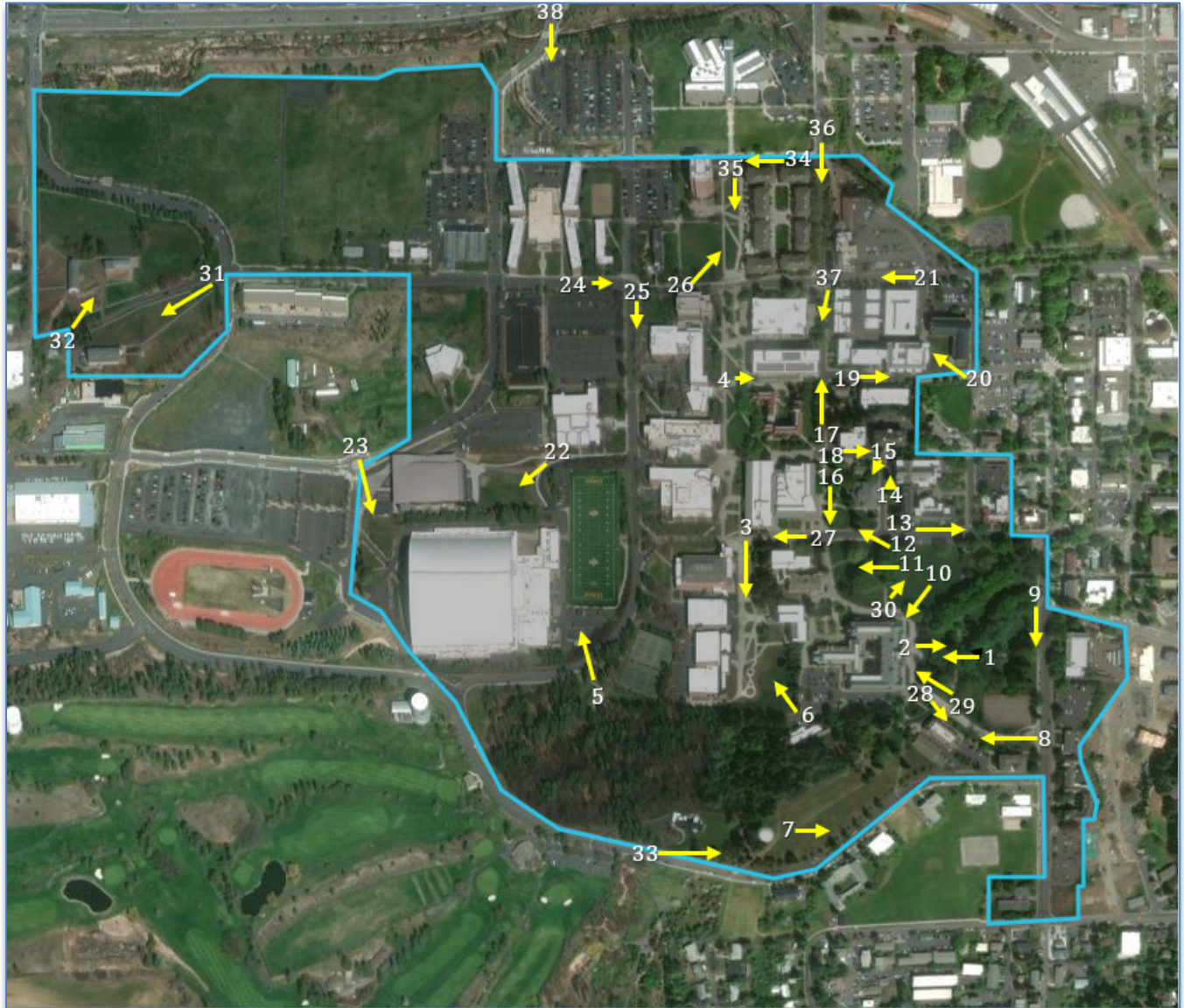
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Figure 4: Photo Key Map



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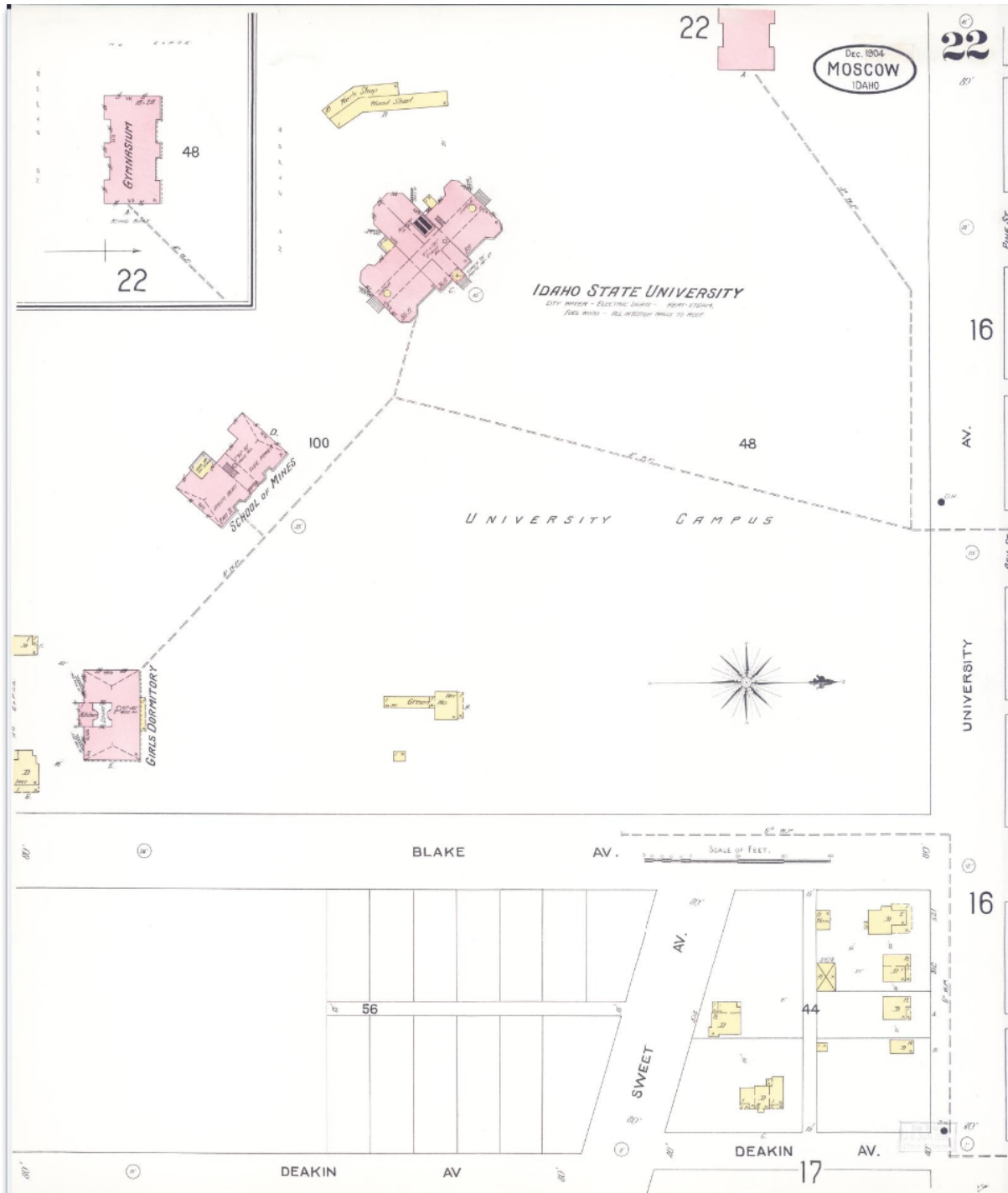
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Figure 5: "Image 22 of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Moscow, Latah County, Idaho," Sanborn Map Company, 1904, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4274mm.g016401904/?sp=22>. Map shows 10LT426: Art & Architecture South (top left), 10LT47: Ridenbaugh Hall (Girls Dormitory), as well as the no longer extant School of Mines/Engineering Building and Old Administration Building.



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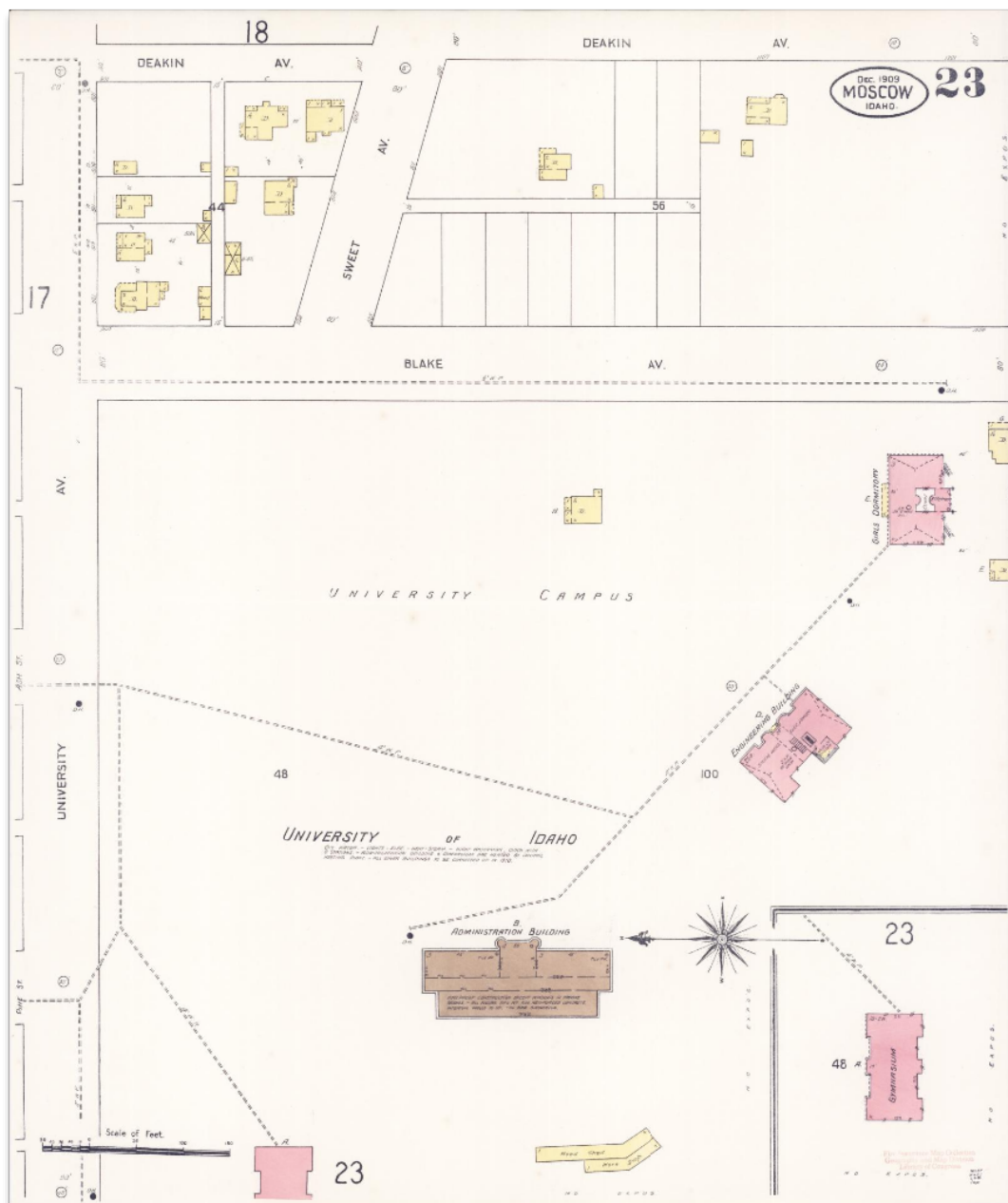
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Figure 6: "Image 23 of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Moscow, Latah County, Idaho," Sanborn Map Company, 1909, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4274mm.g016401909/?sp=23&r=-0.1,-0.042,1.139,1.318,0>. This map depicts the same area of campus (approximately) as the above map, five years later. It is rotated 180 degrees relative to the above figure. Depicted are 10LT52: Administration Building (bottom center), 10LT426: Art & Architecture South (bottom right), 10LT47: Ridenbaugh Hall (Girls Dormitory), and the no longer extant School of Mines/Engineering Building.



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Figure 7: D. Nels Reese, "Gothic Doorways on the University of Idaho Campus," Moscow, 2023.



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Figure 8: "University Farms, University of Idaho. Moscow in distance. [105-16]," ca. 1900, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00064.html>. Spanish American War Memorial (10LT2354) in view.



Figure 9: "University of Idaho campuses, panoramic view. Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47), Engineering (non extant), [Old] Administration Building (non extant), [2-8]," ca. 1903, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00797.html>.



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Figure 10: "Administration Building (10LT52), University of Idaho from southeast. [52-4]," ca. 1909, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02245.html>.



Figure 11: "University of Idaho campuses, panoramic view from water tower over Administration Building [2-30]," ca. 1912, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00757.html>. Administration Building (10LT52), Art & Architecture South (10LT426), Art & Architecture Building (10LT525), and Morrill Hall (10LT472) in view.



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Figure 12: "University farms, panoramic view, University of Idaho, [1-13]," ca. 1918, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00005.html>. Beef Barn #1 (10LT540), Beef Barn #2 (10LT547), and Beef Barn #3 (10LT548) in view.



Figure 13: "University of Idaho campuses, oblique aerial view. #27, [3-25]," ca. 1922, University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus01984.html>.



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Figure 14: "Administration Building, University of Idaho, [52-12]," ca. 1922, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02174.html>. Administration Building (10LT52), Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Art & Architecture Building (10LT525), and Morrill Hall (10LT472) in view.



Figure 15: "Science Hall, University of Idaho. Construction. [67-4]," 1924, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02635.html>. Life Sciences South (10LT445), Administration Lawn (10LT1472), and Morrill Hall (10LT472) in view.



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Figure 16: "Memorial Gymnasium (10LT98), University of Idaho. Construction. [61-3]," 1928, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02530.html>.

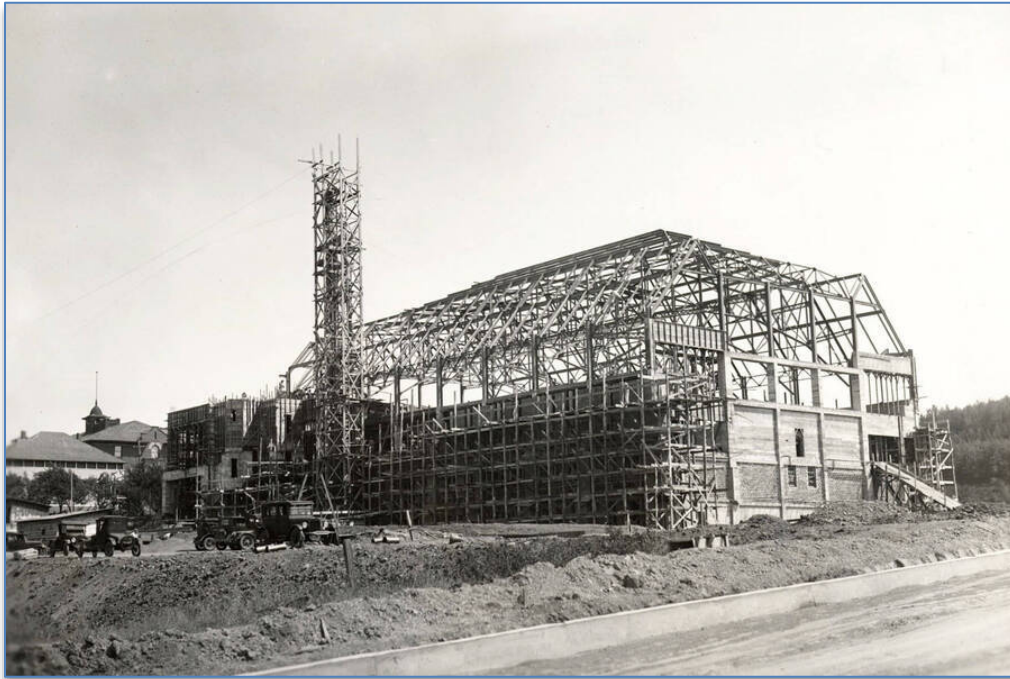


Figure 17: "University of Idaho campuses, oblique aerial view. [3-22]," ca 1930, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus01981.html>.



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Figure 18: "Memorial Gymnasium (10LT98), University of Idaho. [61-10]," ca. 1933, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02506.html>.



Figure 19: "Chrisman Hall, University of Idaho. Construction. [76-3]," 1938, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02758.html>. Archie Phinney Hall (10LT519) and Carol Ryrie Brink Hall (10LT520).



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Figure 20: "University farms, panoramic view, University of Idaho. [1-1]," ca. 1939, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00001.html>. Beef Barn #1 (10LT540), Beef Barn #2 (10LT547), and Beef Barn #3 (10LT548) in view.



Figure 21: "Dairy Science Building [Food Science Building (10LT521)], University of Idaho. Construction. [92-6]," 1942, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02903.html>.



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Figure 22: "Kirtley Engineering Laboratory [Gauss-Johnson Engineering Building (10LT2304)], University of Idaho. [84-05a]," 1942, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02810.html>.



Figure 23: "University of Idaho campuses, oblique aerial view, [3-28]," ca. 1947, University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus01987.html>.



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Figure 24: "Agricultural Science Building [E.J. Iddings Building (10LT2290)], University of Idaho. Construction. [111-3]," 1950, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00152.html>.



Figure 25: "Music Building [Lionel Hampton Music Building (10LT392)], University of Idaho. Construction. [117-19b]," November 15, 1950, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00186.html>.



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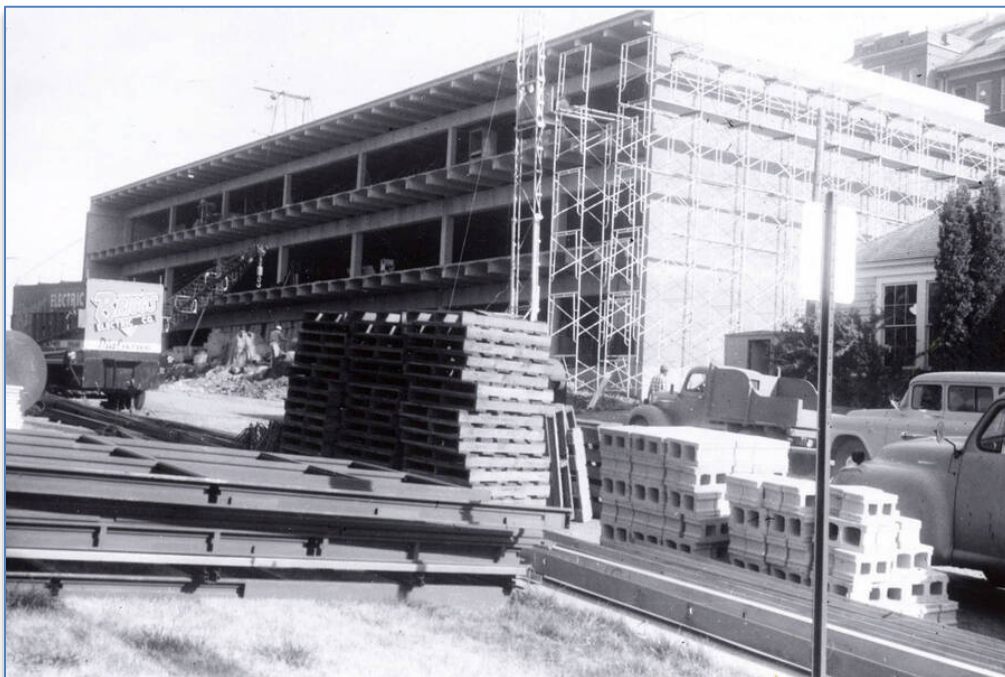
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Figure 26: "Library (10LT531), University of Idaho. [122-1]," 1957, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00231.html>. Academic Mall (10LT2277) in view.



Figure 27: "Mines Building (10LT2273), University of Idaho. Construction. [125-9]," 1960, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00375.html>.



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Figure 28: "Wallace Residence Center (10LT2262), University of Idaho. [141-11]," 1966, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00469.html>.



Figure 29: "Art and Architecture Building [Art & Architecture North (10LT2305)], University of Idaho. Construction. [143-2]," 1966, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00495.html>.



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Figure 30: "Buchanan Engineering Laboratory (10LT2303), University of Idaho. [137-4]," 1968, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00441.html>.



Figure 31: "Education Building [College of Education Building (10LT1938)], University of Idaho. Kiva. [139-01b]," 1970, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00449.html>.



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Figure 32: "Hartung Theater (10LT2302), University of Idaho. Construction. [145-6]," 1973, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00519.html>.



Figure 33: "Menard Law Building (10LT2240), University of Idaho. Dedication. [162-9]," 1974, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00624.html>.



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Figure 34: "Kibbie-ASUI Activity Center [Kibbie Dome (10LT1482), University of Idaho. Construction. [147-11]," 1975, Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus00524.html>.



Figure 35: "University of Idaho campuses, oblique aerial view, [3-40]," ca. 1975, University of Idaho Campus Photographs Collection, University of Idaho Library Digital Collections, <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/campus/items/campus02001.html>.



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Photo 1: View of Administration Building (10LT52) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472). Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 29, 2025.



Photo 2: View of Administration Lawn (10LT1472) from Administration Building's (10LT52) east elevation, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 29, 2025.



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Photo 3: View of Memorial Gym (10LT98), Vandal Healing Garden (10LT2274), and I-Tank (10LT2227) from University Ave, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 4: Steps south of Integrated Research & Innovation Center (10LT2263), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 1: View over district's west-central section from Rayburn St, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 6: View over Vandal Healing Garden (10LT2274) and Physical Education Building (10LT1471) from the Radio-TV Center (10LT530), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 7: View overlooking Moscow from I-Tank (10LT2227), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 8: View from Campus Dr. and Blake Ave. Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47) and Niccolls Home Economics Building (10LT506) in view, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 9: Blake Ave., east of Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 10: View of Administration Building (10LT52) and Art & Architecture South (10LT426) over Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 11: View of Art & Architecture South (10LT426) and Student Union (10LT2293) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 22: View of Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) and Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) from Administration Lawn (10LT1472), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 13: View of Life Sciences South (10LT445) from University Ave., Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 14: View of Morrill Hall (10LT472) and Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) from University Ave., Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 15: View of Art & Architecture Building (10LT525) and Virtual Technology & Design (10LT2228), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 16: View of Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) and pathway, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 17: View of Brink Hall (10LT520) and walkway, Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 18: View of Food Science Building (10LT521) and Virtual Technology & Design (10LT2228), Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 19: View of Engineering Block, from Seventh St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 20: View of Engineering Block from corner of Ash St and Seventh St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



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Photo 21: View of BEL (10LT2303) and Energy Plant (10LT558) from Sixth St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, April 30, 2025.



Photo 22: View of Kibbie Dome (10LT1482) and ICCU Arena (10LT2272), Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 3: View of Kibbie Dome (10LT1482) and ICCU Arena (10LT2272), Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 24: View of Shoup (10LT486) and McConnell (10LT487) Halls from Sixth St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 25: View of Menard Law Building (10LT2240) and Iddings Ag Science Building (10LT2290) from corner of Sixth St. and Rayburn St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 26: View of Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) and LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) from Sixth St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 27: View of Art & Architecture North (10LT2305) and Idaho Student Union (10LT2293) from corner of University Ave. and Campus Dr., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 28: View of Niccolls Building (10LT506) and Ridenbaugh Hall (10LT47) from Campus Dr., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 4: View of Administration Building (10LT52) from Campus Dr., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 30: View of Administration Lawn (10LT1472) from Administration Building (10LT52), north elevation, Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 315: View of Beef Barn #1 (10LT540) and setting from corner of Sixth St., and Perimeter Dr., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 32: View of Beef Barns # 2 (10LT547) and #3 (10LT548) and setting from Sixth St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 33: View of Executive Residence (10LT1019) and I-Tank (10LT2227) from Nez Perce Dr., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 34: View of LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) and Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) from Paradise Creek St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 35: View of LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) and Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) from Paradise Creek St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 36: View of Energy Plant (10LT558) and LLC Complex (10LT2276 – 2285) from Line St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



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Photo 37: View of College of Natural Resources (10LT2241) and walkway from Sixth St., Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.



Photo 38: View of north campus entrance from Stadium Dr., and W. Pullman Rd. (Theophilus Tower (10LT2301) in view), Image by Nathan J. Moody, May 1, 2025.

