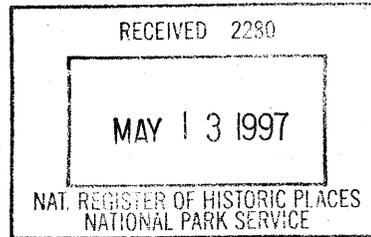


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Kanyon Hall

other names/site number Minthorn Hall (preferred as registered title)

**2. Location**

street & number George Fox University Campus not for publication N/A

city or town Newberg vicinity N/A

state Oregon code 41 county Yamhill code 071 zip code 97132

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

April 30, 1997

Signature of certifying official Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Minthorn Hall

Yamhill/Oregon

Name of Property

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.

Signature of Keeper

*Edson R. Beall*

Date of Action

6-13-97

determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1 (to be razed buildings summer 1997)

sites

structures

objects

1

1

Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously Listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: education related,

dormitory/gymnasium

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college, administrative

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Colonial

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation STUCCO  
walls WOOD: Shingle  
roof OTHER: Composition Shingle  
other \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**SETTING**

Minthorn Hall was constructed in 1887 as an unnamed combination gymnasium and dormitory on the first site of Friends Pacific Academy in Newberg. The campus had been established only three years earlier on "...four acres of the most sightly spot on the farm of Jesse Edwards..."<sup>1</sup> An engraving published in the Newberg Graphic of December 15, 1888 shows the campus as an absolutely flat parcel of land enclosed by what appears to be a wooden fence. Young firs formed a backdrop and a row of deciduous trees was planted along the front fence.

In 1892, Minthorn Hall, along with another college building no longer extant, was relocated to the present campus. (According to the Newberg Graphic of July 1, 1892, the buildings were moved by Mr. Clark, a Portland house mover, who brought all his moving equipment up the Willamette River on the old Jefferson Street ferry boat which he had acquired a short time before.)

The terrain at the second, and present site, is flat like that at the original site. However, according to recent newspaper articles, at the time of the move there was a wooded canyon by Minthorn Hall.<sup>2</sup> (It was this canyon which gave Minthorn Hall its previous name, "Kanyon Hall," though the substitution of the "K" for a "C" has not been explained.) Early 20th century photographs do not show dense woods behind the building. Today a stand of oak trees shades the lawn areas to the east, south and west. Behind the hall, to the north, is the present single story physical plant building of concrete block construction. This building is scheduled to be razed in the summer of 1997. Landscaping will take its place.

**ORIGINAL APPEARANCE**

Minthorn Hall's original appearance is documented by the above mentioned engraving, as well as from two photographs of the first campus, from photographs taken not long after the move, from published written descriptions and from direct inspection.<sup>3</sup> It was two stories high with dimensions in plan roughly 40 feet by 60 feet. The 40 foot facades faced north and south. There was a two-story porch on the north (entrance) facade. The roof was hipped with a widow's walk.

There were two gabled dormers, each at the north and south roof planes and three each at the east and west. Dormer windows were fitted with two over two, double-hung sash. There were five, evenly spaced, two-over-two, double-hung windows at the second floor on the west facade. Windows at the first floor on the west facade duplicated those above with the exception of the southern end where there was a door. Paired windows at the front facade were also double-hung, but narrower, and one-over-one rather than two-over-two.

<sup>1</sup>Newberg Graphic, vol. I, No. 1, Dec. 1, 1888.

<sup>2</sup>Newberg Graphic, August 21, 1975.

<sup>3</sup>Newberg Graphic, vol. I, No.1, Dec. 1, 1888.

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The walls were sheathed with shiplap siding. Decorative wooden brackets were placed at the corners and at intervals under the wide boxed eaves. There was a decorative railing atop the porch roof. The porch itself had square chamfered posts and curvilinear brackets. Front doors were paneled, with a two-light transom above. Windows had cornice moldings. A single, large brick chimney most likely vented a stove.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

Minthorn Hall underwent changes at the time of its 1892 move, and again in 1939 and 1962.

On its new site, Minthorn Hall was placed with its entrance facing west rather than north. At this time the interior was "rearranged" as a boarding hall. (It had for some time prior to the move been used for "church purposes.")<sup>4</sup> Sixteen young ladies were housed on the first floor and twenty young men on the second floor. A number of teachers also resided in the hall. The new foundation was made four feet higher than the original to allow room in the basement for a dining room, kitchen, storeroom and bedroom for the cook. The building was then heated by a furnace.

Creation of the "daylight" basement necessitated changes to the exterior. Symmetrical entrance doors to the basement were placed at the corners of the entrance facade. Either entrance had a bracketed hood. Doors were paneled, two-over-two. A long flight of wooden steps led up to the main entrance porch. The new basement windows were double-hung, two-over-two.

In 1939, the building, which in the interim had become an all-girls dormitory, was completely refurbished. The President's Report for June 1940 stated: "A new roof has been provided, new floors throughout, including concrete basement floor and oak floor for the enlarged living room. The building has been plastered throughout, new closets have been provided for every sleeping room, a new heating system has been put in. The building has been repainted, the foundation stuccoed, ..." (A portion of a partition exposed in the attic still has 3-1/2" wide, rabbeted boards attached directly to the studs. A layer of a cardboard-like material and two layers of wallpaper are applied directly to the boards. Evidently the 1939 plastering replaced this type of finish.)

It was apparently during the 1939 remodel that the main entrance was relocated to the south facade and the present one-story, one-bay pedimented entrance porch was constructed. Also at this time the double-hung, six-over-six and four-over-four windows on the south and north facades were installed, the exterior sheathed with random-width wood shingles, and the dormers removed. The layout of interior partitions remained essentially intact.

Donald W. Edmundson of Portland was the architect for the 1939 work which was carried out under the direction of Harlan Jones and Laurence Skene.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Newberg Graphic, May 20, 1892.

<sup>5</sup>Pacific College, Pacific College Through the Years, Newberg, Oregon, Feb. 1949.

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In 1962, the west end of the first floor of Minthorn hall (the "enlarged living room" of 1939) was converted to a faculty lounge, the room adjacent to the north end of the lounge converted to a kitchen, and the room to the southeast corner of the building converted to a women's bathroom. The remainder of the first floor was converted to classrooms and offices. The basement, with the exception of the furnace room, laundry and janitor's closet, was also converted to classrooms. The second floor remained in use as a dormitory.

At the time of this conversion, an exterior fire stair was added on the east facade and the central second floor window on the east facade replaced by an exit door to this stair. The westernmost basement window on the north facade was also replaced by an exit door and a small existing door at the east end nailed shut. At the second floor in the east facade the small southernmost window was filled in, as were the two westernmost basement windows on the south facade.

A few interior partitions were removed at the time of this remodel: one on the west end of the second floor, one at the west end of the first floor; two at the west end of the basement and one at the east end of the basement. Also a few new partitions were built: one at the women's room on the first floor and several in the basement--along the hall at the laundry room, furnace room, men's room and janitor's closet.

Donald H. Lindgren of Vancouver, Washington, was the architect for the 1962 renovation.<sup>6</sup>

Uses of Minthorn Hall have changed since 1962. The second floor has been converted to offices and the laundry converted to a dark room. As of 1996, the darkroom has been returned to a laundry room.

Plan dimensions remain as they were in 1887--40 feet by 60 feet. The 1892 building height is unchanged.

Foundation walls are brick. Upper exterior walls are constructed of 2" x 5-3/4" studs, 16" on center. Rafters are 2" x 5-3/4" with 2-1/8" x 4" ties and braces. (Braces have bits of wallpaper and cardboard on them, suggesting that they were added in 1939.) The widow's walk is decked with boards approximately 14" wide and the balustrade is no longer extant. The remainder of the roof has spaced 1" x 3-5/8" boards with wood shingles (covered by composition shingles). Locations of the original dormers are indicated by spliced rafters.

With the exception of a few partitions, the framing of all interior and exterior walls, of the floors and of the roof is apparently either original or dates from the 1892 alteration.

The setting of Minthorn Hall includes a stand of mature oak trees. The cinder block, non-contributing, non-historical physical plant building is located directly to the north of Minthorn Hall. There are plans for it to be razed in the summer of 1997. It will be replaced by landscaping similar to that extant in the quad areas.

<sup>6</sup>Lindgren, Donald H., A.I.A. Architect, "Minthorn Hall, George Fox College," Working Drawings, 1962.

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**PRESENT EXTERIOR FINISHES**

The 1892 brick foundation walls are stuccoed. Upper walls are sheathed in random-width, wood shingles, 13" to the weather. There are plain corner boards with simple cap moldings. Brackets, fascia and boxed-eave treatment are original. The wide fascia and soffit boards are attached directly to framing members and have molded battens. Window casings are plain, with a very simple drip molding at the head. Shingles are painted taupe and trim, light and dark brown. The chimney is brick.

**PRESENT SOUTH (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION**

There are two groups of four double-hung, six-over six windows at the second floor and four pairs of double-hung, six-over-six windows at the first floor. At the east end of the basement are two pairs of four-over-four, double-hung windows. The one-bay, one-story entrance porch has boxed columns and a simple gable roof. Entrance doors are contemporary in appearance, with one light over one panel. There is a twelve-light transom window at the entrance. Atop a concrete stairway having a run of six steps, is a central pedimented porch which is a hallmark of 20th century architecture in the Colonial period style. It is a shallow portico with classical entablature, unembellished tympanum and shingle-clad gable roof. Originally, the outer corners of the pediment were supported by paired square columns of the Tuscan order and there were shadow pilasters on the facade plane. The paired columns were replaced by the boxed columns, presumably during the 1962 remodeling.

**PRESENT EAST ELEVATION**

The two-over-two, double-hung windows at the north end of the first and second floor appear to be original. There is a small first floor window of more recent date at the south end. Exits at all three levels have flush doors. The fire stair is open.

**PRESENT NORTH ELEVATION**

The six second-floor windows are directly above the six at the first floor. There are doors at each end of the basement level with two pairs and one group of three windows between. Basement windows are four-over-four, double-hung. The two windows at the west end at the first floor are six-over-six, double-hung. Both of these windows are lacking the lamb's tongue detailing found on the rest of the windows on this facade. The remainder of the first and second floor windows are double-hung, two-over-two, and evidently are original, though they do not appear to be quite as tall as those in early photographs.

**PRESENT WEST ELEVATION**

Windows at the first and second floor are all double-hung, one-over-one, but do not appear to be quite as tall as the original windows. The central pair of windows at the first floor, which replaced the entrance, are detailed differently from the other windows. They are lacking the lamb's tongue detail. Some of the two-over-two, double-hung basement windows may date from the 1892 remodel. The 1892 basement entrance doors have been replaced by windows, also double-hung, one-over-one.

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**PRESENT INTERIOR FINISHES**

Walls are plaster or drywall and ceilings are plaster or acoustical tile. Floors are finished with either vinyl tile or are carpeted. Bases are rubber or wood. Window surrounds are generally undecorated. There are seven paneled doors on the second floor, apparently either original or dating from 1892. The remainder are flush doors. There is an effort underway by the University to return Minthorn Hall's interior decor to a historic appearance. Decisions concerning these changes are under the direction of an Aesthetics Committee. The committee has not necessarily chosen a specific historic period to focus their efforts on, nor is that the objective. There apparently is not enough photographic evidence to guide historic restoration. At the time of this writing, the only area that has been modified to convey this historic feeling is the second floor stair, hallway and secretary's office. In these areas carpeting, baseboards, door trim and lighting have been changed as described below in the section on second level finishes.

**BASEMENT LEVEL FINISHES**

The ceiling is covered in rectangular acoustical tiles with rectangular flush fluorescent lighting. Walls are painted white with beige trim. The baseboard is green rubber and the floor is carpeted. This level is primarily office space with a seminar room and storage spaces. Office cubicles divide the larger spaces.

**FIRST LEVEL FINISHES**

The ceiling of the main hall is covered in square acoustical tiles with mounted fluorescent lighting. Walls are painted white with gray trim. The rubber baseboard is brown and the floor is beige vinyl tile. Various carpeting is used in the offices and Reading/Writing Lab on this level. At the east end of the hall is the former faculty lounge which has been converted to a classroom. There is a narrow strip oak floor in this space and the baseboards and moldings are painted wood. The lighting is mounted fluorescent. The window trim on this level is the same as on the second level and apparently is either original or pre-dates the 1962 remodel. The window in the first floor stair hall has trim consistent with the 1962 remodel. There is a phone alcove located just inside the stair hall at this level.

**SECOND LEVEL FINISHES**

The paint treatment on this level is cream with beige trim. Historic reproduction incandescent brass lighting fixtures hang from the ceiling. The baseboard is 8" wood with a simple profile. Flat moldings with bull's eye corner blocks were added to the doorways in the recent effort to create a historic atmosphere. According to university personnel, inspiration for the bull's eye corner blocks comes from a substantial Eastlake style case piece in the large east office. This piece is reportedly from a pharmacy and was not originally in Minthorn Hall. Ten-light French doors have been added to the entrance of the large office on the east end of the hall. The carpet in the public spaces of this floor has a large plume pattern. Private offices have various carpeting with the exception of the two offices immediately east of the stairwell which have narrow wood strip flooring.

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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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance**

1892-1941

**Significant Dates**

1892, date of permanent resiting

1939, remodeled to present character

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE SUMMARY

Minthorn Hall, the oldest building on the campus of George Fox University in Newberg, Oregon is significant locally and regionally as the only building associated with the complete history of Quaker secondary and higher education in the Pacific Northwest. Although its history reaches back to the year of its construction in 1887, the building's historic period of significance extends from 1892 when it was resited at its present location, to 1941, the end of the long and prosperous administration of Levi Pennington. Dr. Pennington was a leader in the American peace movement whose thirty years as head of the college are synonymous with unprecedented growth, academic improvement and financial stability. George Fox College (so named in 1949) became George Fox University July 1, 1996 in a merger of the Christian liberal arts college with Western Evangelical Seminary. It continues as the singular institution of higher education of Friends Church in the Pacific Northwest. It was founded as Friends Pacific Academy in 1885 and became Friends Pacific College in 1891. It is indirectly associated with Herbert Clark Hoover, 31st President of the United States, who attended the academy during the time he resided in Newberg with his uncle, Dr. Henry J. Minthorn, the academy's first principal. Near the culmination of president Pennington's career in 1939, the oldest building on campus was remodeled in the Colonial style for a women's residence hall.

The building now known as Minthorn Hall was built in 1887 as a boy's dormitory and gymnasium in the vernacular Italianate vein and was located on the first site of Friends Pacific Academy in Newberg. Herbert Hoover reportedly resided a few months in the building during the 1887-1888 academic year although he normally resided with the school principal, Henry Minthorn, who was his uncle. In 1892, after the academy became an institution of higher learning, the building was moved to the present campus and named Kanyon Hall in consideration of its situation near a wooded canyon, or ravine. In its relocated state it was a 2 1/2 story, 40 x 60 foot rectangular volume raised on a high basement. It had a hipped roof with a widow's walk and dormers. The main entrance on the west end was marked by a narrow, double piazza, or two-story porch. The interior was reorganized after the move but continued to be used for boarding purposes. The building stood more-or-less in this state until 1939, at which time it was remodeled in the Colonial vein by Portland architect Donald Edmundson. Therefore, the distinguishing features of the building today are those of the Colonial style, and they include a dormerless hipped roof, shingle siding, windows with multi-paned, double-hung sashes, and a pedimented portico sheltering the entrance centered in the long south facade. In 1962, the building was largely converted to faculty offices and classrooms and was rededicated as Minthorn Hall in honor of the first principal of Friends Pacific Academy.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Minthorn Hall meets National Register Criterion A as the symbolic "Old Main" of George Fox University. It conveys the stylistic character it achieved at the end of its historic period of significance. It is the only building associated with the entire history of the region's only Quaker institution of higher education, one which attained its fullest potential prior to accreditation during the administration of Levi Pennington, president of the college from 1911 to 1941. Not only is the "Colonialized" building a manifestation and symbol of the high point of the optimistic Pennington years, there is no other building which better represents the evolution of the institution. Wood-Mar Hall, the present administration building, was erected

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in 1912 at the beginning of Pennington's term of office, but it too has been remodeled and its historical associations do not span the entire history of the institution as do those of Minthorn Hall.

Criteria Consideration A relating to religious properties applies to this nomination proposal indirectly. The building was constructed as an academy building by a religious denomination, Friends Church, in 1887, and it has been maintained under Quaker auspices ever since. However, Minthorn Hall was not used historically for worship services, nor is it so used today. Its historic use was a residence hall. The building's significance lies in the area of education. It is the oldest building on the campus of the small liberal arts college, now university, founded by the Friends at Newberg, Oregon, the only Quaker institution of higher learning in the Pacific Northwest. University admissions currently are not restricted to those affiliated with the sponsoring denominations.

Criteria Consideration B relating to moved properties applies to this nomination proposal only in the most tenuous sense. Although constructed at a different location in 1887, the building has occupied its present site since 1892, which year is counted as the beginning of the historic period of significance. For 104 years, Minthorn Hall has stood at the heart of the campus of what is now known as George Fox University. The building's significant historical association with the Quaker academic institution is exemplified by its long continuum of adaptive use. The continuum included a substantial 1939 remodeling in the Colonial mode, a fashionable historic period style which might have been chosen for practical reasons to be in tune with contemporary taste, or on a symbolic level, to acknowledge the flourishing of the Society of Friends in Colonial America.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The impact of education provided by Friends Pacific Academy and Pacific College was felt most strongly in Newberg, a center of Quaker settlement in Oregon. However, as the years went on and graduates dispersed, the influence of local education spread abroad. President Hoover is the most widely recognized figure to have been educated at the school, but he was by no means the only distinguished graduate. Ralph K. Beebe, historian and chairman of the Division of Social Science at George Fox College, describes the distinctive qualities of Quaker education in the following passages:

The original seventeenth century Quakers were at the extreme end of the Protestant Reformation, with its strong emphasis on the priesthood of all believers and the need for education to facilitate Bible reading and personal salvation. For the Quakers this brought a profound sense of the dignity of all human beings and value of education in ministering to them. They were unique in their belief that a God-likeness existed in all people, even the 'savage' Indians; Friends (Quakers) listened and learned from the Indians, even as they were teaching them. They were similarly active in educating Blacks before emancipation and during reconstruction.

This strong sense of education as mission was carried to the Northwest and was a primary motivation for the establishment of Friends Pacific Academy and Pacific College in Newberg. The 1895 Minutes of Northwest Yearly Meeting of Friends Church

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applauded the progress of its educational institutions and observed: 'A man or woman with a cultivated mind can accomplish more than one without. Parents should help their children, giving them a desire for an education that nothing will hinder their obtaining one...God can use an educated man better than one who is not educated.'

Quaker educators instilled in their pupils values such as honesty, integrity, compassion, and humility--values common to many religious groups. But with these were instilled certain principles for which Quakers are distinguished: those of social justice dictated by the inherent equality of all God's children, non-violence, and simplicity. Lee Nash, emeritus professor of history at George Fox University, points out that while Friends have no monopoly on these principles, they have "faithfully stressed the themes through more than three centuries." Professor Nash holds that traditionally Quakers have made a specialty of pre-college, or primary and secondary education. "That Minthorn Hall served pre-college as well as collegiate educational functions," he concludes, "makes it particularly significant as a symbol and artifact of Friends education in the Northwest."

Quaker secondary education in Oregon began in 1885 with the opening of Friends Pacific Academy in Newberg. Nineteen students made up the entire student body. There were three faculty members, five grade levels, and total expenses (room, board, and tuition) for a year were \$110. In 1887, a gymnasium and boarding hall was erected. The building is now known as Minthorn Hall.

In 1891, the Board of Trustees of the Academy decided to open a college (the nearest Quaker institution at that time was in Oskaloosa, Iowa). The campus was in northeast Newberg (that of the academy was in south Newberg) on a twenty-three acre site marked by a ravine, almost always referred to locally as the "canyon." There were fifteen students in Pacific College when the first term began in September 1891.

Four years later, responsibility (except financial) for the operation of the college was undertaken by the Oregon Yearly Meeting (encompassing Oregon, Idaho, and Washington) of Friends Church. Pacific College overcame great hardships to remain a viable institution. There were difficulties securing an endowment fund, obtaining students, and meeting accreditation standards. Low salaries made it hard to obtain and retain qualified faculty. The link with the academy was not always beneficial.

Kanyon (later Minthorn) Hall is intimately associated with the presidency of Levi Pennington (1911-1941). During his thirty years in office, in spite of great adversities, Pacific College made solid contributions to the liberal arts education of Quakers and non-Quakers alike. The remodeling of the building in 1939 was a fitting capstone to the Pennington years. During Dr. Pennington's presidency the college's enrollment almost tripled and other important developments occurred. To meet the standards set by the national Education Association, the president led a successful development drive that raised \$100,000 from 1911 to 1915. When the standard of minimum endowment was raised to \$200,000 after the First World War, Pennington was able to raise that sum by 1925. Pennington's friendship with Herbert Hoover (who entertained him at the White House in 1931) led to Hoover's raising of \$40,000 among the Friends of Portland. Pennington also persuaded his board to make the necessary--somewhat unpopular--

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decision to close Friends Pacific Academy in 1929 as a financial, academic, and public relations liability. Dr. Pennington was also able to mobilize support in non-material realms. He was able to maintain a loyal and effective faculty and staff (in 1934, for example, the average length of faculty service was almost fifteen years) which carried on admirably in spite of the salary reductions of the Great Depression years. He mobilized an effective Women's Auxiliary to raise endowment and construction funds for the college. The college's academic standards rose, extra-curricular activities expanded, and Wood-Mar Hall (the administration building) was constructed. Pennington also encouraged students and faculty to contribute their money and services to relief work abroad during and after the First World War, to regions in the United States such as Appalachia in the 1920s and 1930s and to the victims of the Spanish Civil War. For example, a Pacific College faculty member, Everett Gulley, worked in Spain and later aided German refugees in Cuba, both times on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee.

Levi Pennington's work for peace and social service extended beyond the provision of inspiration. Over the years, he gave several hundred talks for peace across the United States. He was the head of the Oregon Yearly Meeting peace and service committees and was a member of the National Council for the Prevention of War, the Pacific Northwest Institute of International Relations, the League of Nations Association, the Federal (now National) Council of Churches (he was a charter associate), and the Emergency Peace Campaign. In 1942, his long service resulted in the Oregon Yearly Meeting designating him Honorary Superintendent of Peace.

After President Pennington's resignation, the college fell somewhat into the doldrums largely because of the Second World War's decline in enrollment. A succession of presidents was unable to master the difficulties, some theological, others financial, still others in accreditation, that beset the institution. In the midst of troubles, the college's name was changed in 1949 to George Fox College in honor of the founder of the Quaker faith. Yet the sense of direction that had marked even the most arduous of the Pennington years seemed missing.

Since 1954, the college--now university--has again been on the ascendent. In 1959, accreditation was achieved. Morale rose and financial support increased markedly following this event. In 1960, a consultant for the Association of American Colleges proclaimed: "George Fox College has taken on new life." In 1968, the college's graduates were approved for secondary teacher certification in the State of Oregon. A spirit of celebration was richly deserved at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the college founding in 1967. Today the school is a unique and flourishing institution with 2,175 students, 110 full-time faculty members, a modern set of buildings, and an endowment fund of \$9,000,000.

Minthorn Hall is the sole physical link tying together this entire academic history from infant Friends Pacific Academy to thriving George Fox University. To recapitulate evolution of the school and its oldest building, the first site of the academy was on a four-acre site on what is now South College Street in Newberg where the Friends Church now stands. The donor of the land, who also laid out the town of Newberg, was Jesse Edwards. Friends Pacific Academy opened in the fall of 1885 with nineteen students in attendance. In 1887, a new building was erected for a boy's dormitory and "for church purposes." This is the structure

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that became Minthorn Hall. By that time, 100 students were enrolled. The first student to enroll at Friends Pacific Academy was Herbert C. Hoover. Hoover was the nephew of Dr. Henry J. Minthorn, the first principal of the academy, in whose home he resided. Minthorn had taken in the young Hoover after the death of his parents.

In 1891, Pacific College was organized. Its campus was in north Newberg. The boys' dormitory--along with another building--was moved from its original site to the college campus in 1892 by a Portland house mover, R.A. Clark. Clark brought his equipment up the Willamette River on the old Portland Jefferson Street ferry boat which he had recently purchased. The cost of moving both buildings was \$1,359. On its new site the dormitory-church building was converted into a dormitory for both women (first floor) and men students (second floor) with a basement dining hall. Each of the furnished single rooms was 12 x 15 feet in dimensions. The building, heated from a central furnace rather than individual fireplaces, was considered safe from fire. College authorities also promised that it would "be under such careful management that parents may feel perfectly safe in placing their children there for a home while in attendance at college." This supervision was entrusted to resident faculty members. On its new location the building became known simply as the Boarding Hall. Cost of living in the hall during the first year of the college was \$3.00 per week (\$2.00 for meals alone). Jane Blair was appointed Matron in charge of the Boarding Hall. The hall was appealing to the residents, who had to be locked out of it at the noon hour so that they would attend the required study hall at that time.

Over the years the name of the building changed. In 1895 it was referred to as Canyon hall, presumably because the campus was cut by a ravine or "canyon," although the old name "Boarding Hall" was used interchangeably. Sometimes the College Catalog referred to it as the Girls Dormitory or the Dormitory for Women. Apparently, at this time, there were none of the

traditional college students' complaints about the food. One local resident of 1907 remembered: "Oh, how I wanted to stay there as they had such good times and home-cooked meals!" In 1914-1915, the hall was open to women students only as an adjacent building had been converted into a men's dormitory. In the academic year 1914-1915 the spelling "Kanyon" Hall was adopted for no known reason.

In spite of the financial hardships of the Great Depression, the College Woman's Auxiliary planned to raise money for a new brick women's dormitory. Some funds were pledged but the project was too ambitious for the times and in 1939 Kanyon Hall was remodeled. Many improvements were made over the summer, including the addition of steam heat and gold-colored drapes in time for the opening of the fall term. However, hope still lingered that the women would in time have a new dormitory building. Kanyon Hall would then be used for male students.

The renovated hall accommodated from 25 to 30 women. Cost of rooms was from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week for double rooms and from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per week for single rooms. Board was \$3.50 per week. The cost of remodeling was \$6,500 raised from alumni and friends of the college, some residing as far away as London. The building was rededicated on Sunday, 15 March 1939, with 125 persons attending the ceremony. The actual movement of the women into the new building took place in October.

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These physical changes coincided with others. A committee of the trustees in 1940 attacked several recurring problems, including "a lack of cooperation and insubordination of the cook to the matrons." and "the constant unrest and discontent on the part of student because of the meals." The proposed solution was to combine the position of cook with that of house mother.

In 1962, Kanyon Hall underwent both a change of purpose and a change of name. The two lower floors of the building were converted to faculty offices and classrooms. The building was renamed Minthorn Hall in honor of Dr. Henry J. Minthorn, the first principal of the academy and uncle of Herbert Hoover, in whose home the future president resided in Newberg from 1883 to 1889. It was believed that the change of name would assist in fund raising purposes for the remodeling. In June, work began and in November the refurbished building was dedicated. Room and board cost \$310 per semester. Today, at 110 years of age, Minthorn hall is a classic illustration of adaptive use of one of the oldest private college buildings in Oregon.

Minthorn Hall  
Name of Property

Yamhill/Oregon  
County and State

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

George Fox University

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.11 acres

Newberg, Oregon 1:24,000

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>10</u>	<u>502610</u>	<u>5016520</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gordon B. Dodds, updated information by: Maia C. Brindley (SHPO intern)  
organization State Historic Preservation Office date 1985/November 15, 1996  
street & number 1115 Commercial NE telephone (503) 378-5001  
city or town Salem state OR zip code 97310-1001

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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name of property County and State

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I. Books and Pamphlets

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Minutes of Oregon Yearly Meeting of Friends Church, 1939, 1940. n.p., n.p., n.d.

Pacific College Catalog, 1892-1938.

Pennington, Levi. Rambling Recollections of Ninety Happy Years. Portland: Metropolitan Press, 1967.

Reed, Daisy Newhouse. My College: Memories of Long Ago. Newberg: George Fox College Alumni Association, 1978.

II. Newspapers

McMinnville News-Register, 21 Nov. 1962.

Newberg Graphic, 1888-1892, 1939, 1962.

Pacific College Crescent, 1892-1896, 1939.

III. Unpublished Materials

"Buildings-Minthorn" folder, George Fox College Archives (hereafter GFCA).

Chehalem Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1 June 1878 to 4 May 1889, GFCA.

George Fox College Board Minutes, 1962, GFCA.

History: Newberg Friends Church and Newberg Quarterly Meeting, Anniversaries, Memoirs, Reminiscences, 1906 to 1978, GFCA.

Newberg Monthly Meeting Minutes, 4 June 1889 - 5 April 1898, GFCA.

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Stanbrough, Amos Colfax. "History of Pacific College." Master's thesis, University of Oregon, 1933.

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Section 10 Page 1 Minthorn Hall Yamhill/Oregon  
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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Minthorn Hall is located in SW 1/4 Section 17, Township 3 South, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian in Newberg, Yamhill County, Oregon. Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of the south edge of North Street and the east edge of Meridian Street; thence east along the south edge of North Street approximately 521 feet to the true point of beginning; thence south along the east edge of the westernmost of two parallel north-south sidewalks approximately 285 feet; thence east along the north edge of the perpendicular east-west sidewalk approximately 170 feet; thence north at a right angle approximately 285 feet; thence west along the south edge of North Street approximately 170 feet to the point of beginning. The area described contains 1.11 acres, more or less, to include Minthorn Hall and the area of lawn and stand of mature oak trees that make up its immediate setting. The eastern boundary intersects the physical plant building which currently stands on the northeast portion of the described area. However, the single-story, non-historic, non-contributing building is scheduled to be razed in the summer of 1997 and landscaping will take its place.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

George Fox University wishes to highlight Minthorn Hall and emphasize its importance to the campus. The area described above sets Minthorn Hall apart from other buildings on the campus since the immediate setting of 1.11 acres will remain free from all development except landscaping. The boundaries are drawn along lines of convenience which are sidewalks and the street edge surrounding the building. The boundary is outlined to include a stand of mature oaks, which help to define the building's visual envelope.

Minthorn Hall  
Name of Property

Yamhill/Oregon  
County and State

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

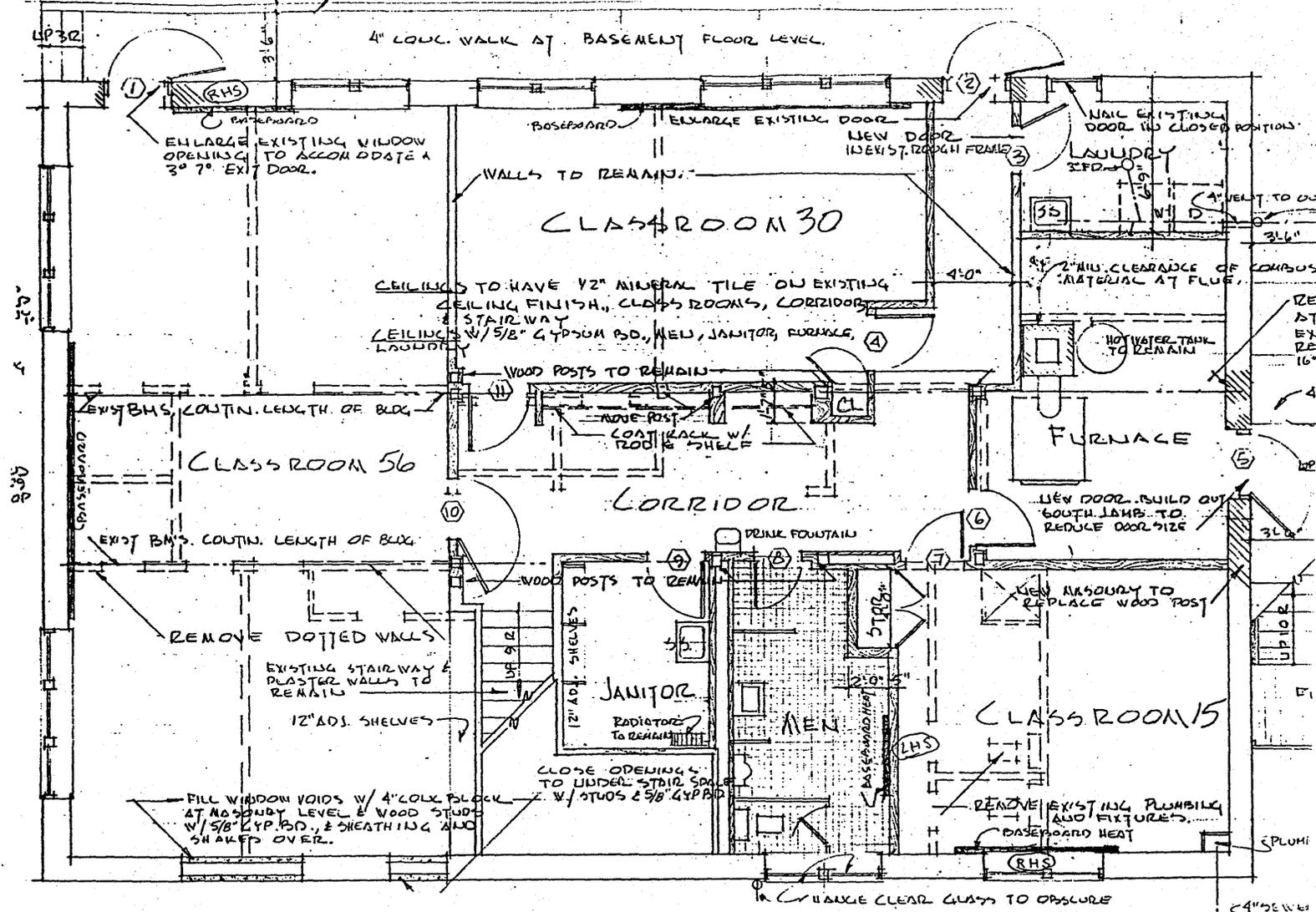
name George Fox University

street & number 414 North Meridian telephone 503-538-8383

city or town Newberg state OR zip code 97132

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

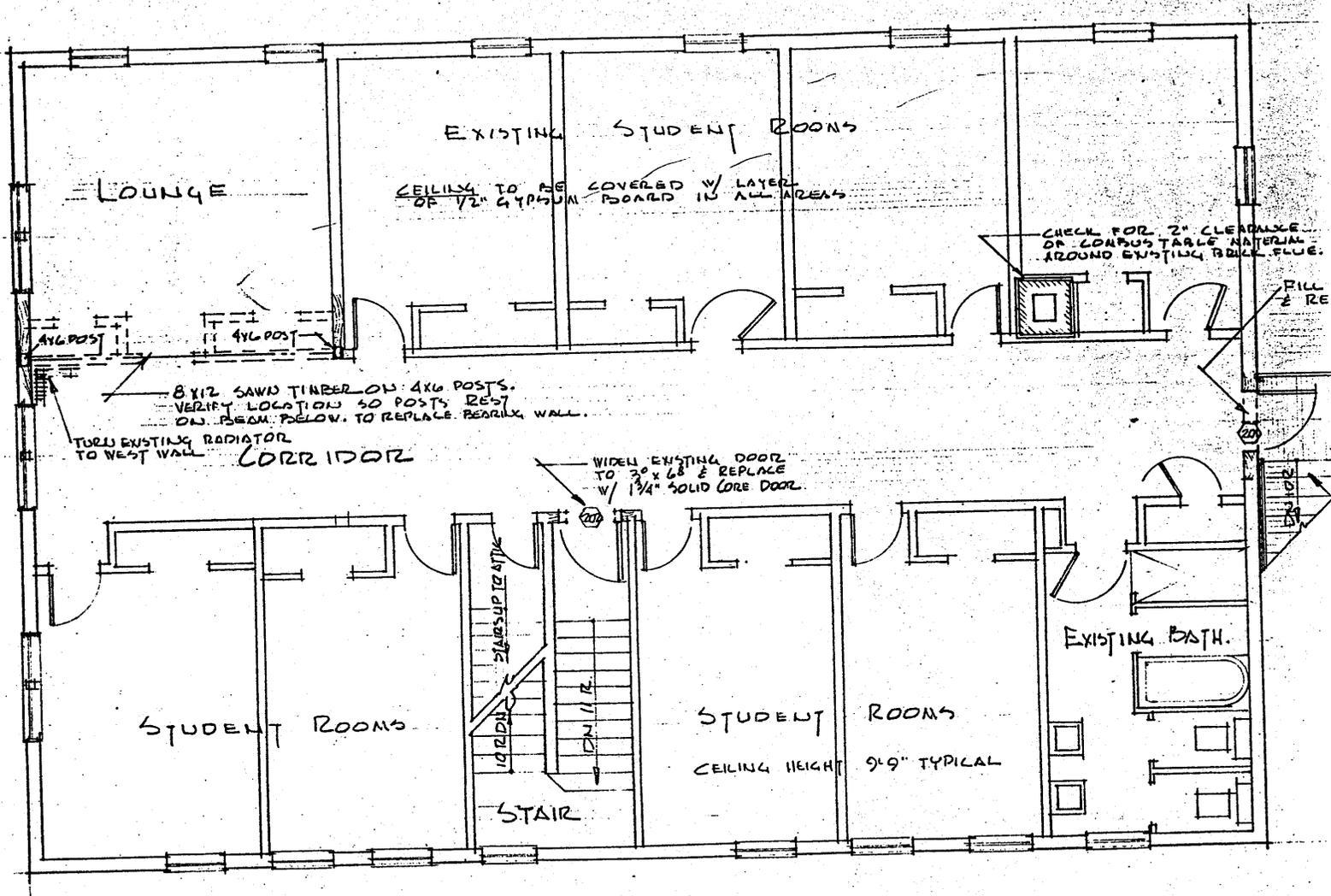
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



**BASEMENT FLOORPLAN**  
**1962 PLANS**

**MINTHORN HALL**  
**YAMHILL, OREGON**



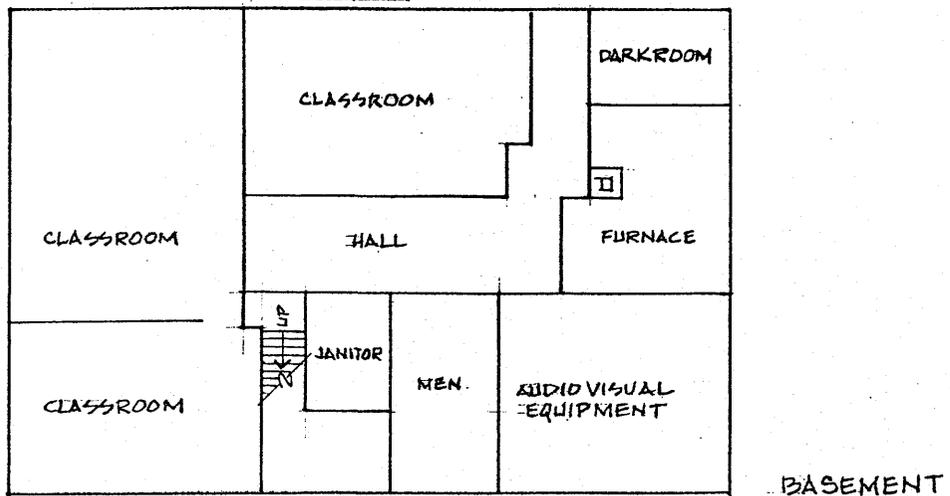
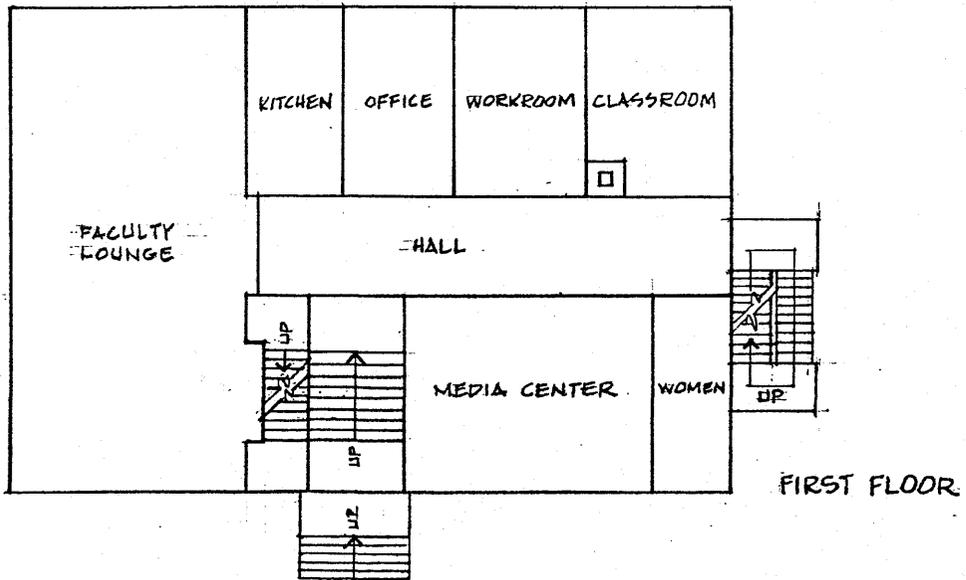
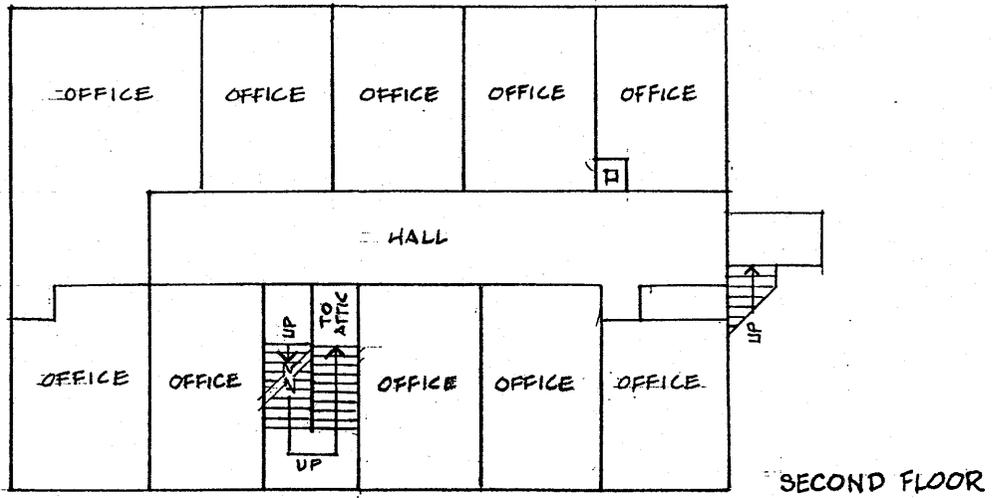


SECOND FLOOR  
1962 PLANS

MINIHORN HALL  
YAMHILL, OREGON

MINTHORN HALL  
GEORGE FOX COLLEGE - NEWBERG, ORE.

1985 floorplan and uses

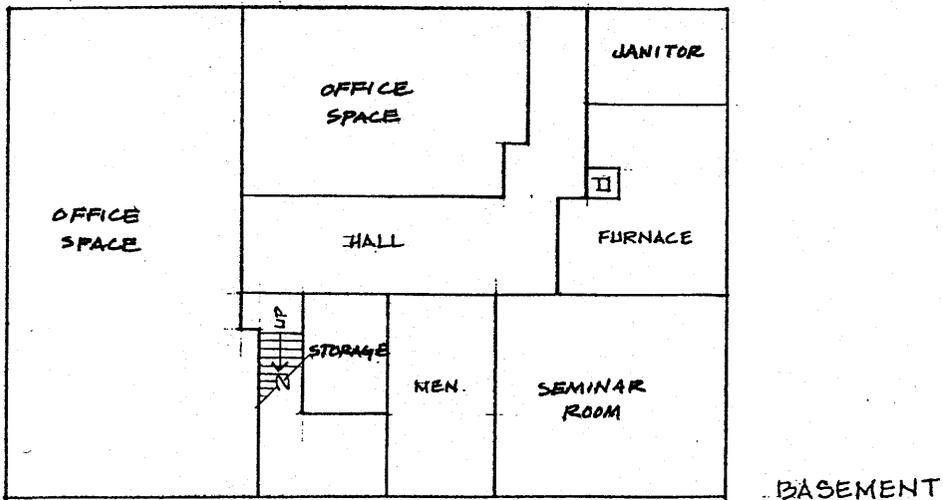
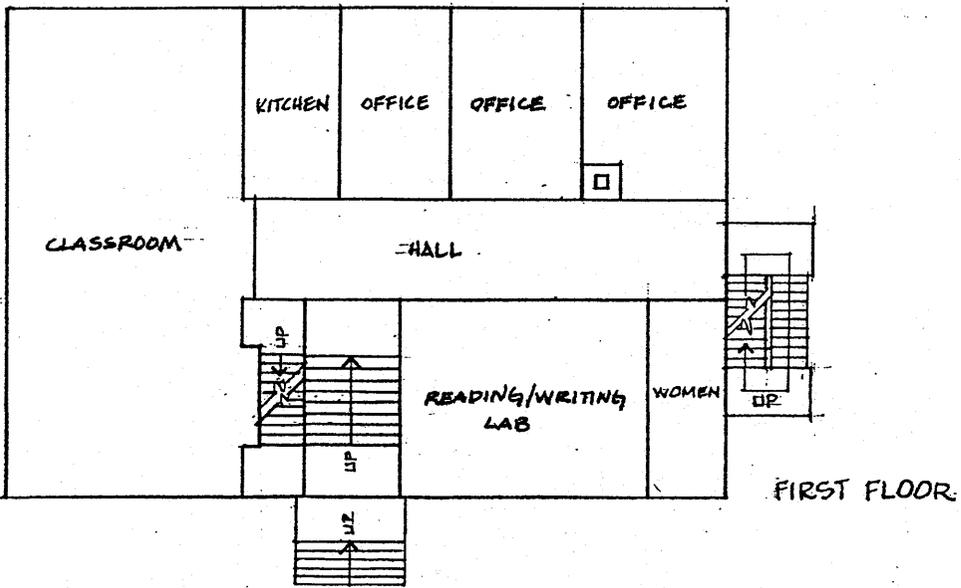
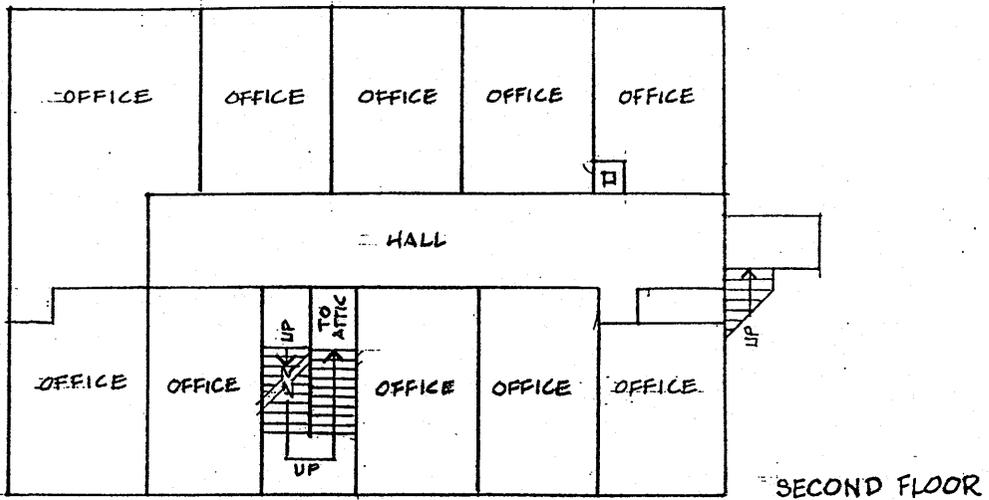


SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



MINTHORN HALL  
GEORGE FOX COLLEGE - NEWBERG, ORE.

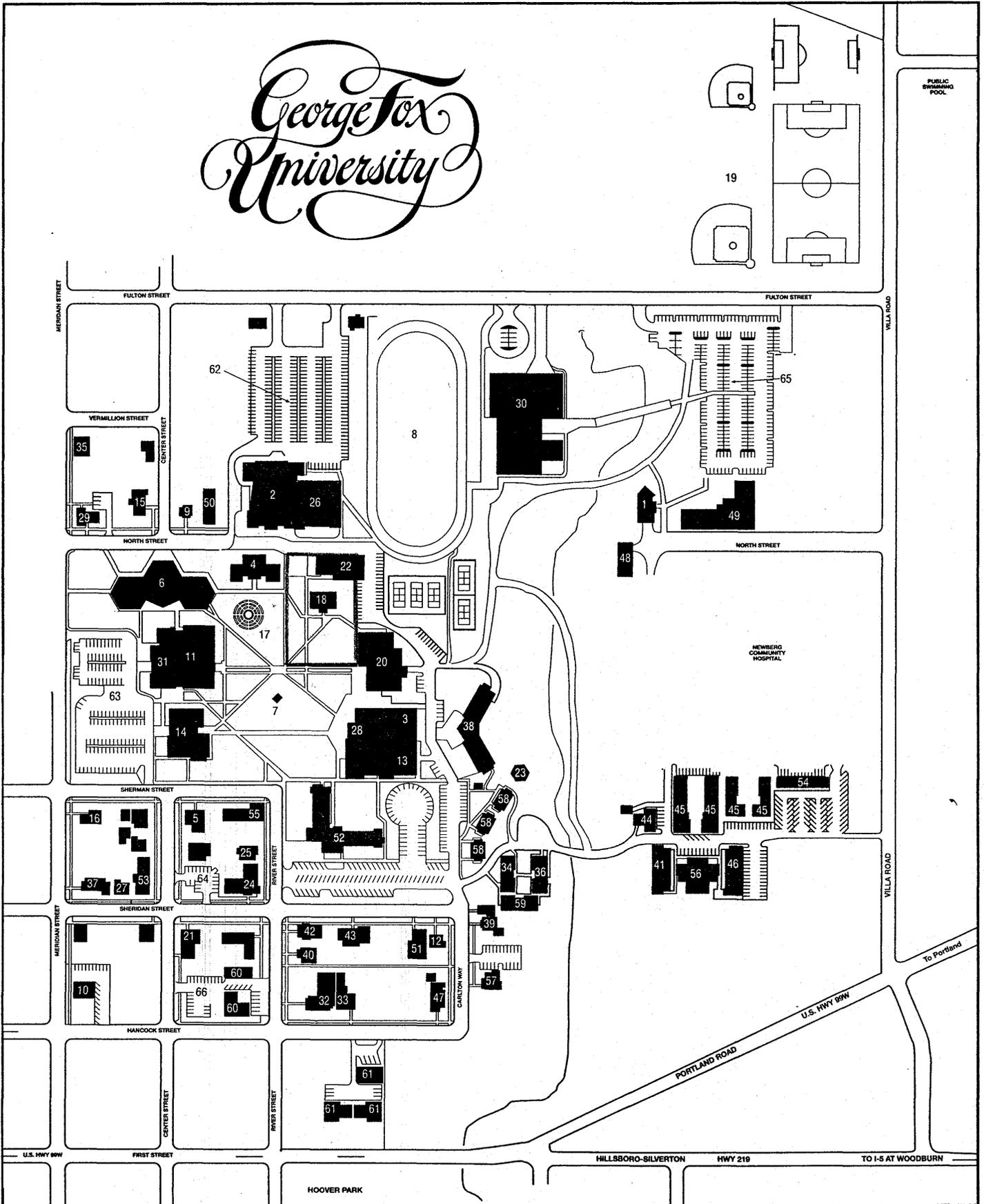
1996 floorplan and uses



SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



Minthorn Hall - boundary



- |                             |                                  |                            |                            |                               |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Barclay House            | 14. Hoover Academic Building     | 26. Ross Center            | 36. Carey Residence Hall   | 50. Newlin Apartments         |
| 2. Bauman Chapel/Auditorium | 15. Humanities House             | 27. Security Office        | 37. Cole House             | 51. Parker House              |
| 3. Bookstore                | 16. International Student Center | 28. Student Union Building | 38. Edwards Residence Hall | 52. Pennington Residence Hall |
| 4. Brougher Hall            | 17. Virginia Millage Memorial    | 29. Video Communication    | 39. Culler House           | 53. Schaad House              |