

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM BUILDING
(Journalism Building)
(Women's Center)
(Learning Resource Center)
(Tutoring & Academic Assistance Center)
Line Street between University Avenue & Idaho Avenue
Moscow
Latah County
Idaho

HABS ID-122-F
ID-122-F

HABS
ID-122-F

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM BUILDING (Journalism Center, Women's Center, Learning Resource Center, Tutoring & Academic Assistance Center), HABS No. ID-122-F

Location: Line Street between University Avenue and Idaho Avenue

Present Owner: University of Idaho

Present Occupant: University of Idaho

Present Use: Women's Center, Tutoring and Academic Assistance Center

Significance:

Designed as a temporary structure to accommodate the swelling enrollment of the blossoming University of Idaho, the University Classroom Building (UCB) came to hold a permanent spot in the hearts of many students, staff, faculty and administrators. Perhaps because it was an unpretentious frame structure, looking much like a typical family dwelling, the UCB seemed to have suited the purposes of its occupants exceptionally well, especially in the latter years of its life.

During the 1903s the University Classroom Building was constructed to provide space for the academic pursuits of Idaho's youth. Like the University's Learning Resource Center (LRC) (later renamed the Tutoring and Academic Assistance Center), another UCB occupant, the Women's Center, sought to create a welcoming and accepting atmosphere for its targeted clientele. The origins of the Women's Center on the University of Idaho campus can be traced to the social activism of the 1960s and early 1970s. The Women's Caucus, a group of individuals who worked to improve conditions for women faculty, staff, and students on the UI campus filed a sex discrimination suit against the University. One of the provisions of the conciliation agreement between the two parties was establishment of a Women's Center to serve as a place where students – of either gender – would feel comfortable addressing personal and social issues relative to the status of women in society. As with the LRC, the UCB served the goals of the Women's Center well by being an accessible and centrally-located structure on the UI campus.

Part I. Historical Information

A. Physical History

Date of Erection:

The University Classroom Building is a 40' x 119' frame structure with cedar lap siding and a gabled roof constructed in 1935 by the University of Idaho Department of Buildings and Grounds as a "Lecture and Class Room Building," as it was described on the building's blueprints. Cost of construction was \$6,612. It was financed from "student fees which came from the greatly increased enrollment and from a much larger income from out of state tuition than had ever been received before." [3] Interestingly, many individuals associated with the

University believe the structure to have been built by the United States Navy at Farragut Naval Base and then re-located to the UI campus during World War II. While the UCB did serve as a classroom site for the Naval Radio Training School from 1942 to 1945, the building itself was not a war surplus building.

The building's blueprints and preserved historic photographs verify that the UCB was built on the UI campus. Blueprints include a plot plan, which locates the structure on the corner of Idaho Avenue and Line Street, its present location. Photos donated to UI Special Collections by the Hodgins family of Moscow capture the construction of the UCB on the UI campus.

The Friday, August 16, 1935, edition of the *Argonaut*, the University of Idaho student newspaper, reported the "construction of four new auxiliary buildings this summer." One such structure, according to the *Argonaut*, was "a general classroom unit containing one large classroom and three smaller rooms." Additional description of the UCB was provided: "The classroom building, 40' x 119', is divided into a large lecture room seating 200 students and three small rooms." The account also states that the "department of buildings and grounds started work on the structures immediately after the board of regents approved the program at its spring meeting. With finishing touches now being administered and equipment on the way, the buildings will be ready when the university opens next month." The student reporter described the structures as "highly attractive architecturally and a distinct contribution to the campus."

The listing of a structure identified as the University Classroom Building appears for the first time on the campus map in the *1936-37 University of Idaho Catalog* as does a valuation of the contents of the structure in the *University of Idaho Inventory*, a collection of insurance valuation forms prepared annually for each structure located on the UI campus. Further, as stated previously, President Neale's proposal to construct five temporary frame structures included a request to build a "Class room unit for academic courses containing one large class room and three smaller class rooms as per attached plan." [6]

Architect:

Unknown; the building's original blueprints were drawn by P.G.M., who was most likely an employee of the University's Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Original and Subsequent Owners, Occupants, Uses:

While the University of Idaho has been the UCB's only owner, during its history, the Navy and the Veteran's Administration leased it. The UCB was designed to serve as a general purpose lecture and classroom facility. As originally designed, a maximum of 212 students could be accommodated in the building's lecture room; each of the smaller rooms would seat 100, 55, and 35, respectively. "In addition to these classrooms, office space was provided for the professor of journalism." [7] The 1936 *University of Idaho Inventory* for the UCB contains insurance valuation forms for Rooms 101, 102, 103, 104, as well as a Janitor's Closet. The reported contents of the rooms, which were administered by the Department of English, are what one would expect to find in a lecture/classroom: desks, chairs, tables, blackboards, bulletin boards, and "208 opera chairs, 92 classroom tablet arm chairs (new), and 16 classroom tablet arm

chairs (old).”

Sometime between 1936 and 1940-41, the use of Room 104 for journalism was expanded. In addition to desks, chairs, and tables, there were magazines, newspapers, maps, typewriters, and “print shop materials.” [8] The contents of Rooms 101, 102, and 103 remained the same as in the 1936 inventory.

Beginning in 1942, following the nation’s entry into World War II, the University Classroom Building became one of three buildings on the UI campus leased to the Navy. According to the 1943-44 *University of Idaho Inventory*, the Naval Training School occupied three UI buildings: Agronomy, Forestry, and the University Classroom Building. In a June 11, 1942, memorandum, R. W. Retherford informed UI President Harrison C. Dale that the north end of the UCB had been “added” to that portion of the UCB already being used by the Naval Training School, which the Navy operated from May 15, 1942 through January 15, 1945. During this period, nearly 4,500 sailors received instruction in the receiving and sending of code at what was later considered one of the most successful radio training programs in the nation.

Following the discontinuation of the Naval Training School in January 1945, a portion of the space in the UCB reverted to its pre-war use as a center for Journalism instruction. However, according to the July 16, 1945, *University of Idaho Room Survey*, Volume II, the UCB was also being used by the Veteran’s Administration. In September 1944, the University of Idaho had signed a contract with the Veteran’s Administration to provide vocational rehabilitation training for disabled veterans. According to the Room Survey, Rooms 101, 101a, as well as a reception area and the northwest, northeast, and north corners adjacent to Room 101 were occupied by the Veteran’s Administration. Room 102 was listed as a general lecture room, and Rooms 103, 104, 104a, and 105 were devoted to Journalism.

The 1947-48 *University of Idaho Inventory* also reveals this shared use. In reference to Room 103, it is explained on page 929 of the *Inventory* that the chairs in the room “are classroom equipment and are not property of English and Allied Subjects [which is identified as the room’s occupant in the *Inventory*] but since they are used exclusively for journalism classes we listed them to make sure they were included.” The *Inventory* shows that Room 104 included typography apparatus; the apparatus in Room 105 is listed as “lettering guide, styluses and transparent shading plate.”

However, the *Inventory* also reveals a decidedly non-typographic set of apparatus and supplies for Room 101. Apparatus is identified as “Veedor counters, electric timer, stop watches, manipulative type tests.” Supplies for this room include forms and occupational pamphlets. The 1947-48 *Inventory* suggests that space in the UCB had been subdivided. Room 102, formerly a general lecture room, is now the janitor’s closet, and a new room, 106, appears as a “lavatory.” By the 1949-50 academic year, the contents of Room 101 indicate that the Veteran’s Administration vocational rehabilitation center had been discontinued in the University Classroom building.

In fact, the contents of Rooms 103 and 104, as shown in the 1949-50 *University of Idaho Inventory*, reveal their use for journalism course work and that the rooms were then being administered by “Humanities (Journalism).” (According to the *Index of Minutes, Board of*

Regents, July 1946 through January 1954, UI Special Collections, the change in the name of the Department of English and Allied Subjects to the Department of Humanities was approved on December 15, 1948.) Further, while Rooms 101 and 102 held the same sort of contents as previous inventories, the Department of Buildings and Grounds was now responsible for their assignment. Found in Room 104 of the UCB in 1949-50 were the following: “type cabinet, imposing table, proof press, wooden line gauge, box of quoins and quoin keys, lead and slug case, planer, mallet, brayer, slugs, and type (24 fonts).” [9]

Professor Cross, long-time UI journalism professor, explains that the curriculum for journalism students included instruction in typography because students were expected to have practical knowledge of the mechanics and technique of the printing press upon graduation. Dr. Cross recalled assigning his students the job of printing the program for the University's basketball team.

The *1960 University of Idaho Inventory* discloses that Rooms 101 and 102 were lecture rooms administered by the Physical Plant, formerly the Department of Buildings and Grounds. Rooms 103, 104, and now 104a, as well as Room 105, were still being used by the Department of Journalism, as indicated by their contents. For the first time, nearly 35 years after the UCB was constructed with office space for the professor of journalism, the presence of that department in the building is acknowledged officially on the campus map in the *1969-71 University of Idaho Catalog* when it is referred to as “University Classroom Building (Journalism).” Then, on the campus map in the *1971-72 University of Idaho Catalog*, the UCB has become the Journalism Building.

Two years later, in the spring of 1974, the Women's Center moved to that portion of the UCB vacated by the Journalism Department in 1973. In fact, the return addresses of Women's Center newsletters dating from the first part of 1974 describe the Center's location as the “Old Journalism Building.” A few months later, however, the Old Journalism Building is referred to as the Women's Center in the October Women's Center newsletter. Perhaps whoever published that edition had just completed a workshop in assertiveness training. Campus maps in the *University of Idaho Catalog* did not identify the UCB as the Women's Center and the Learning Resource Center until 1986-87.

While the historical uses of the southern portion of the UCB have been documented by a variety of sources, evidence that would conclusively reveal the specific uses of the northern end of the UCB for the period between the early 1960s and 1984 are lacking. Betsy Thomas, former Director of the Women's Center recalls that in 1974 when the Women's Center moved into what was then called the Old Journalism Building, the space at the northern end of the structure had been converted into studios for fifth year architecture students. Mara Lei Monroe, a student at the University during the late 1970s, recalls taking a yoga class in that same space. How long the College of Art and Architecture administered the space and to what purposes it was put is unknown; however, in January 1984, the Learning Resource Center (LRC), renamed the Tutoring and Academic Assistance Center (TAAC) in the late 1980s, moved into the northern end of the building.

Builder, Contractor, Supplies:

Unknown; although, at their June 7, 1935, meeting the Regents of the University of Idaho approved bids for the purchase of materials for the “erection of buildings on the University campus:”

1. Dimension lumber - Madison Lumber Company \$ 1,815.70
2. Shiplap - Gale Chamberlin \$ 1,492.50
3. Fir and larch - Gale Chamberlin \$20.50
4. Ponderosa pine select lumber - Gale Chamberlin \$217.03
5. Mill work - Potlatch Yards, Moscow \$1,095.00
6. Fir veneer - Domiseal Corporation \$510.00
7. Fibre insulating board - Potlatch Yards, Moscow \$1,205.30
8. Shingles - Domiseal Corporation \$708.75
9. Cedar lap siding - Gale Chamberlin [no cost given]
10. Fir flooring - Gale Chamberlin \$46.25”

The Board also approved the purchase of maple flooring for the “temporary buildings approved by the Board” at this same meeting. (In June 2000, this researcher discovered, among boards removed from the interior of the UCB as the result of its demolition, several with the words “Second grade maple” stamped upon them.)

Original Plans and Construction:

Scans of the following historic photographs are attached to this report:

- 1-82-1: UCB, 1935-36?
- 1-82-1b: UCB, 1935
- 1-82-2: UCB, 1935
- 1-82-3: UCB, 1935
- 1-82-4: UCB, 1935
- 1-82-5: UCB, 1935
- 1-82-6a-c: UCB, undated

Originals of all photographs are available at UI Special Collections. The original blueprints and traced plans are available in the AES Construction Document Archives at the University of Idaho Facilities Management Services.

Alterations and Additions:

The exterior of the building remains virtually the same as it was at the time of construction, and interior alterations were insignificant. Generally, partitions were constructed to divide the large spaces into smaller, office-sized spaces. However, the building’s original plans, which called for two offices located in the center of the building, were altered during the construction of the building, as indicated in the following letter dated July 17, 1935, from President Neale to Mr. R. W. Lind, who supervised the building’s construction:

In order to have additional space for classes enrolling between 75 and 90 students, Miss Olesen [Ella L. Olesen, University Registrar] feels that two of the offices in the classroom building north of the “U” Hut should be eliminated so as to make possible a large classroom of the desired size. She says that she has conferred with you and that you believe this would be possible in the present state of construction of this building. Will you therefore see that this is done.

The insurance inventory for 1949-50 includes a valuation sheet for a new room, Room 105, and in the 1960 inventory, there is a valuation form for Room 104a. Plans for these alterations were not found in a search of the AES Construction Document Archives at UI Facilities Management Services. Plans for doorways and handrails, however, were found in the archives. In 1951, Rooms 103 and 104 were connected, and in 1986, Rooms 101 and 102. Handrails on the west side of the building were installed in 1974, and at some unknown date, a handrail support was also added.

In January 1984, the Learning Resource Center moved into the northern end of the UCB, the same space previously used by architecture students. At that time, the northern end of the structure had been divided into two rooms, which were “big, open” spaces unsuited to the mission of the LRC to counsel students in academic trouble, according to its director Judy Wallins. To protect student confidentiality, Dr. Wallins and staff, with the assistance of a retired contractor, “literally built walls” to divide up the space in the two rooms. Although UI Facilities Management approved the plans for the alteration and purchased supplies, LRC staff and volunteers did the labor, applying drywall and paneling, hanging doors, and painting walls. To further absorb noise in the LRC, a “white noise” sound system was installed in the structure’s crawlspace.

B. Historical Context

During the mid-1930s, the University of Idaho “began one of the most remarkable building programs attempted by any state institution during the Depression.” [1] The University Classroom Building (UCB) is an artifact of that “remarkable” building program spearheaded by UI President Mervin Gordon Neale. In a proposal to the Regents of the University of Idaho for consideration at their meeting in Boise on Tuesday, May 7, 1935, President Neale explained why it was necessary to construct five temporary frame structures:

“In planning the class schedule for the coming year with the present faculty, it appears impossible to find space for the classes. The large number of students entering mechanical drawing, chemistry, botany, wood technology, dendrology, range management, and mensuration make it imperative that we provide facilities to enable our instructors to handle larger classes than they handle at the present time.

There is every indication that our freshman class for 1935-36 will be at least as large as the freshman class of 907 students enrolled during the school year 1934-35. It will not be

possible for us next year to find space to schedule a freshman class as large as we had this year without additional space. The schedule committee has gone over this matter carefully and all the divisional deans of the University have been consulted. The conclusion is inescapable that additional class room space must be provided if the University plans to care for the number of students who may be expected to enroll in the University next fall on the basis of a conservative estimate.[2]

Ironically, but understandably, as the legislature of the State of Idaho responded to the fiscal scarcity of the 1930s by reducing state appropriations for higher education, enrollment at the University of Idaho “climbed rapidly.” [3] Facing a shortage of classrooms, not to mention dormitories, University administrators and students responded with innovative financing and living arrangements. Construction of many buildings was financed by the sale of bonds, with appropriations from the federal government through the Public Works Administration, and income generated from endowments and student fees. To reduce the cost of their education, UI students initiated co-operative dormitories in which household chores were shared.

The University Classroom Building, one of the five temporary structures President Neale recommended be constructed, was another creative response to the conditions of the times. In his report to the Regents for the 1935-36 biennium, President Neale wrote,

The University classroom building was necessary in order to provide places where classes in academic subjects could meet. There was particular need for one additional large classroom because with increased enrollment it was necessary either to greatly increase the size of classes or employ additional instructors. Naturally the funds were not available to employ additional instructors.

The UCB is also significant as “one of the last remaining frame structures either built on or moved to the campus in the period from the “teens through the 1940s that still stands on campus.” [5] Further, its location in what is now the core of the campus illustrates how the campus has expanded during the past 70 years.

Professor Bert C. Cross, who taught journalism in the UCB from 1962 to 1973, said there was “something about it” and that he had been “sad to move out” when Journalism was moved to other quarters on the campus. Dr. Cross also said the structure “helped create an atmosphere” in which it was possible to get “to know the students.”

By the time the University’s Learning Resource Center (LRC) moved into the UCB in 1984, the building was showing definite signs of aging. Doors wouldn’t close when the building settled; without a guttering system, water frequently ran into the building through the doors; rabbits, feral cats, insects and rodents all found habitats in and under the structure; and the pre-potty parity building had only one restroom, not centrally located, and accessible only from the outside. Judy Wallins, Director of the LRC, remembers having to put on her coat in the winter each time she needed to use the bathroom. In fact, during 1999, the building was sagging so severely that jacks were placed around its entire perimeter.

Despite these conditions, Dr. Wallins, echoed Professor Cross’s sentiments when discussing the UCB, describing it as a “special place at the UI.” To deliver services to troubled

students in a manner as effective as possible, Dr. Wallins and her staff strove to create a relaxed, “home-like” atmosphere in the UCB. As an accessible, approachable, and centrally-located structure, the UCB appears to have played a role in the achievement of this goal. . In the last two decades of its life, the uses to which the UCB was put, specifically the Women’s Center and the Learning Resource Center, also reflected this belief. Be it 1935, 1975, or 1985, the University of Idaho was not only striving to achieve its mission as a land-grant institution to provide access to higher education but was also actively engaged in efforts to retain the diverse student population it had attracted.

C. Endnotes:

- [1] Rafe Gibbs, *Beacon for Mountain and Plain: Story of the University of Idaho*. Moscow: University of Idaho, 1962, p. 244.
- [2] Mervin G. Neale to the University of Idaho Board of Regents, Papers of the President’s Office, UG 12, Box 31, File 1069, p. 19, UI Special Collections.
- [3] Keith C. Petersen, *This Crested Hill: An Illustrated History of the University of Idaho*. Moscow: University of Idaho Press, 1987, p. 54.
- [4] Report of the President to the State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho, UG 12, Box 33, Folder 1118, p. 21a, UI Special Collections.
- [5] Mervin G. Neale to the University of Idaho Board of Regents, Papers of the President’s Office, UG 12, Box 31, File 1069, p. 21, UI Special Collections.
- [6] Report of the President to the State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho, UG 12, Box 33, Folder 1118, p. 21a, UI Special Collections.
- [7] Keith C. Petersen, “Historic American Building Survey - YMCA Hut”, typescript, 1998, not paginated, UI Facilities Management.
- [8] University of Idaho Inventory, Volume 3, 1940, p. 6, UI Special Collections.
- [9] University of Idaho Inventory, Volume 7, 1949-50, p. 180, UI Special Collections.

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character:

The most prevalent architectural quality of this building is the simplicity in exterior appearance & overall design. The structure is wood-framed with high-pitched gable roofs. The simple exterior detailing is seen in the window & door trim, corner trim, & fascias. The covered porch/walkway provides a pleasant transition from the outside to the inside of the building. The floor plan layout is functional and efficient.

2. Condition of Fabric:

The overall structure has deteriorated quite severely. The flooring & foundation system has experienced some failures/sagging. The interior finishes also are deteriorated. The roofing material has been replaced multiple times. The exterior siding & trim has been

painted multiple times.

B. Description of Exterior

Overall Dimensions:

See Reference Plans.

Foundations:

Unknown.

Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads:

The porch is wood planked out of antique maple. The wood is the same weathered wood as the interior floors. This porch also has an arched fascia, cladded with ¾" siding. The support has full 4x4 wood columns, cladded with the same material.

Walls:

The exterior walls have an 8" tapered wood lap siding with 6" exposure.

Chimneys:

Not Applicable.

Openings:

Doorways and Openings:

W.G. Fir doors at the north end have brass locks and hinges with a relatively unique 5' wide x 14" high transom with eight (8) equal lites. The doors are half glass with nine (9) equal lites.

Windows and Shutters:

The windows are single, multi-pane, double-hung windows, six (6) in all, each having its own pane. The windows are surrounded with painted wood trim.

Roof:

The roof has a pitch of 8:12 of 2x6 at 16" on center with ¾ x 8" T&G deck. The latest roof is a white granular shingle.

C. Description of Interior:

Floor Plans:

See Plans.

Stairways:

There are no interior stairways.

Flooring:

The floor is an antique maple wood made of $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2-1/4" T&G. It is the same weathered wood of which the wood plank porch is comprised. The floor joists are 2" x 10" at 16" on center. Beneath them is a 10" crawl space throughout the entire building.

Walls and Ceiling:

The wall framing is made of several 2" x 4" beams at 16" on center with $\frac{3}{4}$ " fiberboard insulation. There are 6" x 8" beams situated along the perimeter. The interior divider walls are $\frac{1}{4}$ " 4" x 8" fir plywood sheets with a natural finish.

The ceilings are hardboard 4' x 4' sheets with $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" batten trim.

Windows and Doors:

The windows are single, multi-pane, double-hung windows, six (6) in all, each having its own pane. They have brass plated pulls, locks and window stops. The windows have a fir trim.

Decorative Features and Trim:

The windows have a trim of $\frac{3}{4}$ " fir. There is a knotty pine wainscot. The wainscot is a mixture of 4", 6" and 8" T&G vertical.

Mechanical Equipment:

Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:

The heating system is delivered via 3' high (10) cell hot water radiators.

Lighting:

There is a combination of old fixtures & upgraded fixtures.

Plumbing:

There is a combination of old fixtures & repaired/upgraded fixtures

Elevator:

There is no elevator.

D. Site:

General setting and orientation:

The building is located in the center of the campus. The site has many mature trees, shrubs, and lawn areas. It is surrounded by academic buildings on all four sides. It is adjacent to the historic Administration Lawn, which is the central green space at the university. The building's central location made it easily accessible from all parts of the campus.

Part III. Sources of Information

A. Architectural Drawings:

Copy of tracing of original blueprints and plans for some subsequent alterations.

B. Historic Views:

Historic photographs described above; scans are attached.

C. Interviews:

Bert C. Cross. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 2, 2000. Bert Cross taught journalism at the University of Idaho from 1962 until his retirement. Not only was his office located in the southeast corner of the UCB, but he also instructed students in the techniques of journalism and typography in the UCB.

Betsy Thomas. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 1, 2000. From 1985 until 1997, Betsy Thomas was full-time Director of the Women's Center.

Judy Wallins. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 2, 2000. Judy Wallins is Director of the Tutoring and Academic Assistance Center.

D. Bibliography:

Argonaut (University of Idaho student newspaper), August 16, 1935.

Cross, Bert C. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 2, 2000.

Gibbs, Rafe. *Beacon for Mountain and Plain: Story of the University of Idaho*. Moscow: University of Idaho. 1962.

Monroe, Mara Lei. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 4, 2000.

Nielsen, Judith. "University of Idaho Campus Buildings." Typescript, 1995. UI Special Collections.

Papers of the President's Office. UG 12. Box 31, File 1069. UI Special Collections.

Papers of the President's Office. UG 12. Box 33, File 1118. UI Special Collections.

Papers of the President's Office. UG 12. Box 313, File 1107. UI Special Collections.

Papers of the President's Office. UG 12. Box 47, Files 1449-1457. UI Special Collections.

Petersen, Keith C. *This Crested Hill: An Illustrated History of the University of Idaho*.
Moscow: University of Idaho. 1987.

Thomas, Betsy. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 1, 2000.

University of Idaho Board of Regents Minutes. Available at UI Special Collections.

University of Idaho Catalog. Catalogs, available at UI Special Collections, are published bi-annually and provide campus maps that give the varying names and uses of this building over time.

University of Idaho Inventory. These were conducted periodically for insurance purposes and are available at UI Special Collections. Those volumes consulted for this work are: Volume III, 1936, p. 37; Volume 3, 1940, p. 6; Volume III, 1943-44, p. 839; Volume II, 1947-48, p. 929; Volume 7, 1949-50, p. 180; Volume 9, 1960, p. 520, and Volume II, University of Idaho Room Survey.

Wallins, Judy. In-person interview with Julie Monroe. June 2, 2000.

Part IV. Project Information

In the spring of 2000, the University of Idaho hired the architectural firm Design West Architects to develop HABS-quality documentation for this building, which was razed during the summer of 2000. Design West Architects subcontracted with Julie Monroe to prepare the historical information for this report. Monroe completed her research in June 2000.