

Inception Era (1876-1913)

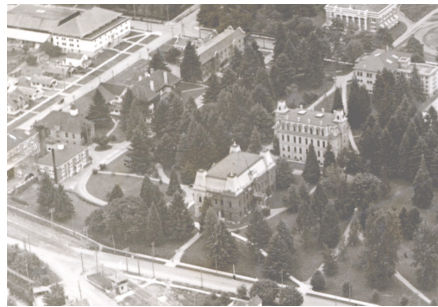
This first era marks the establishment and early development of the university with the construction of the first building in 1876 (Deady Hall).

Inception Era

1 - The Collier House was built in 1886 and served as the home to Dr. George Haskell Collier, a physics professor at the university from 1879-1895. Dr. Collier had purchased 9.5 acres on the edge of campus for his family's residence. Soon after the house was completed, it played a central role for community gatherings, meetings, and parties. In 1900 the Board of Regents voted to have it permanently house the university president. In 1976 it was designated a Eugene City Historic Landmark and survives as a remnant of the late-Victorian era of Eugene's development.

Inception Era

2 - The Old Campus Quadrangle was the center of the original 18-acre campus and is home to the oldest buildings on campus, such as the first dormitory, Friendly Hall (1893) to the east, the first library, Fenton Hall (1906) to the west, and the administration building, Johnson Hall (1915) across 13th Ave. The "Pioneer" statue was designed by Alexander Phimster Proctor (1919). The Old Campus Quadrangle is illustrative of the Picturesque Era of campus planning. Once a barren knoll, it was planted with trees, the majority of which were coniferous, and lawns, providing the informal forest-like appearance seen today. The eastern sidewalk between Fenton and Deady Halls is known as "Hello Walk" because everyone was obligated to say "Hello" on this once central and active walkway. As you approach the third stop, notice the Big Leaf Maple tree in front of the Deady Hall east entrance. It is the only remaining "Dollar Tree" planted in 1884 by the university's janitor under an agreement in which he was paid \$1 for every tree planted and another \$1 if it survived.



Old Campus Quad, 1921.

Inception Era

3 - The first building on the university campus, **Deady Hall**, was built in 1876. Deady Hall is a National Historic Landmark, the highest ranking for any historic building. It is one of only fifteen in Oregon. Deady Hall was designed with staircases at separate ends of the building—one for men and one for women. The original wood floors were two feet thick and filled with earth to deaden sound and provide a source of radiant heat after the wood stoves cooled down. The building looks much like it did when it was originally constructed with the exception of missing wooden decorative elements and the sand paint finish applied in 1891 to match Villard Hall (to the north of Deady Hall).

Inception Era

4 - Another National Historic Landmark, **Villard Hall**, was the second building constructed on the campus in 1886. Villard was designed in the Second Empire style with a dual-pitched mansard roof and ornate decorative elements on the building's facade. Notice the similarity in styles between Villard Hall and Deady Hall. Both buildings have benefited from meticulous restoration work assisted by Historic Preservation graduate students. In addition, notice the Oregon Oak, known as the Condon Oak, the last of the three original Oregon Oaks at the north end of the Old Campus Quadrangle. When the university was established, these three were the only trees on this once barren knoll.

Inception Era

5 - The Deady Hall Walk Axis connects the Eugene community to the first university building, Deady Hall. Around 1896 the allée of Douglas fir trees was planted on either side of the concrete walk. Underfoot you will notice historic concrete sections with inscriptions from past annual University Days—a continuing tradition for students, faculty, and staff to join together and spruce up the campus.



An early image of the Axis showing the newly planted Douglas fir trees.

Mid-Century Era

6 - McKenzie Hall was completed in 1970 to house the Law School, which had outgrown its previous home, Fenton Hall. With its exposed concrete construction, it was intended to be a modernist interpretation of Fenton. McKenzie Hall is a fine example of the Brutalist style with its over-scale geometric massing and use of roughcast concrete for a textural effect. Currently the building houses a mix of academic departments and classrooms.



McKenzie interior showing roughcast concrete.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)

The second era of development began when Ellis F. Lawrence was hired in 1914 to be the University of Oregon's architect and dean of the new school of art and architecture (now Architecture and Allied Arts). Lawrence developed the university's first master plan in 1914 expanding the 100-acre campus south of 13th Avenue and integrating the Gothic quadrangular plan with the axial arrangement espoused by the Beaux-Arts style. This era sparked the creation of formal arrangements on campus. Frederick A. Cuthbert, hired in 1933 to start the department of landscape architecture and to serve as the university's landscape architect, collaborated with Lawrence on many projects.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

7 - The Dads' Gates Axis was to be one of Ellis F. Lawrence's formal entries to the campus, connecting 11th Avenue to 13th Avenue and the Memorial Quadrangle. It was planned to be an important entry point since the train was to stop where the current EmX transit station is located. Dads' Gates to the north is a rare example of quality ironwork in Eugene and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequent development has done little to reinforce this axis; however, the Lillis Business Complex acknowledges the axis through Lillis Hall's glazed atrium providing a connection to and view of the Memorial Quad beyond. Walk through the atrium to Gilbert Plaza, stop #8.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

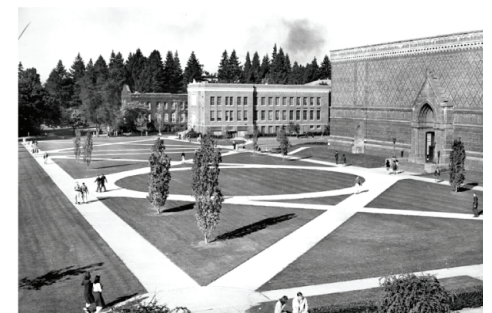
8 - Peterson and Anstett Halls were designed as twin "entry pylons" for the Memorial Quadrangle. Peterson Hall (1916) and Anstett Hall (1921) were designed in Exotic styles reserved for primary campus buildings, while secondary campus buildings were designed in the colonial style. Peterson Hall, formerly the Education Building and then Oregon Hall, was the first of many campus buildings designed by Ellis Lawrence during his tenure as campus planner and architect from 1914-1946. Anstett Hall was formerly Commerce Hall, then Gilbert Hall.



A 1921 image showing Peterson and Anstett Halls, with the area later to become the Dads' Gates Axis extending northward between them.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

9 - As early as 1914 the **Memorial Quadrangle** was part of Ellis Lawrence's campus plan to be a more formally designed campus open space. It continues to function as an active and well-liked space within the academic core. The distinctive 'X' and 'O' paths of the quad, along with the Knight Library's terrace and fountain, were designed by Frederick Cuthbert in 1932.



View of the Memorial Quad with the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art on the right, c. 1945.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

10 - Knight Library, at the southern terminus of the Memorial Quad, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. The library, built in 1937, has been referred to as Oregon's best example of integrated art and architecture. It is the most fully executed of Lawrence's buildings, incorporating sculpture, painting, and metalwork, much done by students, graduates, and professors. Take a walk through the library's front section to experience the interior metalwork and artwork.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

11 - The University of Oregon's Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art was constructed in 1930 and is listed in the National Register. Designed by Ellis Lawrence, the art museum is classified as "Exotic" with its Romanesque, Gothic, Islamic, Eclectic, and Modernistic influences. The front façade is an outstanding example of the use of decorative brick and cast stone to achieve rich textural effects, a device Lawrence employed to compensate for the windowless design of the original building. If possible, tour the interior PLC Memorial Courtyard.



View of the PLC Memorial Courtyard in the Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

12 - Around the 1920s, the university experienced a tremendous increase in female student enrollment. Lawrence designed new women's dormitories, Hendricks and Susan Campbell Halls, and a physical education building, Gerlinger Hall, all listed in the National Register, to form the **Women's Quad**. In 1930, the "Pioneer Mother" statue was sited here by Alexander Phimster Proctor, the same sculptor who created the "Pioneer" statue located in the Old Campus Quad. A designed view has been maintained, in that the Pioneer Mother can see the Pioneer through the glazed doors of Johnson Hall.



Woman's Quad, Pioneer Mother, and Susan Campbell Hall.

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

13 - Hayward Field is named in honor of Bill Hayward, who coached the men's track team from 1904 to 1947. Originally a cow pasture, the athletic field was moved to this new location in 1919 and used as a football field until 1921 when a six-lane track was added. In 1925, Ellis Lawrence designed the existing Hayward Field East Grandstand, whose significance stems from the events that have occurred at this site, including the numerous track legends who competed here. Take some time to read through the Powell Plaza displays at the corner of 15th Avenue and Agate Street, which commemorate these legends at one of the nation's most important track fields.



Bill Bowerman Statue.

Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)

Near the end of the Second World War the University of Oregon's enrollment almost tripled to 6,467 students between 1944-1946. The campus grew to 202 acres. Following Lawrence's death in 1946, an assortment of architects designed buildings in a range of expressions without a master plan to follow. Throughout the 1950s new construction included dormitories and a number of academic buildings, many of which were influenced by the International Modernist movement. This prevalent style of the time took advantage of a variety of exterior materials readily available, including steel, glass, and concrete as seen at McKenzie Hall, the 6th stop on this tour.

Mid-Century Era

14 - The Erb Memorial Union, built in 1950 and expanded in the 1960s and 1970s, represents a range of building styles from this era. The EMU was designed as a catalyst for students to approach the administration about important student issues, as well as a place where students could study or relax. The amphitheater was remodeled in 1998 and further supports the EMU's purpose. The original portion of the EMU, facing University Street, is a brick building in the Modernist style. A major addition in the 1970s was built on the northeast side of the EMU in the Brutalist style of concrete.



EMU site plan.

A fun fact about the EMU is that it is featured in the movie *National Lampoon's Animal House* (1978), where the characters get into a food fight in the dining center, known to students as the "Fishbowl."

15 - Today 13th Avenue is a pedestrian-only street because a student protest in 1971 closed the avenue to through traffic. Before the protest, a continual flow of city traffic and logging trucks bisected the campus, but today it serves as the main east-west pedestrian and bike axis on campus. Street trees are the primary historic feature associated with the **13th Avenue Axis** from its days as a busy city arterial. Originally boardwalks lined the Avenue and an electric streetcar ran on tracks down the middle.



13th Ave Axis, 1951.

Visit the Campus Planning and Real Estate website for more information on the university's historic buildings and landscapes and other campus tours:
<http://uplan.uoregon.edu/>


Historic Buildings and Landscapes

University of Oregon
Self-guided Tour

You are invited to explore the University of Oregon's rich cultural heritage by touring some of its historic buildings and landscapes, which were developed through three distinct periods of growth from the university's beginnings in 1876 to 1974.

This self-guided tour will lead you through the Inception Era, the Lawrence/Cuthbert Era, and the Mid-Century Era. It will take approximately one hour to complete this one-mile tour. Begin at the star marked on the map at the intersection of 13th Avenue and University Street.

Tour app available for iPhone or Android at:
<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/uoregon/id391016299?mt=8>

 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON