

# **McKenzie Hall**

## **Preliminary Historic Assessment**



McKenzie Hall, date unknown

University of Oregon  
Campus Planning  
Campus Planning and Facilities Management

July 2025



McKenzie Hall, c1970



McKenzie Hall, date unknown



McKenzie Hall, c1970

Additional information about the history of McKenzie Hall and campus development is available in the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan which can be found on the CPFM website: [cpfm.uoregon.edu](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu)

Historic images are courtesy the UO Archives unless noted otherwise. Building drawings are available from the Design and Construction Office.

#### PROJECT CONTACTS

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# **MCKENZIE HALL**

## **PRELIMINARY HISTORIC ASSESSMENT**

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McKenzie Hall, Law Review, c1971



McKenzie Hall, Students Sitting on Front Steps, c1971

# INTRODUCTION

This assessment identifies the historic features of McKenzie Hall's exterior (including landscape elements) and interior spaces. Understanding the building's historic significance is the first step to evaluating and preserving its valuable architectural and landscape features. This assessment is intended to be used as a resource when making recommendations for treatment of McKenzie Hall during any alterations or additions.

The assessed areas are shown on the Surveyed Areas and Ranking maps (pgs. 4-5). Each area with potential historic significance is assigned a ranking of primary, secondary, or tertiary. This ranking is based on the level of historic significance (high, medium, or low) and level of integrity, defined as the degree to which the key historic elements are evident today (excellent, good, fair, or poor). Refer to Appendix A -- for a full description of the ranking methodology.

## SIGNIFICANCE

McKenzie Hall has high historic significance, excellent integrity, and good condition, and is therefore a "primary" ranked historic building per the UO's Campus Heritage Landscape Plan - 4.0 Survey of Buildings. It has architectural significance as a good example of modern architecture by DeNorval Unthank Jr., one of the first black architects in the state, and a partner of the well known Eugene firm of Wilmsen, Endicott, and Unthank (Criterion C), and is likely eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Building History (excerpts from the UO McKenzie Hall Historic Survey):** McKenzie Hall was completed in 1970 to house the Law School, which had outgrown its previous home, Fenton Hall. McKenzie has an interesting interplay of Modern architecture elements with strong references to Fenton Hall. This is accomplished through its massing, brick building material, and even the color of the brick veneer. With its exposed concrete construction, it is a Modern interpretation of Fenton, the campus' first law school and library and an important resource to the University. Designed by architects Wilmsen, Endicott and Unthank, McKenzie Hall is a fine example of the Brutalist style with its overscale geometric massing and use of rough cast concrete for textural effect. Decorative elements are limited to the strong geometric play of shapes and the contrast between building materials.

Wilmsen, Endicott, Unthank, all graduates of the UO School of Architecture, designed numerous Eugene buildings together and individually. DeNorval Unthank Jr. is credited with being the lead designer of McKenzie Hall. Unthank was the first African American to graduate from the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in 1952. Despite facing racial discrimination that was prevalent at the time, Unthank was a prolific and successful architect from 1952 to 1998. Unthank designed schools, public buildings and business facilities around the state of Oregon, including some in the Eugene area, such as Bean Hall, Lane County Courthouse, J.F. Kennedy Junior High School, and Springfield's Thurston High School, and the Crasemann House on Madrona Street. In addition, he served as an architecture professor at UO from 1965 to 1980. In 1980, following more than 30 professional awards, Unthank was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, "recognizing his design work on the Lane County Courthouse, the former UO Law School [McKenzie Hall], Central Oregon Community College campus buildings in Bend, the U.S. Consulate Quarters in Fukuoka, Japan, and numerous banks, professional offices, churches, and private residences

around the state of Oregon”. This was at a time when the number of black architects in the US was less than 2 percent (AIA).

Not only was Unthank known for his excellence in architecture, he was also known for his commitment to his guidance of aspiring architects and of the Black community in Eugene.

The extensive modern landscape planning by Lloyd Bond and Associates adds to the building’s significance. In contrast with the building’s oversized geometric mass, an intimate sunken courtyard is featured on the eastern side of the building. Lloyd Bond established the region’s first Landscape Architecture firm in Eugene, Oregon in 1953. During the forty years that he managed Lloyd Bond & Associates his knowledge of resource analysis, environmental planning and design helped to create a variety of landscapes throughout Oregon as well as in Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska. One of the most important events to have occurred at McKenzie Hall was the address given at its grand opening as the Law Center by United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. It is bounded on the south by the terminus of the historic University Hall Walk Axis and on the east by the Dads’ Gates Axis.

## ALTERATIONS

The building is in good condition. The general renovation work in 1999-2000 by SRG Partnership, Architects to convert to general campus offices and classrooms, has left the building intact both inside and out. The 2020 window and storefront entrance project replaced damaged materials in a sensitive manner. As a result, McKenzie Hall possesses excellent integrity and high architectural significance.



McKenzie Hall, Original School of Law Lettering and plaques, c1971, UO Archives Photographs.



# TIMELINE - MAJOR REMODELS



McKenzie Hall Entrance with Bikes, c1968, Art and Architecture Images Collection.



McKenzie Hall, Students Gathered in Hallway, c1971, Oregana.

McKenzie Hall, Students in a Classroom, c1975, Oregana.

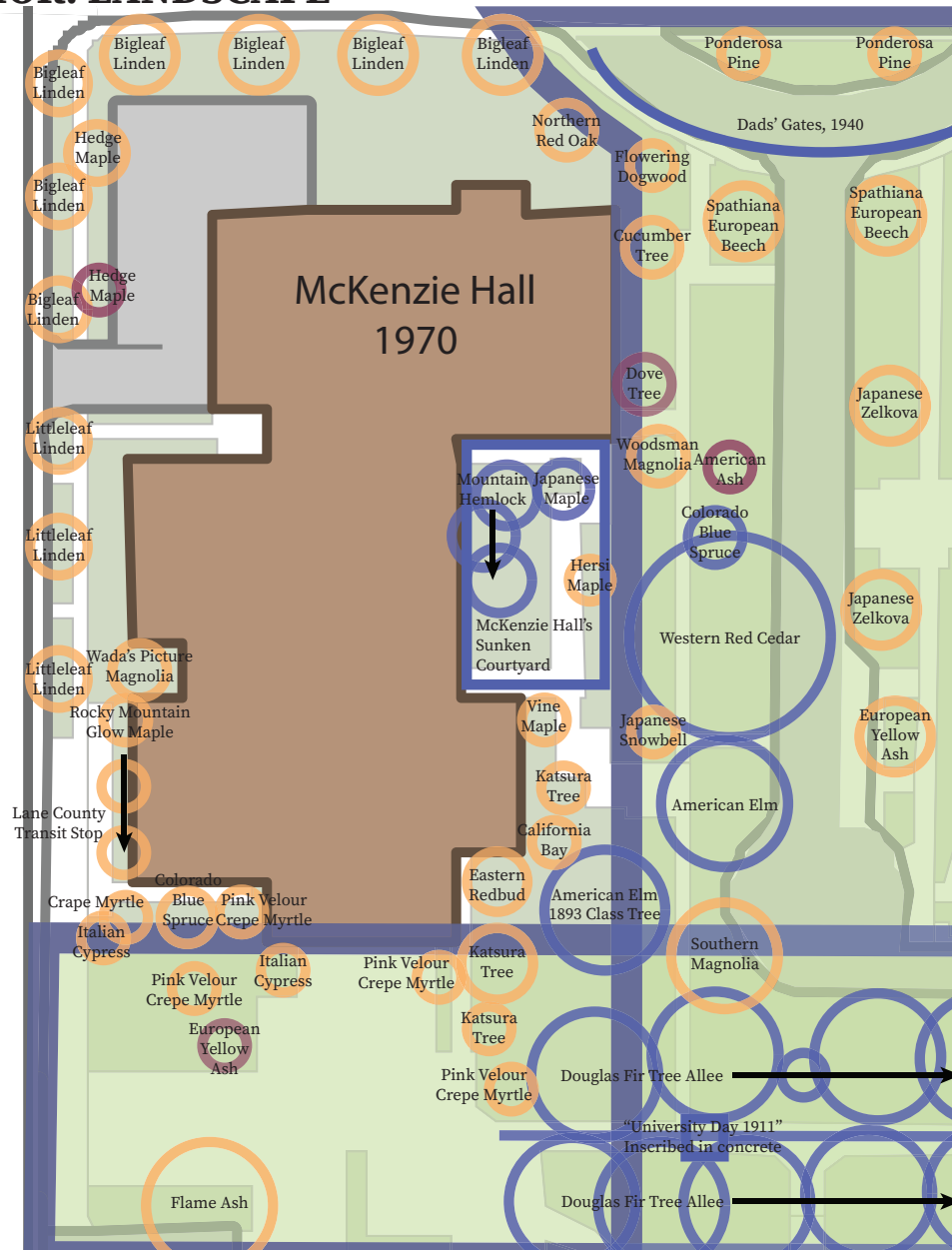


McKenzie Hall, Student Studying, c2000

- 1968: McKenzie Hall designed by Wilmsen Endicott & Unthank, constructed by Todd Building Co.
- 1973: Insulate, stucco, and paint underside of exterior upper floor concrete slabs of law center.
- 1986: Update airhandling units within the building so they can be centrally controlled.
- 1986: Update and retrofit lighting throughout the building.
- 1990: Removal of existing built-up roofing systems and installation of new elastic sheet roofing systems.
- 1991: Install new computer counters and finishes in the Law Library Computer Room.
- 1992: Office addition and remodel on first floor of Law Center Building.
- 1993: Remodel for new conference rooms in the law library.
- 1996: Remodel of kitchen and offices including mechanical and electrical upgrades.
- 1998: Building name changed from Law Center to Grayson Hall.
- 1999: Interior renovation of unoccupied classroom/office building. The law school moves to the Knight Law Center.
- 2000: Smoke control system upgrade.
- 2000: Fire protection upgrade.
- 2002: Building name changed from Grayson Hall to McKenzie Hall.
- 2002: Replaced transformer.
- 2003: Elevator Modernization
- 2020: Replacement of storefronts and removal of old law school signs.

# SURVEYED AREAS & RANKINGS

## EXTERIOR: LANDSCAPE



### Ranking Key:

<span style="background-color: #4a7ebb; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">Primary</span>	<span style="background-color: #8e44ad; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">Secondary</span>	<span style="background-color: #27ae60; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">Tertiary</span>	<span style="background-color: #f39c12; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">Non-contributing</span>
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### Key References:

McKenzie Hall Historic Resource Survey Form: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/mckenzie05\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/mckenzie05_30_07.pdf)

UO Summary Table of Historic Rankings & Designations: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex\\_11-18-20151\\_0.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex_11-18-20151_0.pdf)

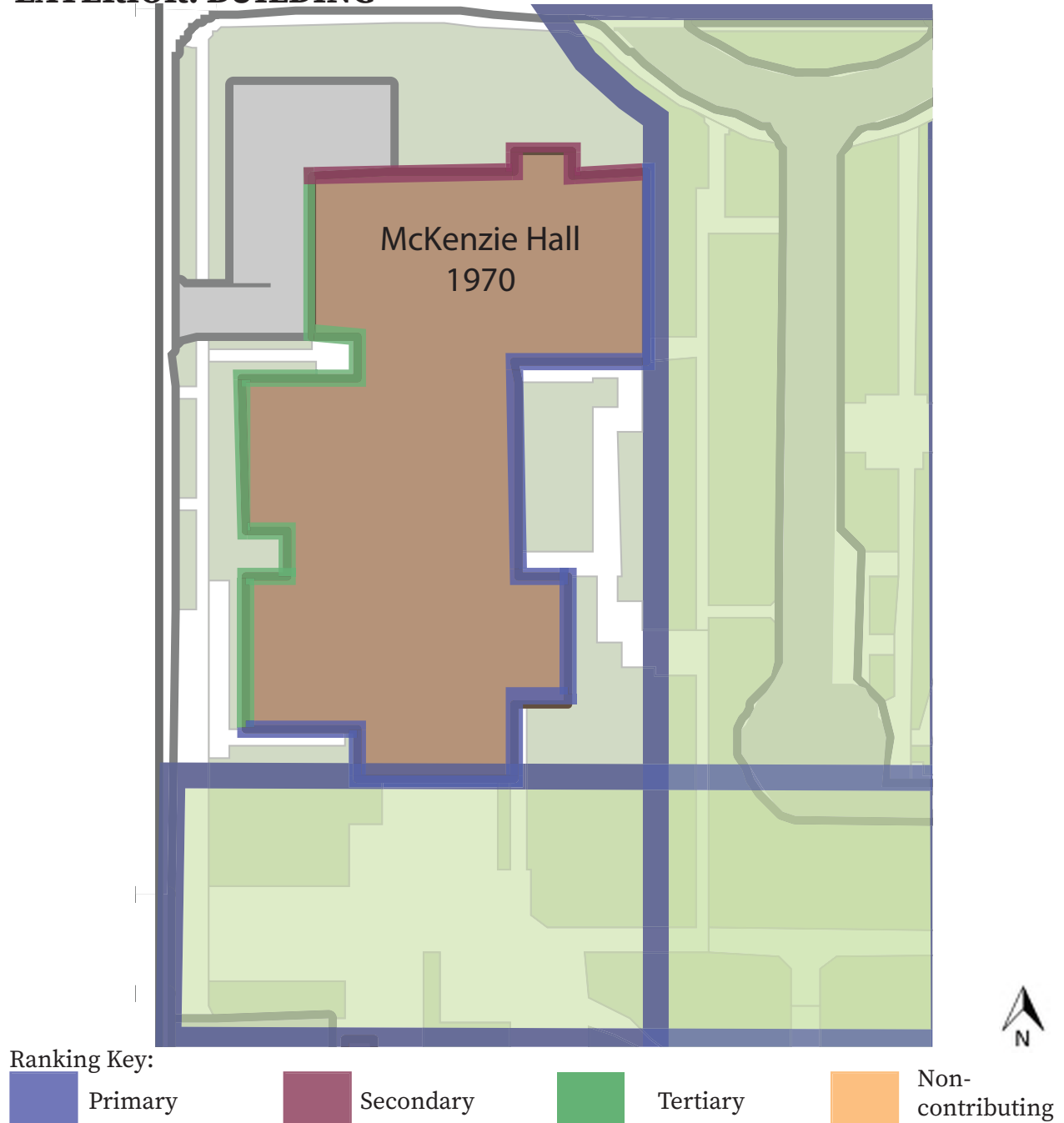
Dads' Gates Landscape Resource Survey: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/dads\\_gates\\_axis\\_04\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/dads_gates_axis_04_30_07.pdf)

University Walk Axis Landscape Resource Survey: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/deady\\_hall\\_walk\\_axis\\_04\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/deady_hall_walk_axis_04_30_07.pdf)

Atlas of Trees: <https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/treetlas.pdf>



## EXTERIOR: BUILDING



### Key References:

McKenzie Hall Historic Resource Survey Form: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/mckenzie05\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/mckenzie05_30_07.pdf)

UO Summary Table of Historic Rankings & Designations: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex\\_11-18-20151\\_0.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex_11-18-20151_0.pdf)

Dads' Gates Landscape Resource Survey: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/dads\\_gates\\_axis\\_04\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/dads_gates_axis_04_30_07.pdf)

University Walk Axis Landscape Resource Survey: [https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/deady\\_hall\\_walk\\_axis\\_04\\_30\\_07.pdf](https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/deady_hall_walk_axis_04_30_07.pdf)

Atlas of Trees: <https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/treetlas.pdf>

## **SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES**

### **SOUTH FACADE**

Level of Historic Significance: High

- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of McKenzie Hall and its main entrance
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

### **EAST FACADE**

Level of Historic Significance: High

- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of McKenzie Hall and its sunken courtyard
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

## **SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES**

### **NORTH FACADE**

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- Secondary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of McKenzie Hall
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

## **SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES**

### **WEST FACADE**

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- Tertiary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of McKenzie Hall
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent



McKenzie Hall, South and East facades, c1971



McKenzie Hall, South facade, 2025



# SOUTH FACADE

RANKING: **PRIMARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

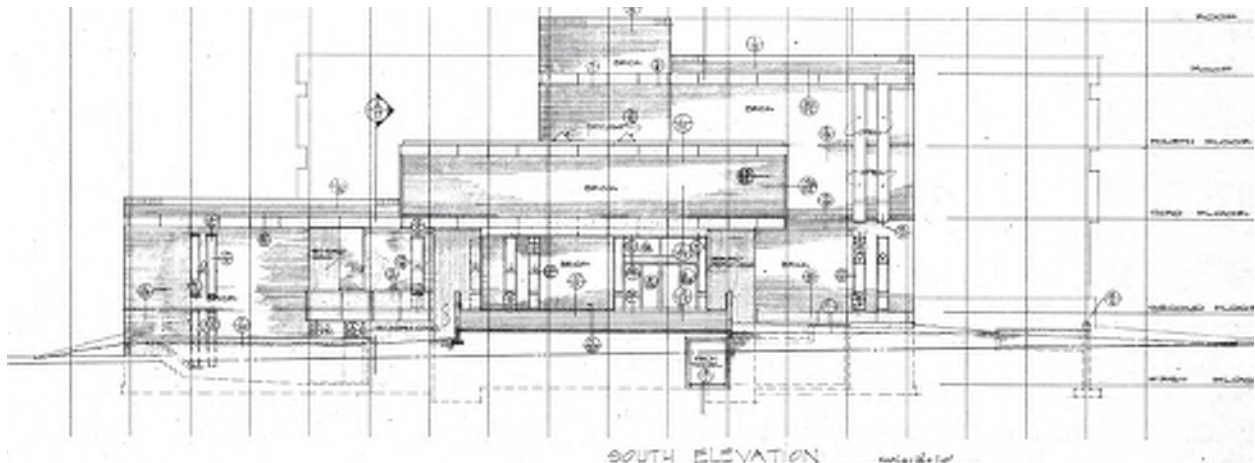
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

## EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Brutalist architectural style designed by DeNorval “De” Unthank, Jr.
- Brick and concrete exterior walls.
- Flat roof made of elastic membrane.
- Horizontal brick coursing at water table level and to emphasize floor divisions.
- Strong geometric play of shapes and contrast between building materials.
- Exposed concrete and yellow brick at the veneer.
- Overscale geometric massing.
- Rough cast concrete for textural effect.



McKenzie Hall showing south facade with the main entrance in 2024 (left) and in 1970 (right), Building Oregon.



South Elevation - Wilmsen Endicott & Unthank Architects, 1968

## KEY FEATURES AND ALTERATIONS



Wood railing and concrete stairs.



Unoriginal ADA ramp.



Windows with wood panel.



Sculpture by Lin Cook



Concrete stairs; unoriginal railing.



## EAST FACADE

RANKING: **PRIMARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

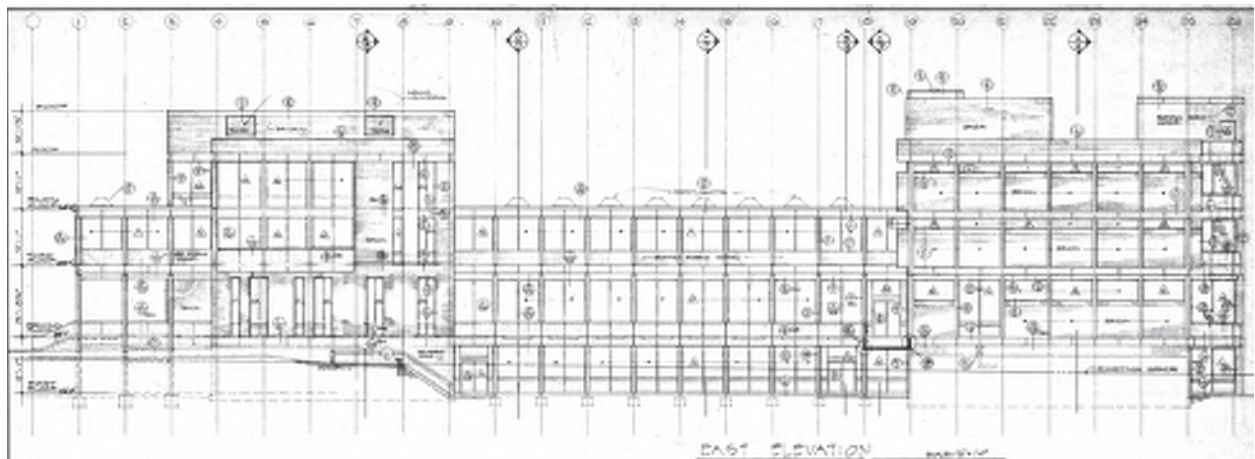
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

### EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Brutalist architectural style designed by DeNorval “De” Unthank, Jr.
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- Strong geometric play of shapes and contrast between building materials.
- Exposed concrete and yellow brick at the veneer.
- Overscale geometric massing.
- Rough cast concrete for textural effect.



McKenzie hall east facade nearest the courtyard (left) and nearest Dads' Gates (right).



East Elevation - Wilmsen Endicott & Unthank Architects, 1968.



## KEY FEATURES



Windows and concrete geometric overhang.



Concrete pillars.



Original floor to ceiling windows with wood panel.



Vent leading indoors with restored wood panel.



Geometric forms extend from building to show location of original reading rooms.

## ALTERATIONS



Unoriginal raised planter; original third floor balcony visible behind the tree.



Ramp with unoriginal railing.



Temporary window lettering.



## EAST FACADE - HISTORICAL EXTERIOR PHOTOS



McKenzie hall east facade, 1971



McKenzie hall east facade, 1971



McKenzie hall east facade with view to courtyard, 1971



# NORTH FACADE

RANKING: **SECONDARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

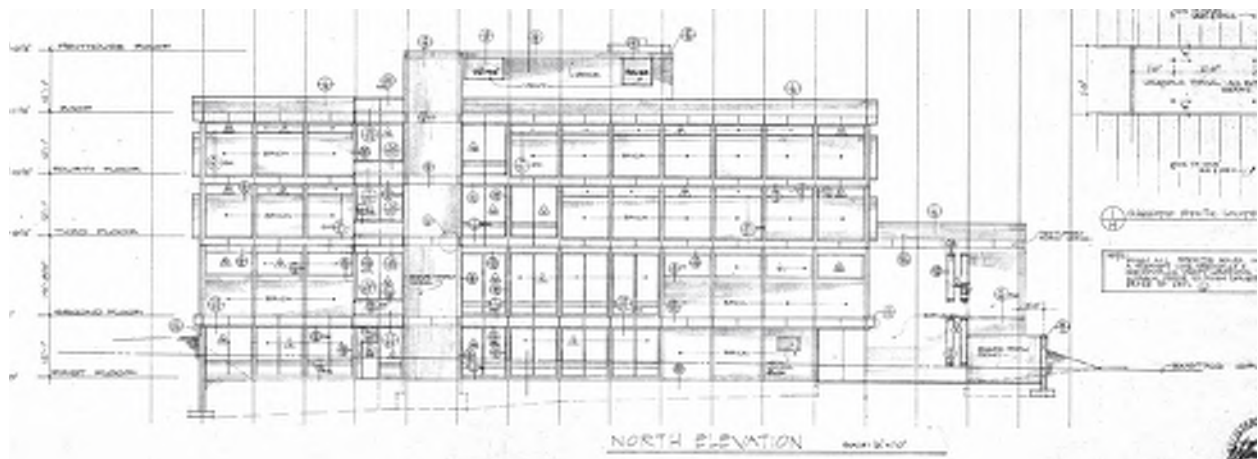
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

## EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Brutalist architectural style designed by DeNorval “De” Unthank, Jr.
- Brick and concrete exterior walls.
- Flat roof made of elastic membrane.
- Strong geometric play of shapes and contrast between building materials.
- Exposed concrete and yellow brick at the veneer.
- Overscale geometric massing.
- Rough cast concrete for textural effect.



McKenzie Hall showing north facade near Dads' Gates in 2024 (left) and in 1971 (right)



North Elevation - Wilmsen Endicott & Unthank Architects, 1968

## KEY FEATURES



Materials showing contrast between the brick and concrete.



Brick and concrete details.



Windows with wood panel and concrete overhang.

## WEST FACADE

RANKING: **TERTIARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**

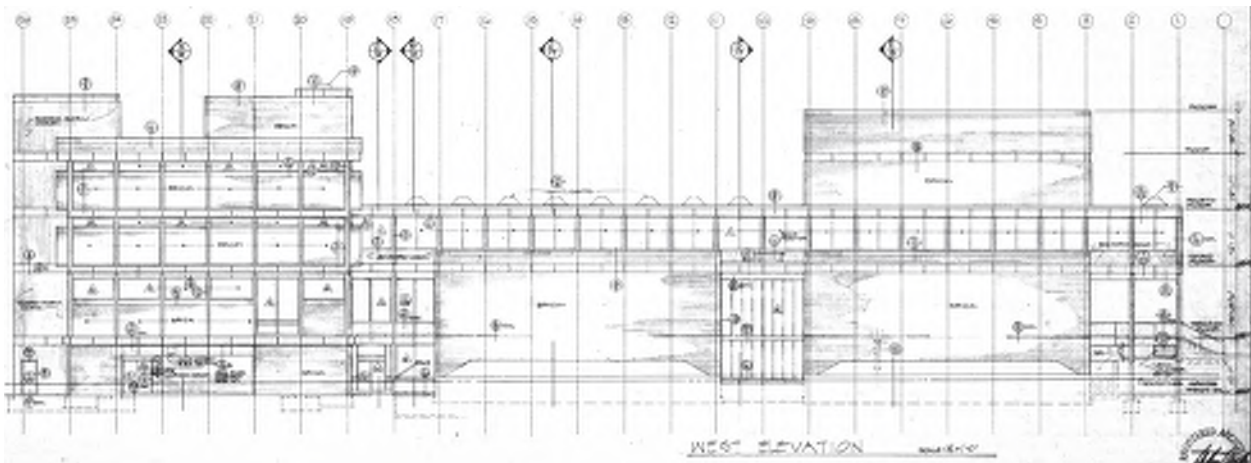
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

### EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Brutalist architectural style designed by DeNorval “De” Unthank, Jr.
- Brick and concrete exterior walls.
- Flat roof made of elastic membrane.
- Horizontal brick coursing at water table level and to emphasize floor divisions.
- Strong geometric play of shapes and contrast between building materials.
- Exposed concrete and yellow brick at the veneer.
- Overscale geometric massing.
- Rough cast concrete for textural effect.



McKenzie hall showing west wall to above the parking lot in 2024 (left) and in 1970 (center); west wall adjacent to the parking lot in 2024 (right).



West Elevation - Wilmsen Endicott & Unthank Architects, 1968.



## KEY FEATURES



Window and materials.



Windows, brick, and entrance to parking lot.



Windows, doors, balcony, and materials.



Rough cast concrete and brick details.



Change in brick orientation to signify floor divisions.

## ALTERATIONS



ADA ramp.



Original location for trash pick up; use change to include ADA parking.



Metal bridge.

## **INTERIOR**

### **INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**

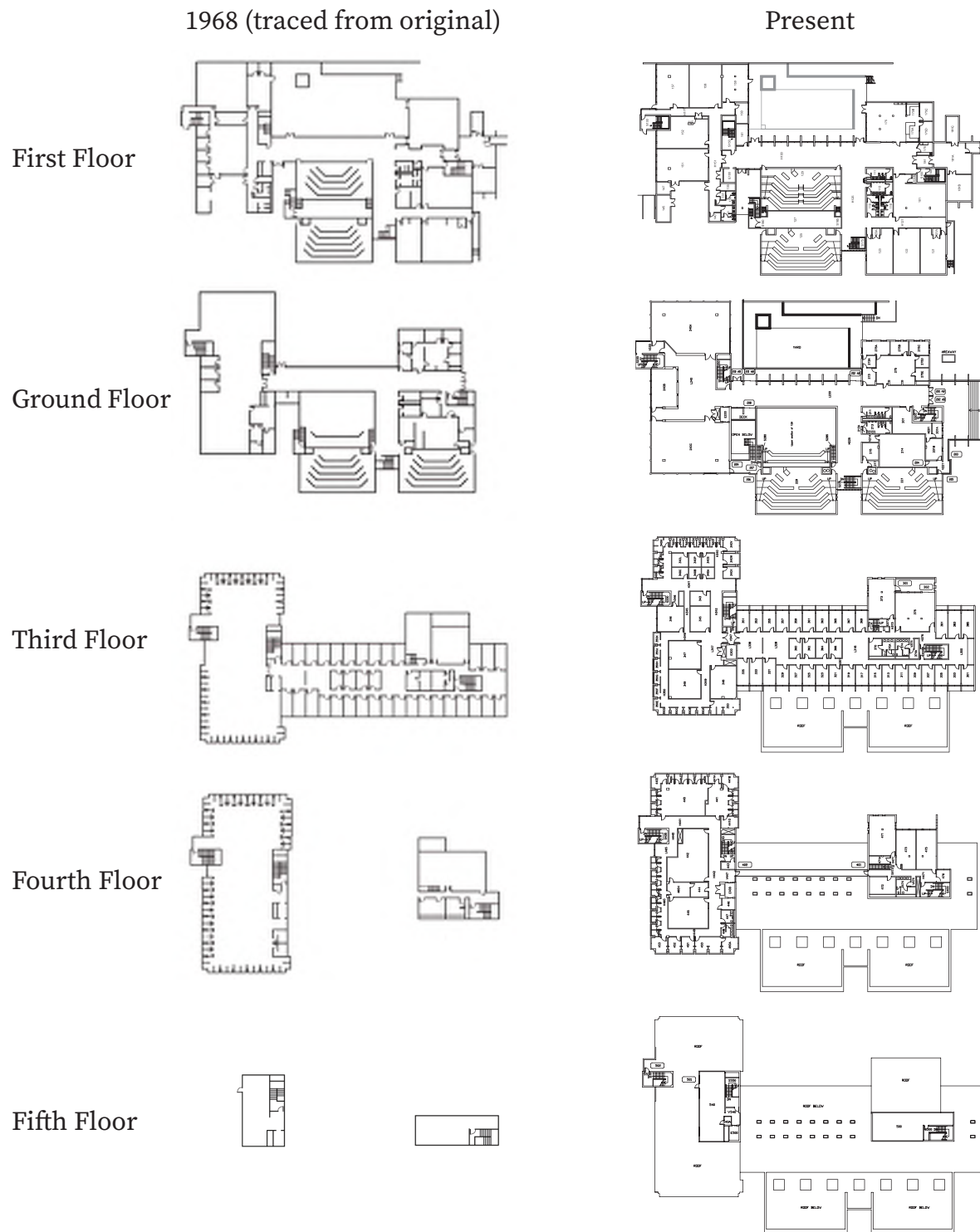
- Much of the original interior historic materials and features remain intact. Little remains of the original interior of the previous Law Library. Much of the rest of the building configurations, materials, features, and arrangements have stayed intact with some minor upgrades to bathrooms and the elevator.

### **INTERIOR CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE:**

- Original doors and windows, as well as their configuration
- Original reading rooms on the third and fourth floors
- Materials throughout the building, such as wood, concrete, and brick
- Built-in desks in classrooms on the first and second floors
- Office configurations with some original built-ins remaining on the third floor
- Phone booths on first floor
- Concrete pillars remain throughout the building
- Suspended wood slat ceiling system. The use of wood materials places the building in the context of the Pacific Northwest.
- Primary entrance leading to wide central hallway with original brick floors, suspended wood slat ceiling system, concrete pillars, brick walls, and windows
- Original winding stairway from the first floor to second floor with original brick, concrete, and wood next to the original two story window
- Mostly intact hallway configurations throughout the building
- Original stairwells across the building

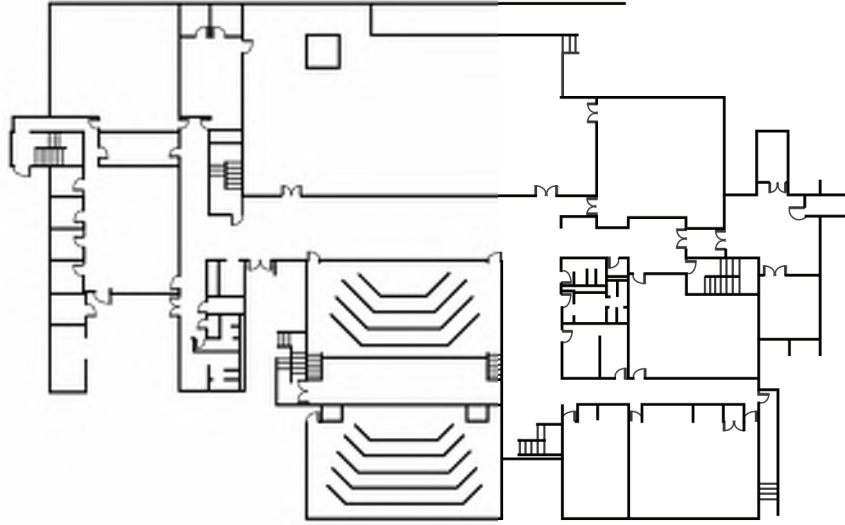


# INTERIOR SPACES - DIAGRAM

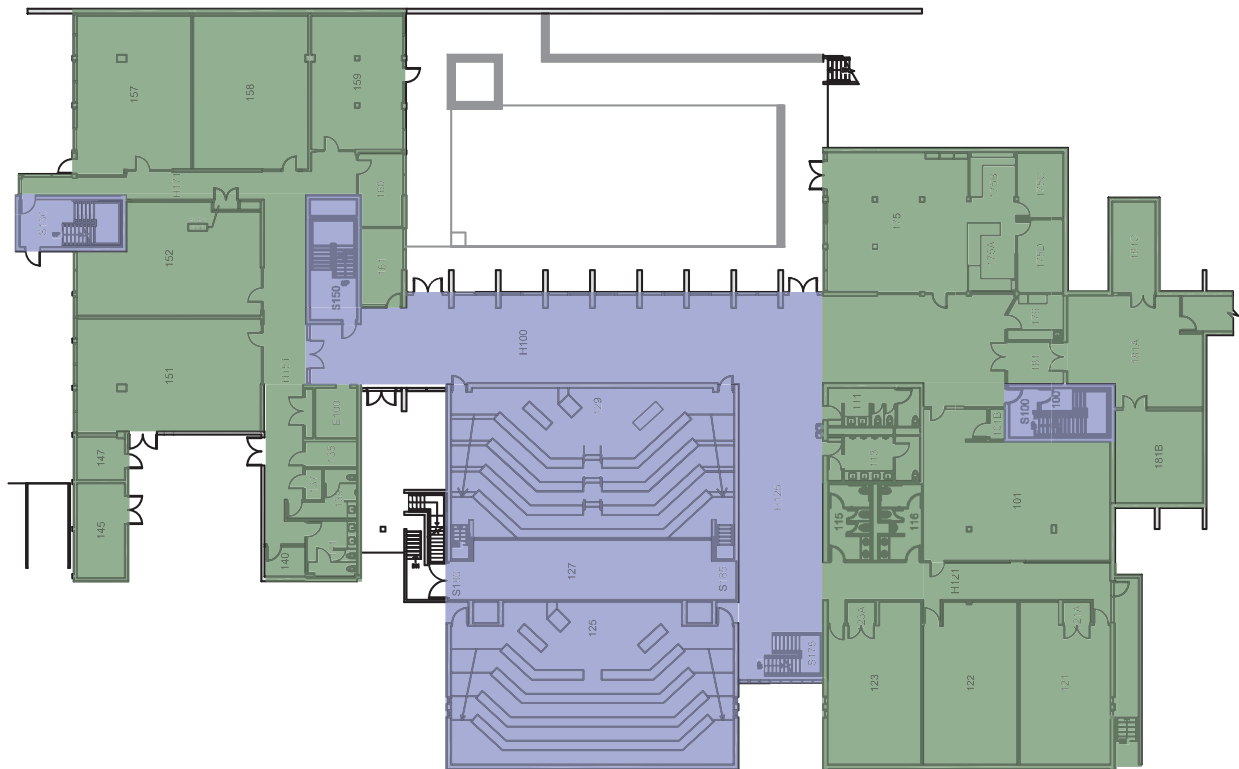


## INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR

■ PRIMARY   
 ■ SECONDARY   
 ■ TERTIARY   
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1968 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT FIRST FLOOR PLAN

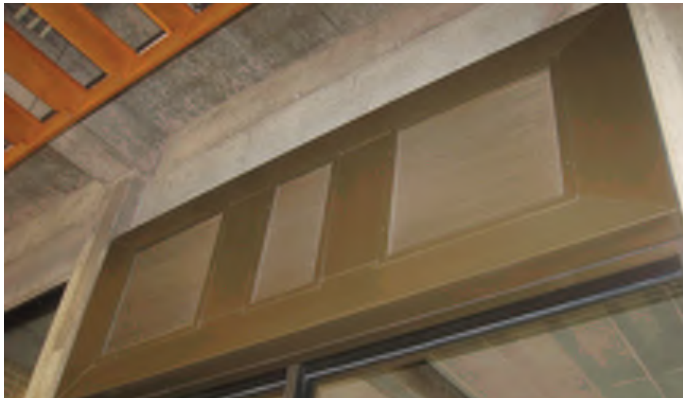
## INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**



Stairway 175 (Original stairway concrete and wood materials)



Hallway 100 (Vent above door leading to courtyard)



Hallway 100 (Floor to ceiling window with wood panel)



Hallway 100 (Flooring, concrete pillars, brick walls, and suspended wood slat ceiling system)



## INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE



Room 123 (Concrete and wood wall materials)



Room 123 (Windows and brick)



Room 123 (Open concept ceiling)



Room 123 (Built-in wood cabinets and counter)

## INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE



Room 129 (Wood shutter, railing, and desks)



Halway 125 (Phone booths)



Room 129 (Chalkboard and desks)



Room 129 (Brick door frame)



Room 129 (Brick and wood desks)



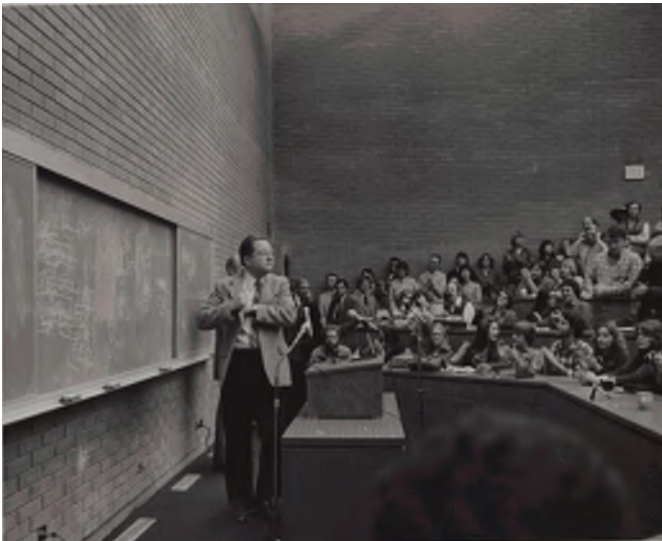
## FIRST FLOOR - HISTORICAL INTERIOR PHOTOS



Room 129, c. 1971



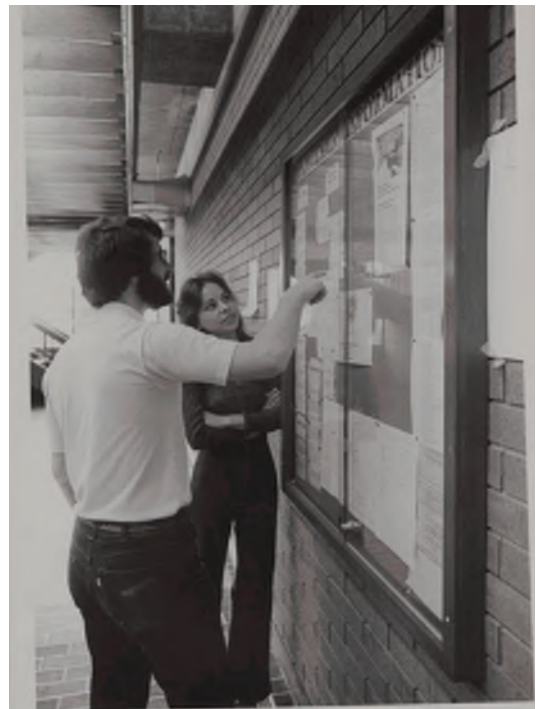
Hallway 100, c. 1971



Room 129, c. 1971



Stair 175 in background, c. 1971

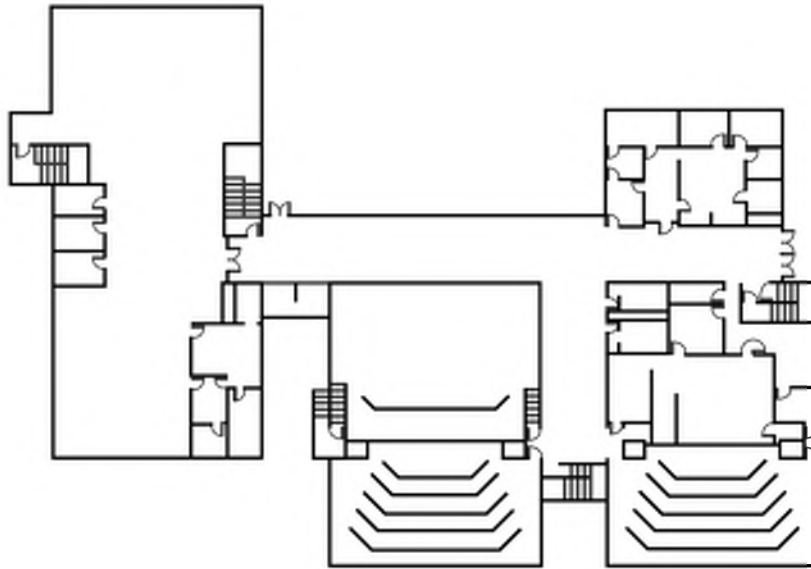


Bulletin board in hallway 125, c. 1971

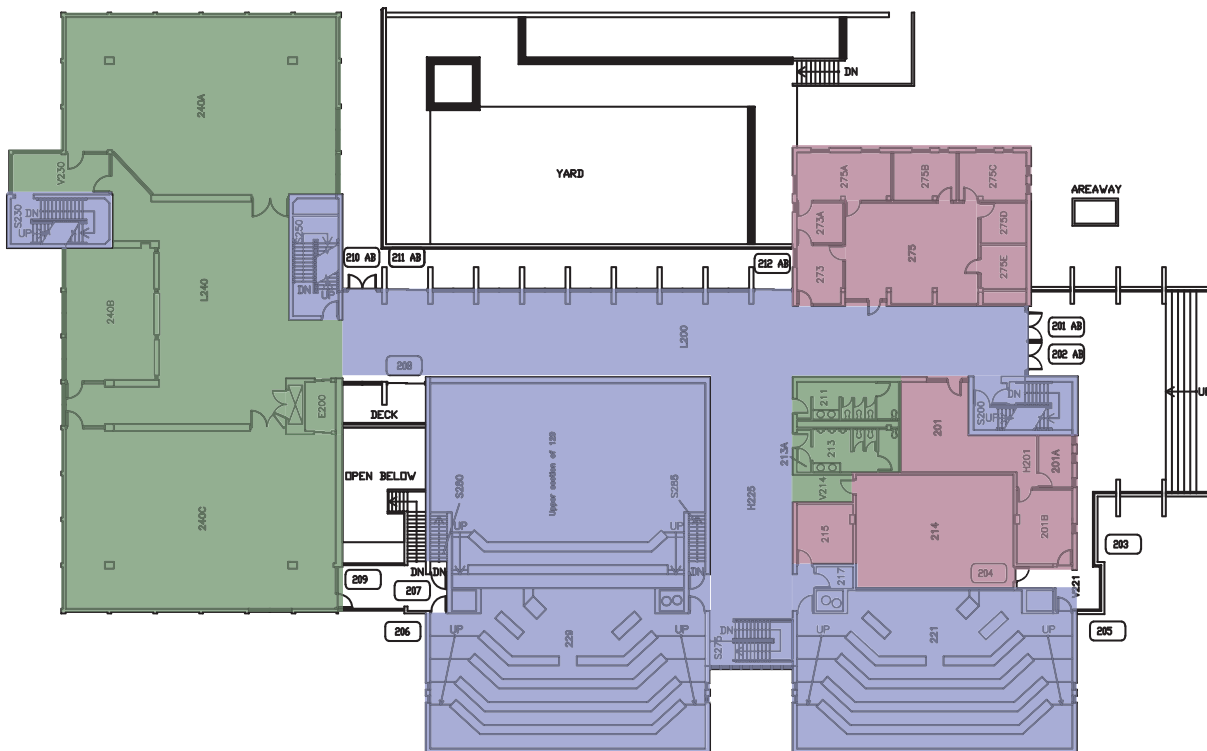


## INTERIOR FEATURES - GROUND FLOOR

PRIMARY
  SECONDARY
  TERTIARY
  NON-CONTRIBUTING



1968 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT SECOND FLOOR PLAN

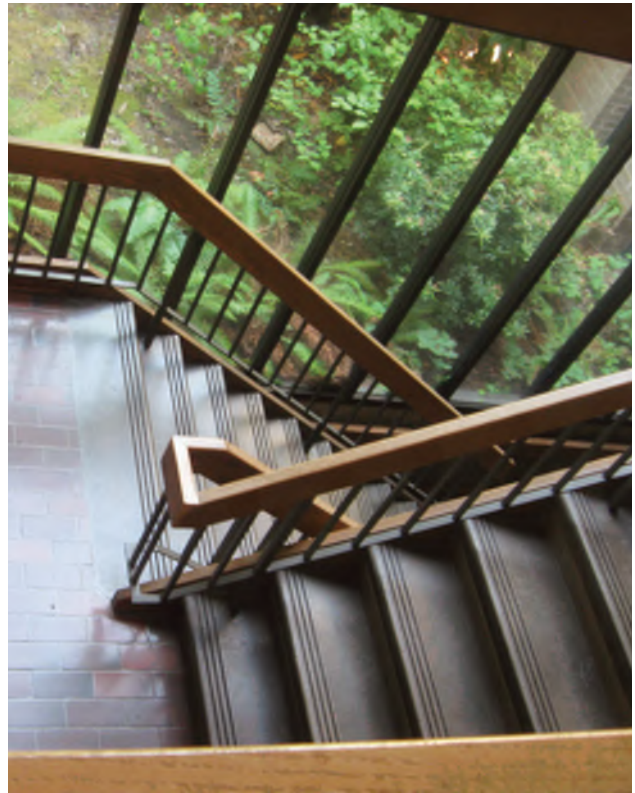
## INTERIOR - GROUND FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**



Hallway 225 (Flooring, suspended wood slat ceiling system, brick walls, window, and stairwell)



Stairwell 275 (Wood railing, brick flooring, and window)



Lobby 200 (Pillars, floors, suspended wood slat ceiling system, and walls)



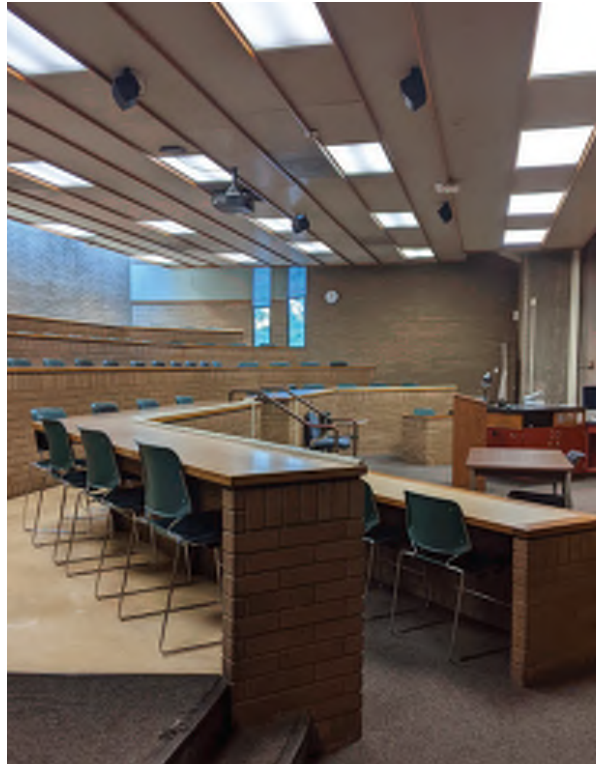
## INTERIOR - GROUND FLOOR CLASSROOM CONFIGURATIONS

### EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 221
- Room 229



Room 221 (Windows and wall details)



Room 221 (Desks, ceiling, and brick walls)



Room 221 (Seating configuration, chalkboard, and wooden wall; unoriginal projector and speakers)



## GROUND FLOOR - HISTORICAL INTERIOR PHOTOS



Lobby 200, c. 1971



Lobby 200 window, c. 1971



Room 221 or 229, c. 1971



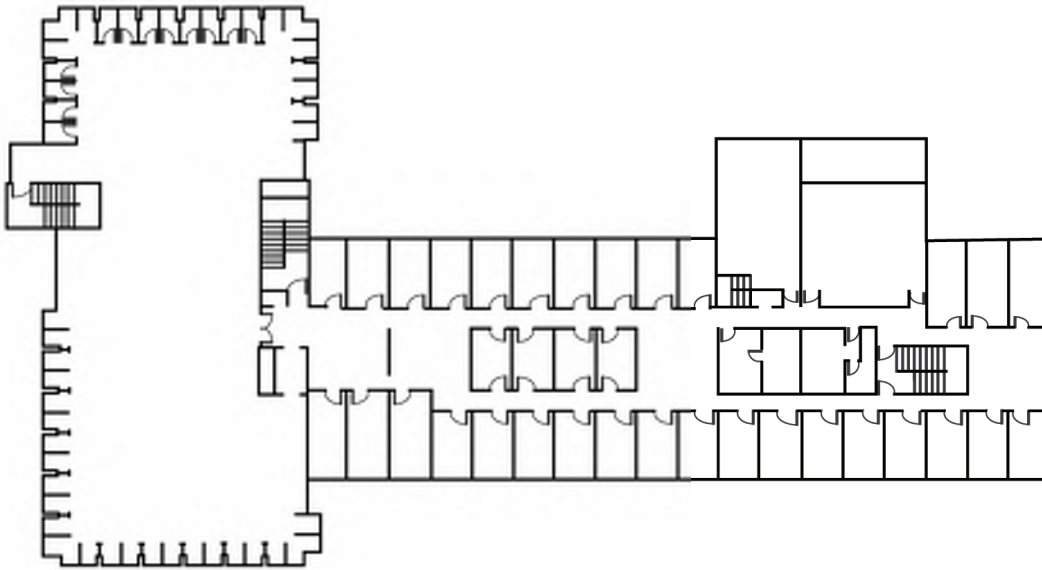
Main entrance leading to lobby 200, c. 1971



Lobby 200 outside room 201, c. 1971

## INTERIOR FEATURES - THIRD FLOOR

■ PRIMARY   
 ■ SECONDARY   
 ■ TERTIARY   
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1968 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT THIRD FLOOR PLAN

## **INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**



Hallway 341 (Window with wood panel)



Lobby 318 (Open ceiling and skylight)



## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE



Lobby 318 (Wall materials, wood doors, and open ceiling)



Hallway 301 (Wall material and suspended wood slat ceiling system)



Stairwell 300 (Wood, brick and concrete materials)

## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE



Room 375 (Pillars with wood accent)



Lobby 300 (Wood built-ins)



Room 375 (Brick wall and window with wood panel)



## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE



Rooms 373 (Windows with wood panel and brick with some variation of brick)



Room 373 (Chalkboards)



Room 373 (Balcony)



Room 373 (Pillar, windows with wood panel, and brick)



## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR OFFICE CONFIGURATIONS

### EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 301
- Room 303
- Room 305
- Room 307
- Room 309
- Room 311
- Room 313
- Room 315
- Room 317
- Room 319
- Room 321
- Room 323
- Room 325
- Room 327
- Room 329
- Room 331
- Room 333
- Room 335
- Room 351
- Room 353
- Room 355
- Room 357
- Room 359
- Room 361
- Room 363
- Room 365
- Room 367
- Room 369
- Room 381
- Room 383
- Room 385



Room 319 (Wood built-in shelves)



Room 319 (Built-in desk)

## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR OFFICE CONFIGURATIONS CONT.



Room 319 (Wooden shades)



Room 319 (Lighting)

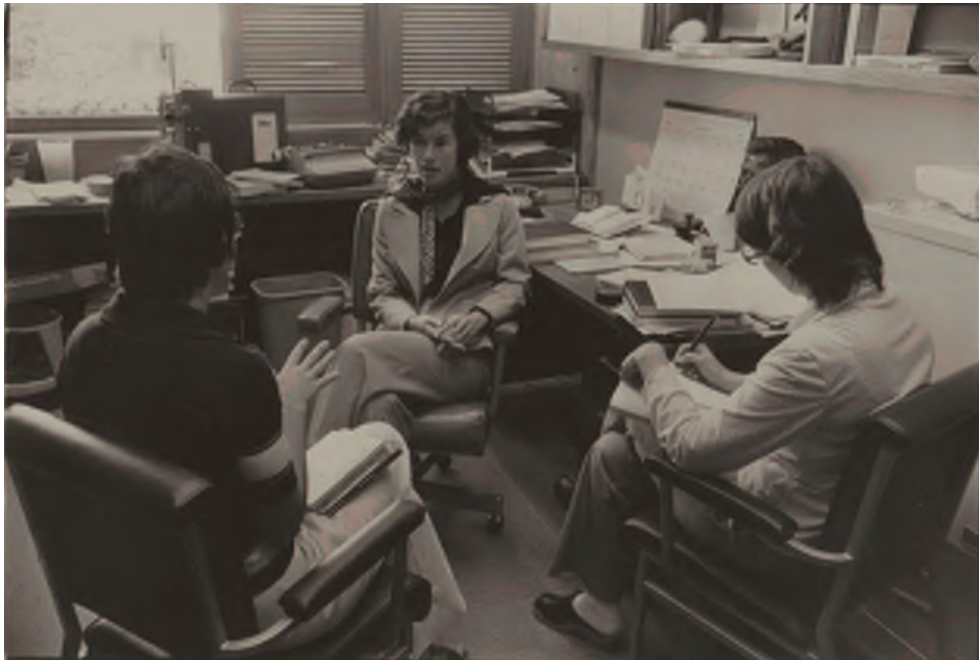


Room 319 (Wood built-in shelves)

## THIRD FLOOR - HISTORICAL INTERIOR PHOTOS



Third floor offices, c. 1971



Third floor offices, c. 1971



## INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR READING NOOKS TURNED OFFICES

### EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 340D
- Room 340E
- Room 340F
- Room 340G
- Room 340H
- Room 340J
- Room 340K
- Room 340M
- Room 340N
- Room 340Q
- Room 340R
- Room 340T
- Room 340U
- Room 340V
- Room 340W
- Room 340X
- Room 350
- Room 350A
- Room 350B
- Room 350C
- Room 350D
- Room 350E
- Room 350F
- Room 350G
- Room 350H
- Room 350J
- Room 350K



Room 375 (Brick entries; drywall and doors are unoriginal)

## **INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR READING NOOKS TURNED OFFICES CONT.**



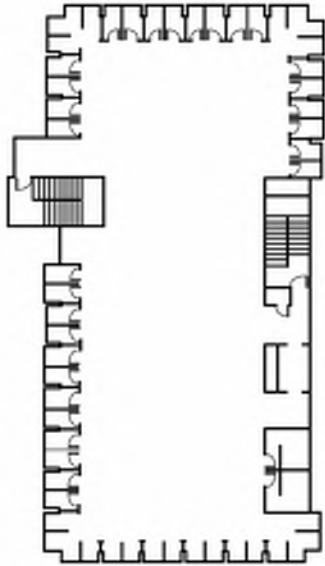
Room 340H (Built-in desks and shelves)



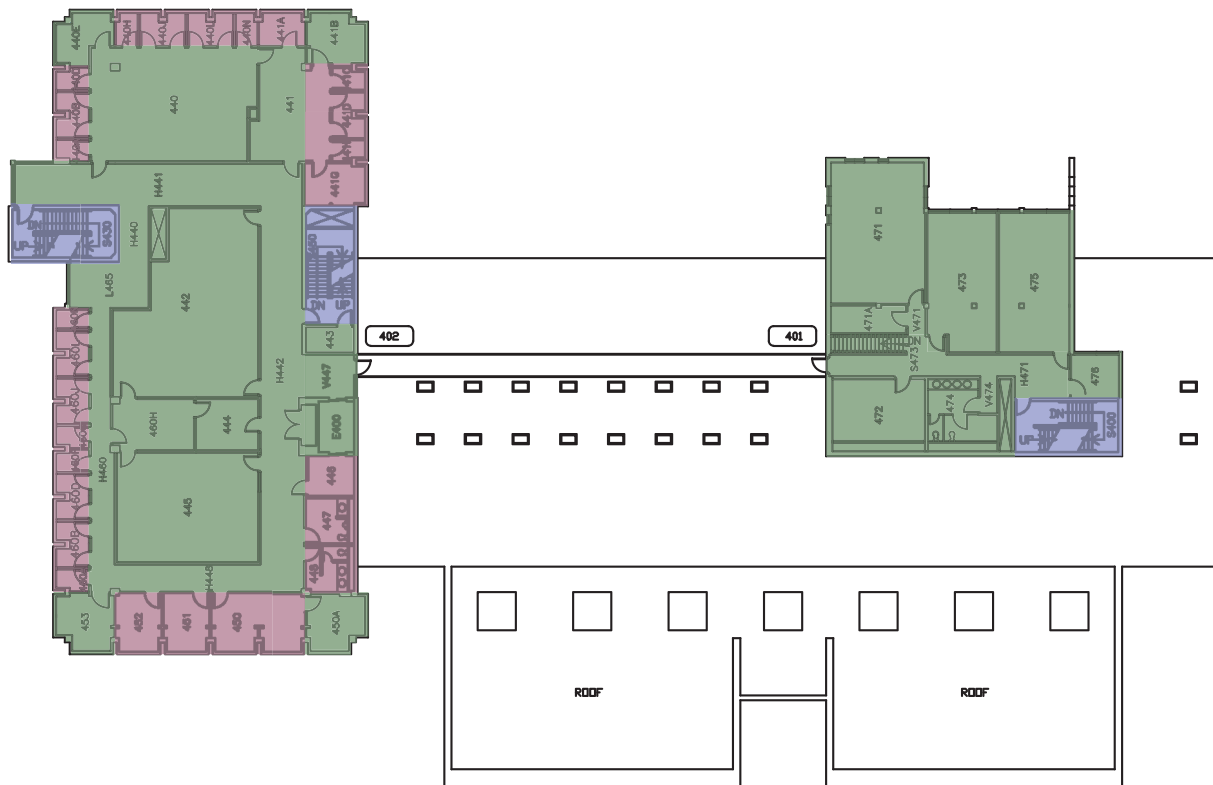
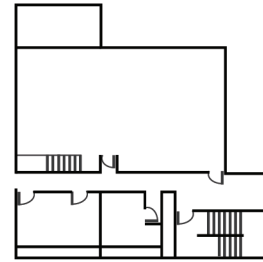
Room 350 (Built-in desk and shelves)

## INTERIOR FEATURES - FOURTH FLOOR

■ PRIMARY   
 ■ SECONDARY   
 ■ TERTIARY   
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1968 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



## INTERIOR - FOURTH FLOOR

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**



Stairwell 400 (Block out for future door; as seen on fourth floor floorplan)



Stairwell 400 (Brick and fifth floor balcony)



Hallway 441 (Window)



Hallway 442 (Brick and roof crossing)

## INTERIOR - FOURTH FLOOR READING NOOKS TURNED OFFICES

### EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 440A
- Room 440B
- Room 440D
- Room 440E
- Room 440H
- Room 440J
- Room 440L
- Room 440N
- Room 441A
- Room 441B
- Room 441C
- Room 441D
- Room 441F
- Room 441G
- Room 450
- Room 450A
- Room 451
- Room 452
- Room 453
- Room 460A
- Room 460B
- Room 460D
- Room 460F
- Room 460G
- Room 460J
- Room 460L
- Room 460N



Room 460A (Entrance and brick)

## FOURTH FLOOR - HISTORICAL INTERIOR PHOTOS

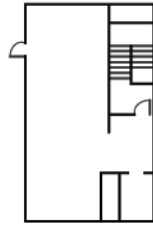


Entrances to fourth floor reading nooks turned offices, c. 1971



## INTERIOR FEATURES - FIFTH FLOOR

PRIMARY
  SECONDARY
  TERTIARY
  NON-CONTRIBUTING



1968 FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

## INTERIOR - FIFTH FLOOR

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**



Room 500 (Door to mechanical room)



Room 500 (Landing outside of room 500 with original materials)



Stairway 550 (Door to mechanical room 540 and landing with original materials)

# TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following treatment recommendations are based on the Secretary of Interior's **Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** and their associated **Guidelines**.

The **Standards** are four distinct approaches towards the treatment of historic properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. "The Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are regulatory for all grant-in-aid projects assisted through the national Historic Preservation Fund."

The **Guidelines** "offer general design and technical recommendations to assist in applying the Standards to a specific property.... The Guidelines are advisory, not regulatory."

Together, the Standards and Guidelines "provide a framework and guidance for decision-making about work or changes to a historic property." (NPS, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>)

One of the most commonly used Standards approach for the treatment historic properties is **Rehabilitation** and is the most likely Standard to be applicable to McKenzie Hall if it undergoes any future work. Rehabilitation is the approach that "acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character" (NPS, *Four Approaches to the Treatment of Historic Properties*, <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments.htm>)

The following are a summary of the Guidelines for Rehabilitation, ranked in order of procedure:

1. **Identify, Retain, and Preserve** historic materials and features
2. **Protect and Maintain** historic materials and features
3. **Repair** historic materials and features (in-kind where possible)
4. **Replace** deteriorated historic materials and features (in-kind where possible)

(NPS, *Rehabilitation: The Approach*, [http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/standguide/rehab/rehab\\_approach.htm](http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/standguide/rehab/rehab_approach.htm))

Like the Guidelines, the intention of these recommendations are "to assist the long-term preservation of property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features." (NPS, *Introduction to the Standards*, <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>)

## EXTERIOR

Any alterations and additions should be completed in such a way that it does not diminish the overall historic character of the building and adjacent public spaces.



## LANDSCAPES

- Identify, Retain and Preserve landscape features of McKenzie Hall that are important in defining its overall historic character and its historic relationship between the building and the landscape.
- Protect and maintain the building and building site by providing proper drainage to assure that water does not erode foundation walls; drain toward the building; nor damage or erode the landscape. Preserve important landscape features, including ongoing maintenance of historic plant material. Provide continued protection of masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise the building and site features through appropriate cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.
- Repair features of the landscape by reinforcing historic materials before considering replacement.
- If an entire feature of the landscape is too deteriorated to repair and if the overall form and detailing are still evident, replace the feature in kind. Physical evidence from the deteriorated feature should be used as a model to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.
- If a historic landscape feature is completely missing, design and construct a new feature. It may be based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building and site.
- When required by new use, design new exterior landscapes which is compatible with the historic character of the site and which preserves the historic relationship between the building or buildings and the landscape. Remove non-significant buildings, additions, or landscape features which detract from the historic character of the site.

## FACADES

- Identify, Retain and Preserve the features and details of the facade that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the exterior concrete or masonry walls, their composition, and their details such as the exterior ornament, the frieze, bracket supports, and finishing coats. Pay particular attention to the primary and secondary ranked facades.
- Protect and maintain the masonry and wood details by providing proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features. Clean these facade elements only when necessary to halt deterioration or remove heavy soiling and clean only with the gentlest method possible.
- Where there is evidence of deterioration in the mortar joints of the masonry walls and other masonry features, repair by re pointing the mortar joints. Repair masonry features by patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the masonry using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of masonry features when there are

surviving prototypes. Where possible, preserving exterior finish in areas that are still intact.

- Areas of inappropriate brick infill should be removed and patched with brick units to match the originals in size, shape, color and composition.
- Reapplying finishing coat to cover all exposed areas of brick. All areas of unstable coating should be removed, and all remaining finish coating should be cleaned. New coating should be compatible with the existing and match in color, texture, composition and permeability.

#### **ENTRANCES**

- Identify, Retain and Preserve the original entrances and their functional and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Pay particular attention to the primary ranked entrances. This includes, but is not limited to, the south and east entrances, their landscaping, exterior stairs, porches, and other significant character-defining features.
- Protect and maintain the masonry, wood, and architectural metal that comprise entrances through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.
- Repair by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind--of with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features where there are surviving prototypes.
- All hairline cracking should be treated with an injection grout. Larger cracks and spalls along the wing wall caps should be repaired with a concrete patch. All patching of grout should match the adjacent concrete in color, texture and composition.

#### **ROOF AND ROOF FEATURES**

- Identify, Retain and Preserve the original roof and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building.
- Where there is evidence of deterioration of paint, refinish with paint to match the existing adjacent finish.
- Wood elements that are rotted less than 50% should be treated with a two-part consolidant and refinished to match existing. Wood elements that are rotted more than 50% should be replaced in kind and finished to match adjacent units.

#### **INTERIOR**

- Much of the original interior remains unaltered. There are historic elements found in doors and window trims, concrete, wood, brick, flooring, ceiling, stairwells, and volumes which should be taken into account when renovating the interior.

#### **SPACES**

- In terms of new additions or alterations, accommodate service functions such as bathrooms, mechanical equipment, and office machines as required by the building's new use in tertiary or non-contributing spaces.
- Many of the Campus Plan patterns can easily be incorporated including Flexibility and Longevity, Universal Access, Welcoming to All, Operable Windows, Quality of Light, Building Hearth, and Places to Wait.

## FEATURES AND FINISHES

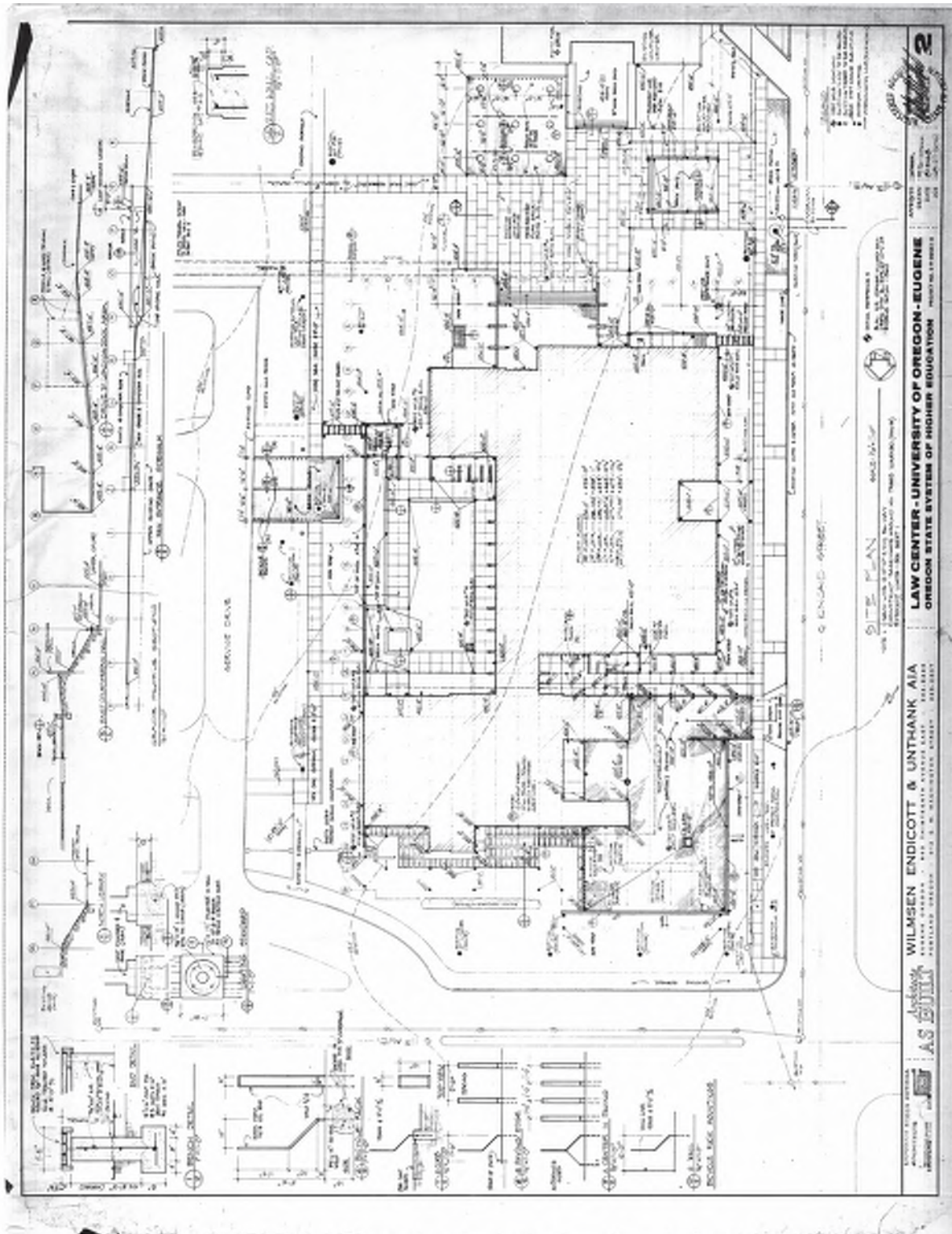
- Retain and preserve interior features and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. In general, consider interior finishes that accent interior features.
- Protect and maintain masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise interior features through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coatings systems. Repaint with colors that are appropriate to the historic building. Abrasive cleaning should only be considered after other, gentler methods have been proven ineffective.
- Repair interior features and finishes by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features when there are surviving prototypes.
- In terms of alterations, reuse decorative material or features that have had to be removed during the rehabilitation work including wall and baseboard trim, door molding, paneled doors, and simple wainscoting; and relocating such material or features in areas appropriate to their historic placement.

For more information, please refer to the attached Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67) in Appendix D.





The McKenzie Courtyard was originally designed by Lloyd Bond & Associates in 1968. It featured minimal plantings with a small, central lawn. The space was often used for events, such as receptions for graduation.



Site plan and general notes, 1968.





McKenzie hall courtyard, date unknown



McKenzie hall east facade looking down to courtyard from stairs, c. 1971



Gathering in the McKenzie Hall courtyard, 1986





McKenzie hall east facade with view to courtyard, c. 1971



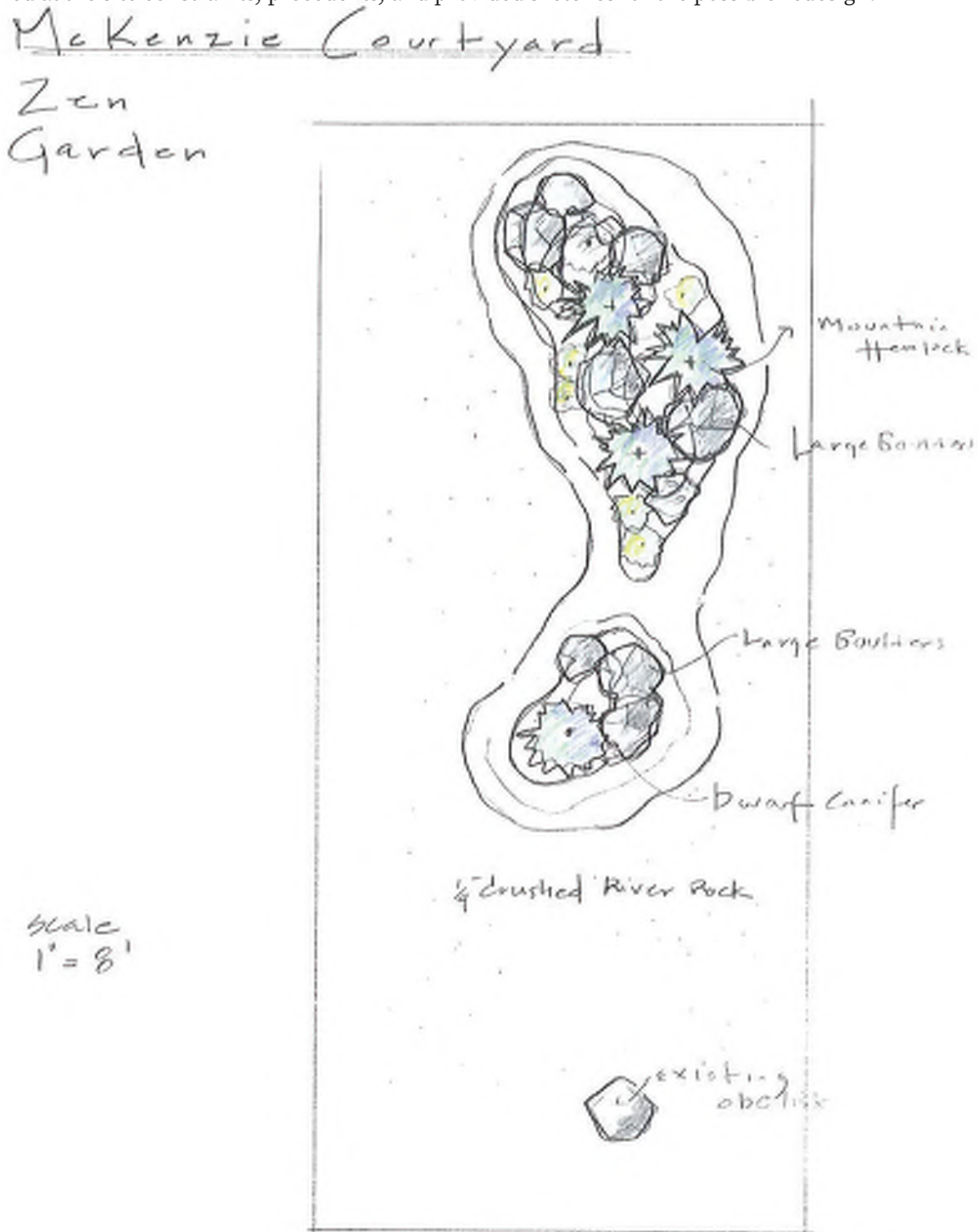
Gathering in the McKenzie Hall courtyard, 1986



McKenzie hall east facade with view into courtyard, c. 1971

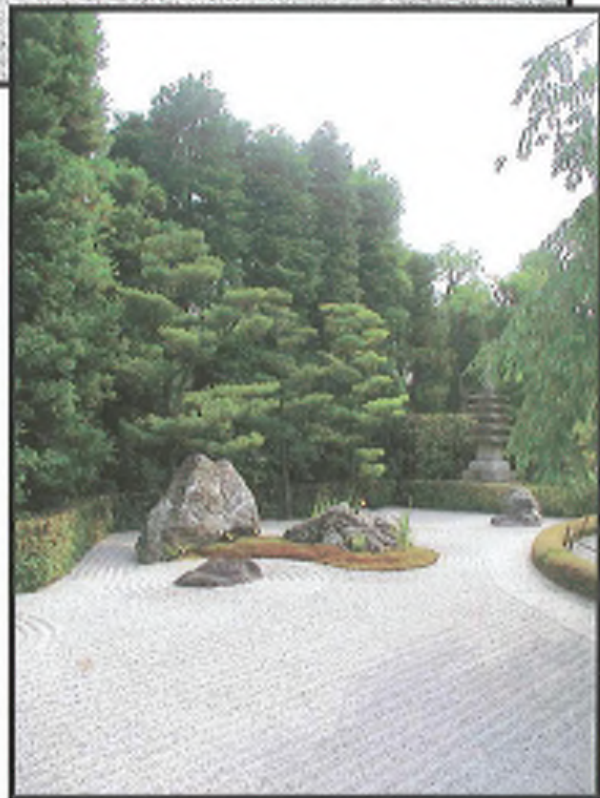
## SUNKEN COURTYARD REDESIGN, EXCERPTS FROM STUDENT STUDY, 2005

The central lawn posed a maintenance challenge. In 2005, a student performed a study on the sunken courtyard based on UO Facilities Services requests. Facilities services proposed the construction of a Zen garden, and the student did extensive research on Japanese Zen Gardens for inspiration. The study also looked at the site constraints, precedents, and provided sketches for the possible redesign.



Sketch for the Zen Garden in the McKenzie courtyard by Jane Brubaker, date unknown





## McKenzie Courtyard Zen Garden

Nicole Ankeney  
LA 406 Special Studies  
9/14/05



## McKenzie Courtyard Zen Garden

**Project scope:** UO Facilities Services is proposing the construction of a Zen garden in the sunken courtyard east of McKenzie Hall. The original courtyard was designed by Lloyd Bond & Associates in 1968. This design included a lawn in the rectangular core of the courtyard; however, maintenance issues have resulted in many changes in the planting design, and thus, are a major impetus for the construction of a new Zen garden. Currently, the center garden contains the Keeper, a stone art piece by Steve Gillman, and weeds. The steep east slope along the retaining wall has large ferns and two deciduous trees. (See Figures 1-3 and 10)



Figures 1-3: Existing Conditions

**Design challenges:** The location of the McKenzie Courtyard places many design challenges on the creation of a Zen garden. First of all, the main entrances to McKenzie Hall are on the second floor while the courtyard is on the first floor, thus making the courtyard below grade. There is one exterior access stair to the courtyard on the southeast corner and two access points from the first floor of McKenzie Hall on the northwest and southwest corners. Secondly, the rectilinear courtyard can be viewed around its entire perimeter on the first floor as well as from the ramp and retaining wall at grade level and from windows and decks from the second, third and fourth floors of McKenzie Hall. This is quite the opposite of the traditional Japanese Zen garden. In gardens such as Ryoan-ji and Nanzen-ji, the garden can only be viewed from two or three sides at grade level with dense plantings or temple walls serving as a backdrop. The background of the McKenzie courtyard changes with each view making it more difficult to plan for the density of coniferous trees and the shape of the stones. Since the stones will be viewed from all angles, stone selection is of the utmost importance.

Another major concern regarding the courtyard is maintenance. Since the only exterior access is via stairs, construction and regular maintenance is a challenge. The original lawn could not be maintained because it was too difficult to get a mower down the stairs. Facilities Services would like to avoid the removal or addition of soil to save on labor costs, if possible. They also prefer coniferous trees with low amounts of debris.

**Prospective plants:** After gleaning a list of trees commonly found in Japanese gardens and comparing it to the 1996 *University of Oregon Atlas of Trees*, the two best coniferous trees are *Pinus densata* and *Pinus banksiana* (Landscape Gardening in Japan, Conder). These pines are quintessential elements of the Japanese garden because of their exquisite form. The Japanese red pine has beautiful

red peeling bark and a sculptural, twisted trunk. It grows to approximately 50 feet tall. The Japanese black pine also has a contorted form and grows to 30 feet in cultivation. Due to the height constraints in the courtyard, it may be best to consider these shorter cultivars:

- Pinus thunbergii* 'Thunderhead'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Oculus-Draconis'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Globosa'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Jane Kluis'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Low Glow'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Tanyosho'
- Pinus densiflora* 'Umbraculifera Compacta'

To keep the traditional form, it is necessary to prune the Japanese black pine twice per year. Pruning this frequently will create the flat pads and dense short branches seen in Japan, and it will control the form and size of the tree. During late spring to early summer, the new candles longer than one inch long should be removed. This will compel the tree to form a whorl of new short branches. Then, in late fall, the Japanese black pine should be pruned again to reduce the whorl of branches into a flat branch. The needles are often kept short, between 1 and 2 inches long. The Japanese black pine is a wonderful specimen in a Japanese garden and with its highly trainable nature, has been a traditional bonsai plant for several hundred years (<http://www.evergreengardenworks.com/pinus.htm>)



Figure 4: *Pinus densiflora*



Figure 5: *Pinus thunbergii*

A third prospective conifer is *Tsuga mertensiana* or mountain hemlock. Jane Brubaker, a UO landscape designer, suggested this tree because of its slow-growing trait and flat branches. The mountain hemlock grows from 30 to 100 feet, but typically grows within the lower range outside of its native alpine habitat. This conifer is also used for bonsai.

### Rock Selection & Placement:

The most important aspect to consider when placing rocks is how they sit in the natural world. Rock arrangements are successful only when the stones are planted in the ground like they had occurred naturally. If they are simply placed on the surface, the underlying story narrated by the stones is not believable. The placement of rocks often symbolizes a greater landscape, such as the rugged mountains and scenic rivers.



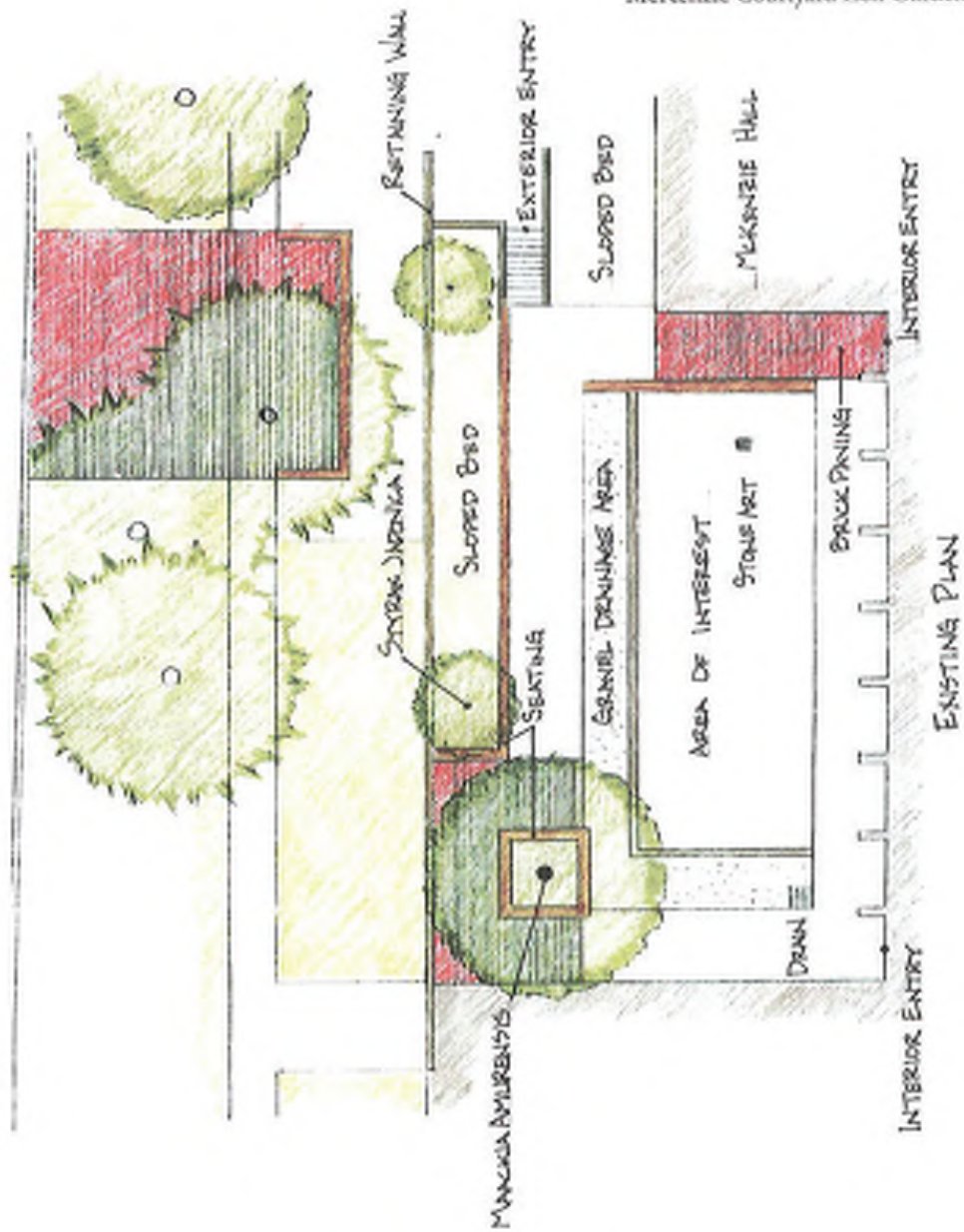
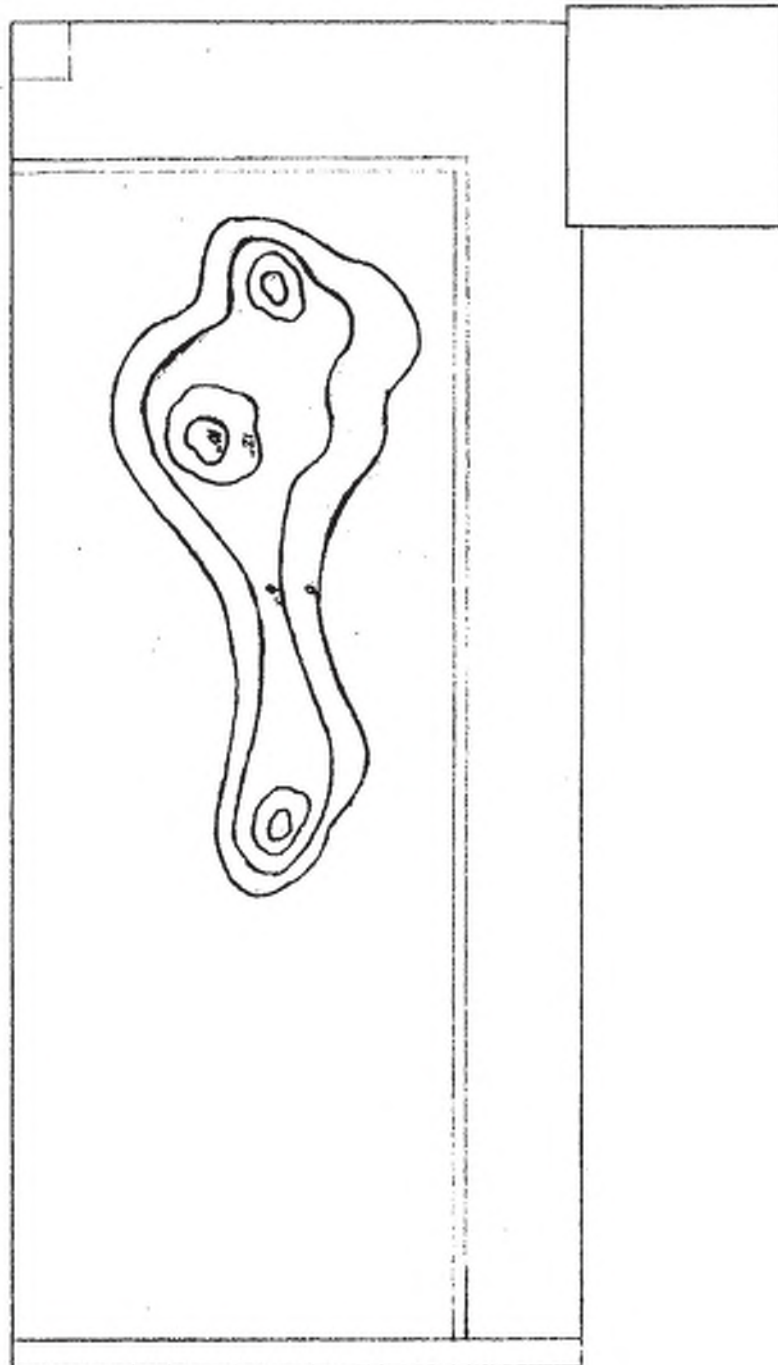


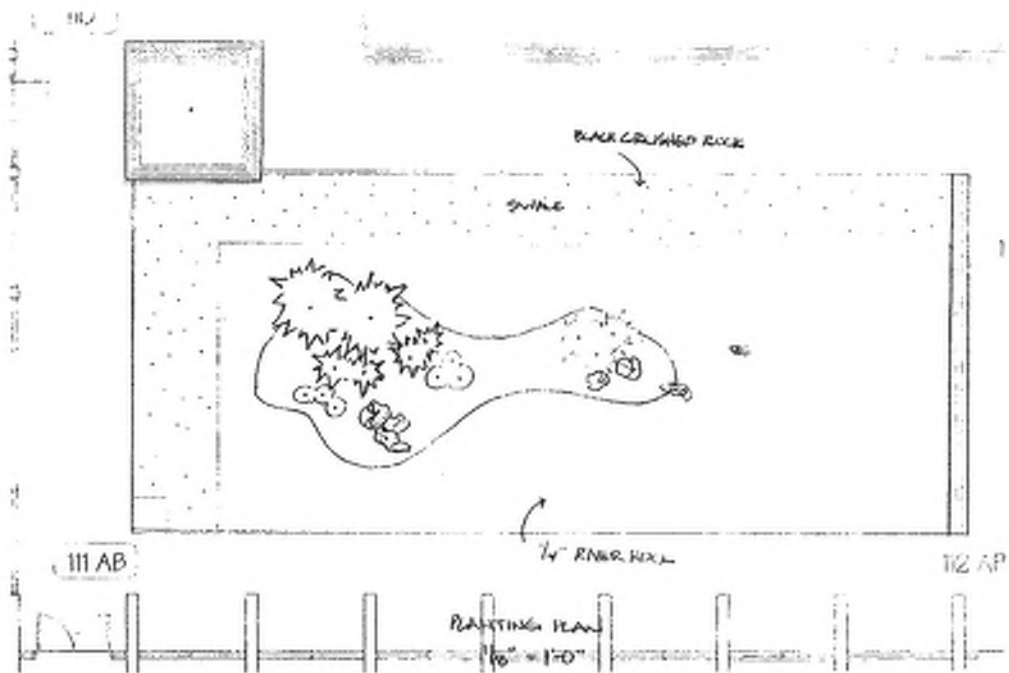
Figure 11: Existing Conditions



GRADING PLAN



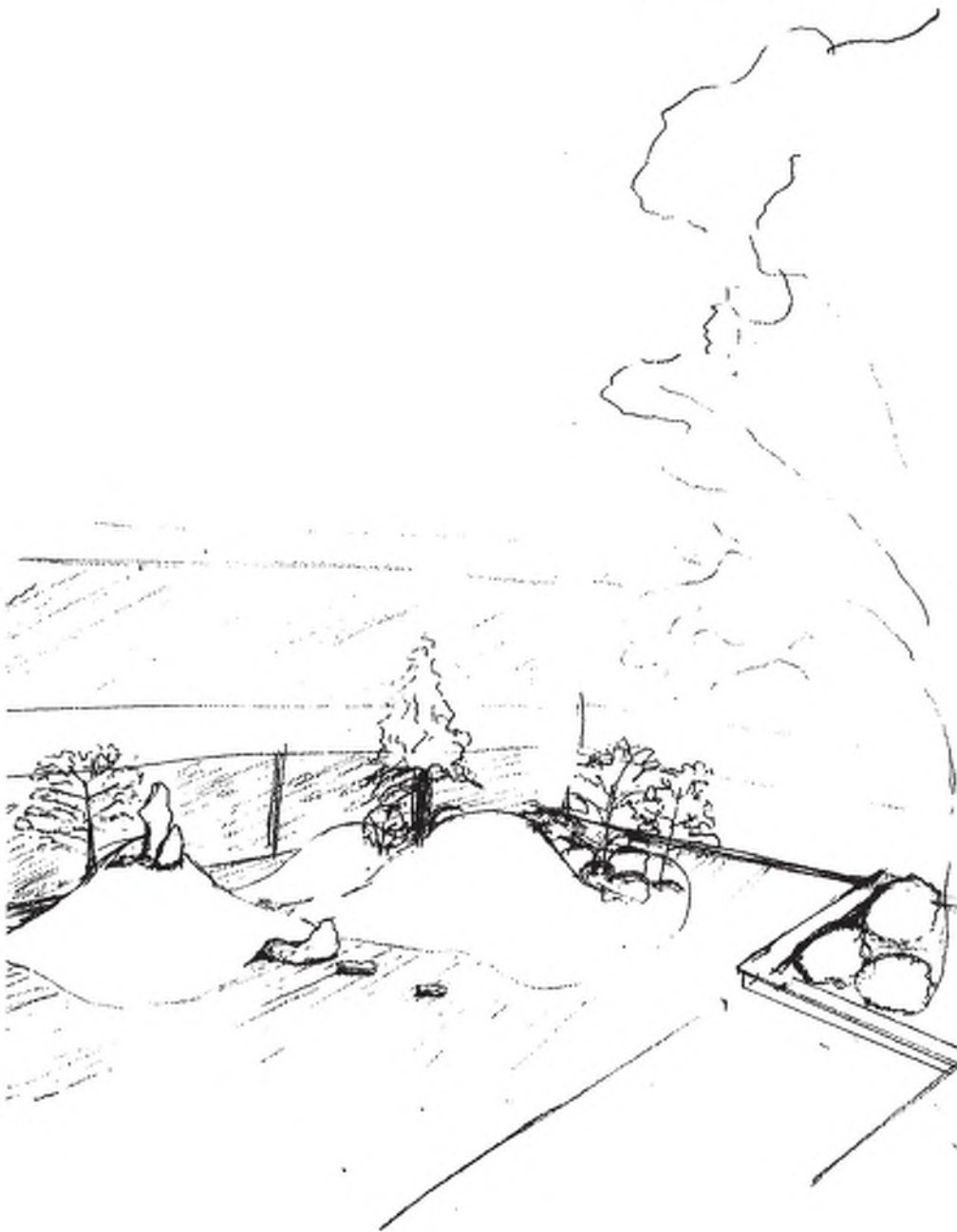
# McKenzie Courtyard Zen Garden



Nicole Ankeney

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McKenzie Courtyard Zen Garden



Nicole Ankeney

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McKenzie Courtyard Zen Garden



Nicole Arkeney

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## CURRENT GARDEN CONDITIONS

The sunken courtyard was reconstructed based off of the previous research done by the student study. It is a Zen garden that uses Pacific Northwest vegetation. Much of the original surrounding infrastructure remains intact.



Zen Garden from stair entry, 2025.



Bench along the east side of the courtyard, 2024.



Paving, drainage gravel, and plantings, 2024.



Zen Garden and Obalisk, 2024.



Bench and obalisk, 2024.



There were discussions of anther redesign, but it was never built. The design would have kept with the Zen Garden theme.



McKenzie Courtyard plan, 2016.





McKenzie Hall Courtyard - University of Oregon  
01/23/17

Overall view rendering, 2017.



McKenzie Hall Courtyard - University of Oregon  
01/23/17

Tighter view rendering, 2017.



## OTHER LANDSCAPES TO NOTE



Concrete wall and driveway leading to northwest parking lot, 2024.



Planting outside of stairway 175 window, 2024.



Primary entrance with wide staircase, art installation, and ADA ramp, 2024.



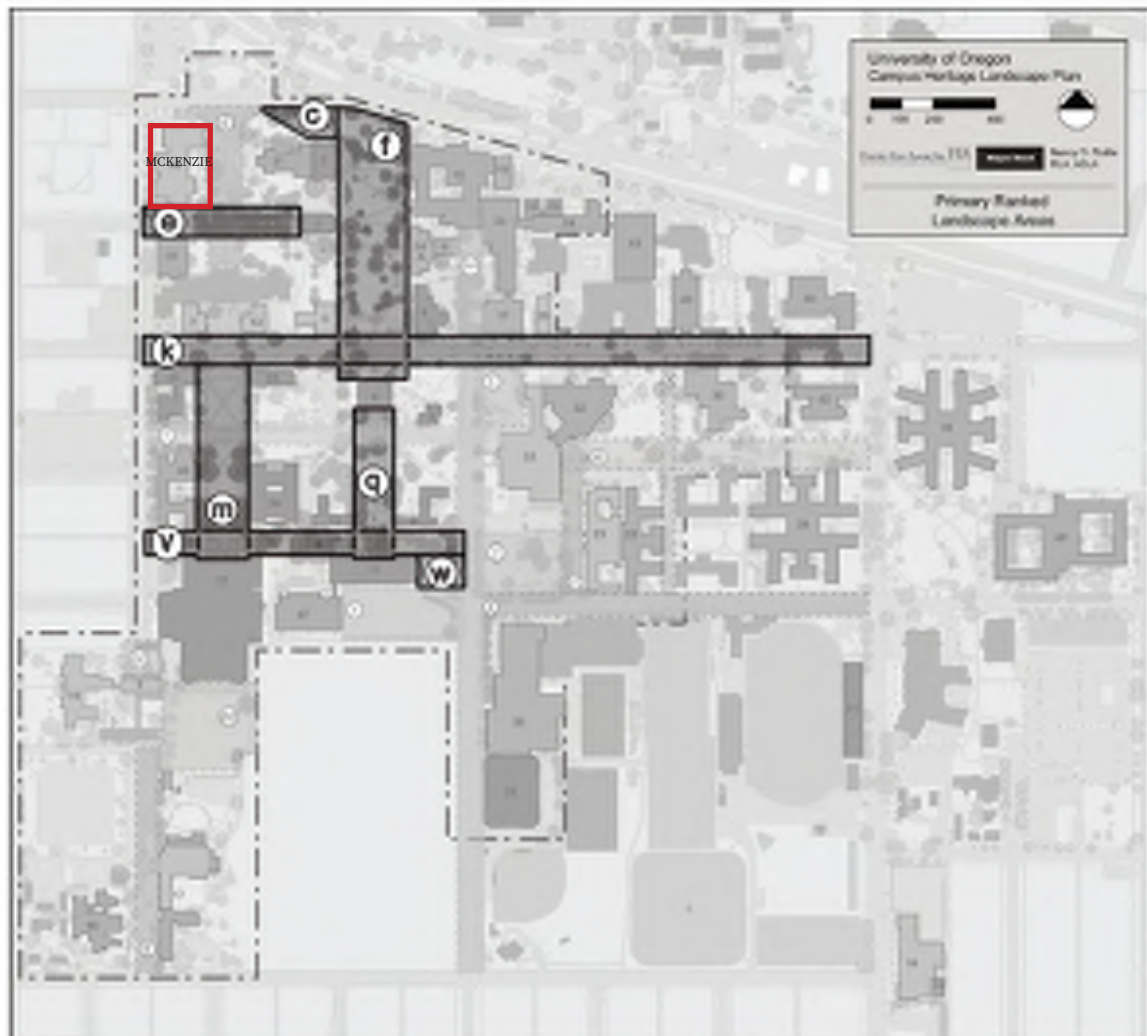
ADA parking spots under the second floor off of the northwest parking lot, 2024.



Lane County Transit stop on Kincaid Street, 2024.

## DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREAS - EXTERIOR

### PRIMARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS



#### PRIMARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS

*Era(s) of Greatest Significance in parentheses.*

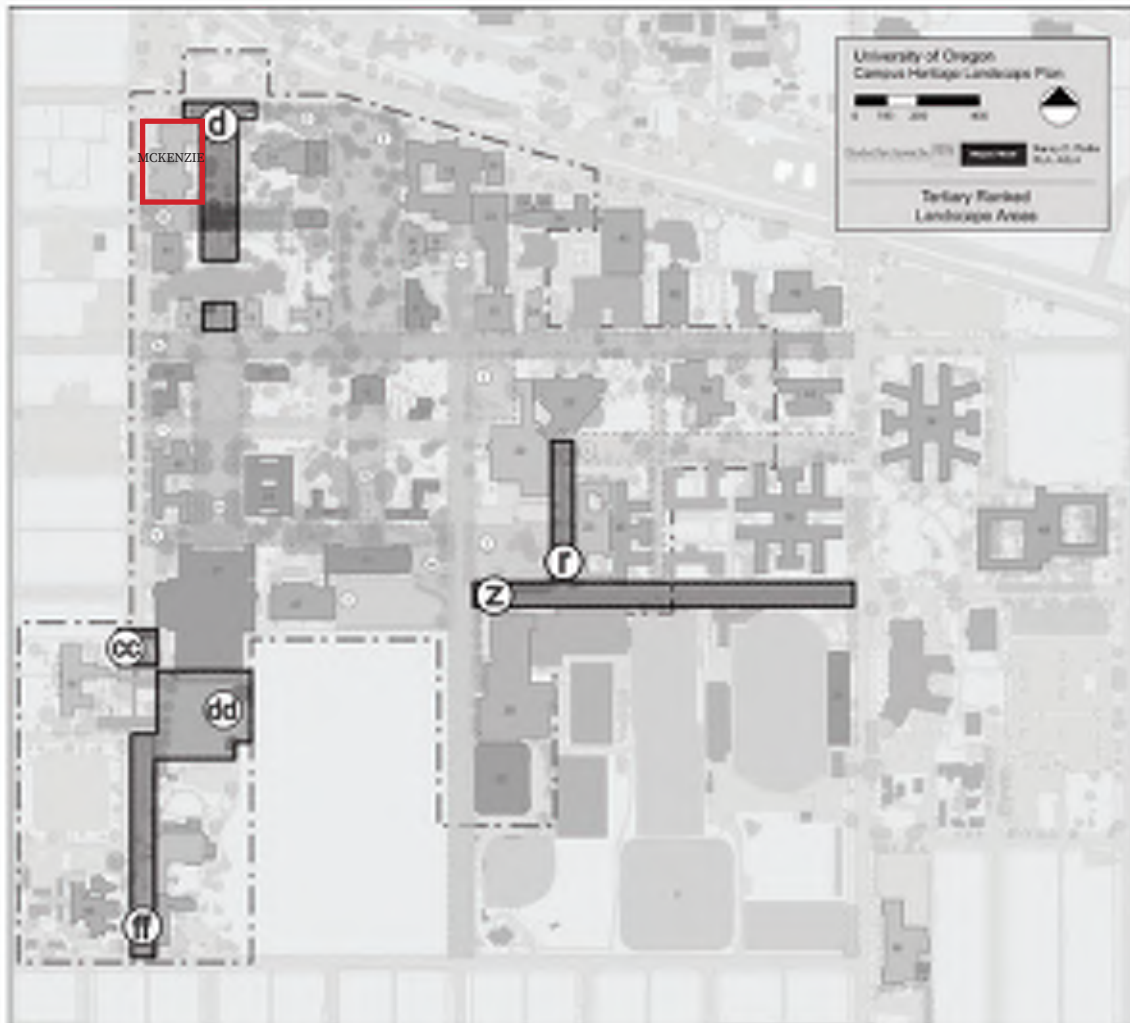
*Letters correspond with the Campus Plan's open-space designation map.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| k. 13th Avenue Axis (all eras)                  | m. Memorial Quadrangle (Lawrence/Cuthbert) |
| e. Deady Hall Walk Axis (Inception)             | f. Old Campus Quadrangle (Inception)       |
| w. Gerlinger Entrance Green (Lawrence/Cuthbert) | q. Pioneer Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert)        |
| v. Knight Library Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert)      | c. Villard Hall Green (Inception)          |

\* Note: The Pioneer Axis was expanded and renamed "Women's Memorial Quadrangle" following completion of this plan. Refer to the Campus Plan.



## TERTIARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS



### TERTIARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS

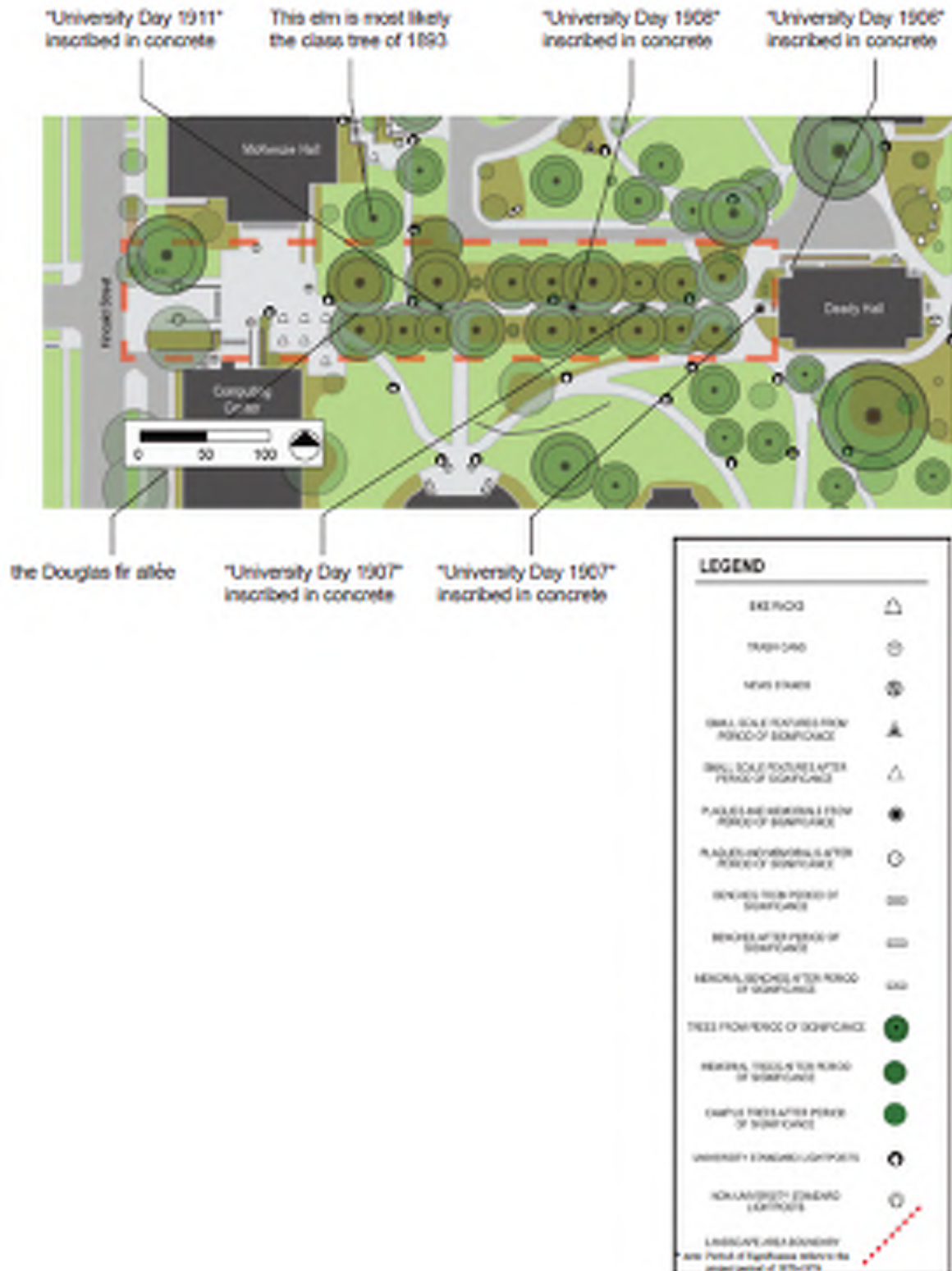
*Era(s) of Greatest Significance in parentheses.*

*Letters correspond with the Campus Plan's open-space designation map.*

- z. 16th Avenue Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert, Mid-century)
- d. Dads' Gates Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert, Mid-century)
- cc. Kincaid Green (Lawrence/Cuthbert)
- r. Onyx Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert, Mid-century)
- ff. Southwest Campus Axis (Lawrence/Cuthbert, Mid-century)
- dd. Southwest Campus Green (Lawrence/Cuthbert)

# UNIVERSITY WALK AXIS

**LANDSCAPE AREA SITE MAP** — Highlighting existing elements from the period of significance (1876-1974).



**RANKING: PRIMARY**

**LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH**

**LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space

EXISTING USE: Open space

**EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**

- Inscribed in concrete: “University Day 1911,” “University Day 1908,” “University Day 1906,” and “University Day 1907” twice.
- An elm most likely the class tree of 1893.
- Douglas fir allee first planted in 1896, many still remain.
- Was as the first formal entrance axis for the university.
- Concrete courtyard was constructed in 1969 between the Computing Center and McKenzie Hall.



University Walk Axis, circa 2006



University Walk Axis, n.d.



# UNIVERSITY WALK AXIS - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY

## The Inception Era (1876-1913)

The Deady Hall Walk was developed to connect the university to the community in a symbolic gesture of the bond between the school and the citizens of Eugene. Initially, a boardwalk extended from Kincaid Street to Deady Hall, eventually being replaced with a concrete path. A Douglas fir allée, planted around 1896, extended from the building to roughly the intersection of the future Dads' Gates Axis, with the lawn continuing towards Kincaid Street. By the end of the era the Douglas fir allée was approximately 20 years old, and a few younger deciduous and coniferous trees were planted to extend the allée to Kincaid Street. Two California Incense cedars were located on either side of the allée closest to Deady Hall.

## The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)

During this era the canopy of trees is nearly continuous from Deady Hall to Kincaid Street. The Deady Hall Walk forks into a horseshoe just before it meets Kincaid Street, with several trees planted around it. The Douglas firs of the allée have grown to a height taller than Deady Hall. This section of campus is still relatively open and undeveloped, and the only other building associated with the Axis is the Extension Building, located on Kincaid Street.

## The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)

In 1962, the Columbus Day Storm blew down many of the Douglas firs in the allée, which is why the aerial image at right shows a much more sparse tree canopy. Douglas firs were planted to replace the trees lost in the storm. New construction during this era began to intersect with the Axis, including the Dads' Gates Axis to the north and Commonwealth Hall (1952) and the Computing Center (1966) to the south. The western portion of the Axis was replaced with a concrete patio between the Computing Center and McKenzie Hall (1968).

1876: Deady Hall opens for classes with a partially completed interior.

1904: Students aid in pouring concrete paths on campus for University Day.

1949: The Dads' Gates entry drive is constructed.

1962: Columbus Day Storm blows down many of the Douglas firs. New Douglas firs are planted in their place.

1969: McKenzie Hall was constructed on the northern edge of the University Hall Walk Axis and a concrete courtyard was formed between it and the Computing Center. The walk's horseshoe-like entry paths at Kincaid Street were replaced by ramps and a broad set of steps.

2005: The concrete sidewalk was replaced, and incorporated several sections of the historic sidewalk containing their University Day inscriptions.

1896: The Douglas fir allée that aligns with Deady Hall is planted.

1921: The Y.M.C.A. "Hut" is moved to the site of the Computing Center.

1954: The Extension Building, formerly the Y.M.C.A. "Hut" is removed.

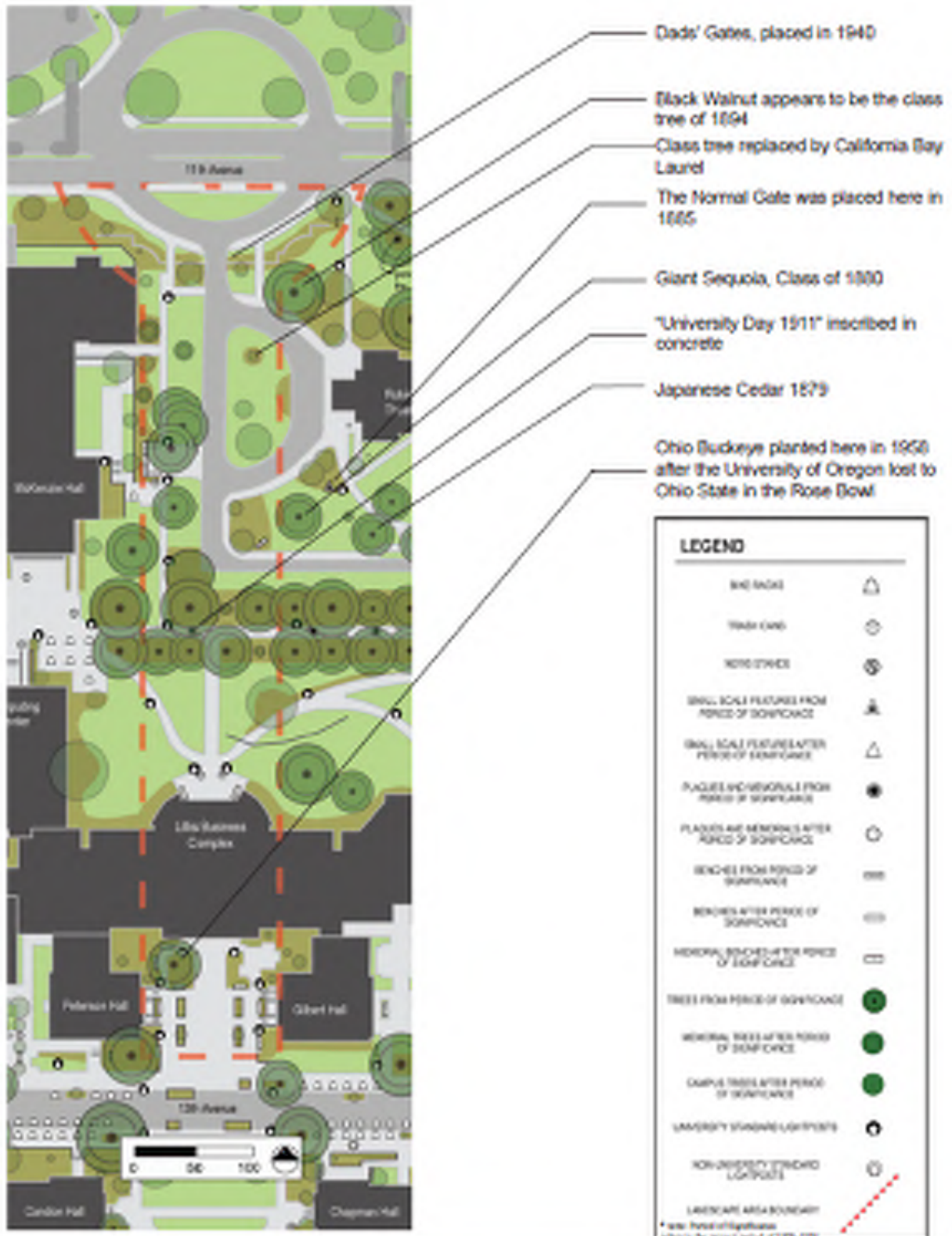
1967: The Computing Center is constructed, and a small concrete patio extends from the building to the University Hall Walk.

1970: Sacred Heart Medical Center expands and takes over a section of 12th Avenue, blocking the connection between the city and the Axis.



# DADS' GATES AXIS

**LANDSCAPE AREA SITE MAP** — Highlighting existing elements from the period of significance (1876-1974).



**RANKING: TERTIARY**

**LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM**

**LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space

EXISTING USE: Open space

**EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**

- Dads' Gate placed in 1940 and listed on the National Register.
- Black walnut that is possibly the class tree of 1894.
- California bay laurel replaced a class tree.
- Normal gate was placed in 1885.
- Giant sequoia is the class tree of 1880.
- Inscribed in the concrete: "University Day 1911."
- Japaneses cedar from 1879



Dads' Gates, 2005



Dads' Gates Metal work, 2009



# DADS' GATE AXIS - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY

## The Inception Era (1876-1913)

In 1913 the Dad's Gates Axis was a fairly open landscape of lawns and scattered trees. Carson's Lake was located on the west edge of the Axis.

## The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)

By 1946 the Axis was only partially defined at its ends by the Dads' Gates to the north and the space between Gilbert and Peterson Halls to the south. The landscape was primarily a sprawling lawn and a few scattered trees. A diagonal dirt path cut across the Axis from the corner of Kincaid Street and 11th Avenue to the west entrance of Deady Hall. The Y.M.C.A. (formerly known as the "hut") was located on the future site of the Computing Center. The Dads' Gates was the formal entry to campus from 11th Avenue, yet there was no paved or defined path that led to 13th Avenue. No other landscape elements such as trees were used to reinforce Lawrence's grand entrance onto campus.

## The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)

In this era the Dads' Gates entrance from 11th Avenue becomes marked through a "cloverleaf," a circular drive on either side of the Gates. A walk with adjacent grassy parking strips parallels the entry drive running down the center of the Axis. The entry drive turns sharply to the east, connecting to a service parking area between Deady and Villard Halls. The pedestrian walk ends at the Deady Hall Walk, and no other connection is made southward. Commonwealth Hall (1952) was constructed in an east-west configuration, in effect closing off the Axis to points south. This new building, together with Gilbert and Peterson Halls, form a courtyard that opens south towards the Memorial Quad.

1906: Carson's Lake, also known as the Duck pond, is constructed.

1916: Education Hall, now known as Peterson Hall is constructed.

1940: Dads' Gates installed.

1951: Due to the construction of the new Commonwealth Hall, the first landing of the entry stairs to Gilbert and Peterson Halls is removed and the courtyard is elevated. Retaining walls are built around the basement windows.

1970: McKenzie Hall is constructed.

1915: Carson's Lake is filled with soil excavated from the construction of Johnson Hall

1921: Commerce Hall, now known as Gilbert Hall, is constructed.

1949: Robinson Theatre and associated site work is constructed as an addition to Villard Hall.

1952: Commonwealth Hall, now replaced by Lillis Hall, is finished.

2003: Commonwealth Hall is razed and replaced by the Lillis Business Complex, and associated site work.



## APPENDIX A - HISTORIC RANKING METHODOLOGY

excerpt from pp. 44-46 of the *Campus Heritage Landscape Plan: 1.0 Landscape Preservation Guidelines and Description of Historic Resources*

### Significance:

*“the meaning or value ascribed to a structure, landscape, object, or site based on the National Register criteria for evaluation...”*

### Integrity:

*“the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period...”*

Source: National Park Service, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, p. 5

Integrity criteria evaluated for each of the twenty-one landscape areas surveyed:

**Location/Setting** – Are important elements still in their original location and configuration?

**Design** – How has the general structure of the landscape changed since its period of significance?

**Materials** – Are original materials/vegetation that were used to structure and shape the landscape still present?

**Workmanship** – Does the landscape retain characteristic workmanship from the period of significance?

**Feeling** – Does the landscape evoke the period of significance?

**Association** – Is it possible to associate elements of the landscape with significant people or events?

### SIGNIFICANCE

The actual evaluation of significance was based upon the process developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, in which a resource must demonstrate significance based upon one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Association with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of campus or community history.
- B. Association with significant persons.
- C. Distinctive architecturally because it
  - embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
  - represents the work of a master;
  - possesses high artistic value; or
  - represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

(Note: Criterion D, which addresses archaeological significance, was not applicable to any campus resources.)

Four levels of significance were designated and used to rank each historic resource. The levels and their criteria were:

- **high significance** – considerable contribution to the history of the campus and its growth.
- **medium significance** – noteworthy contribution the history of the campus and its growth.
- **low significance** – discernible contribution to the history of the campus and its growth.
- **very low significance/no significance** – no discernible importance to the history of the campus and its growth.

There is always room for debate about a resource’s level of significance, as this determination is not a strictly objective exercise. Though the rationale for determining a specific level might never be entirely irrefutable, it should be defensible. It also needs to be recognized that a resource’s significance might change as important connections to the campus character are eventually realized or discovered.

### INTEGRITY

Integrity is the degree to which the key elements that comprise a resource’s significance are still evident today.

Evaluation of integrity is based upon the National Register process--defining the essential physical features that represent it’s significance and determining whether they are still present and intact enough to convey their significance. For example, if a building is deemed significant because of its exterior detailing and materials (criterion C), one would evaluate whether those items have remained relatively unaltered. If this is the case, the resource has excellent integrity.

Criteria were developed and used in the survey process to help determine each landscape area's level of integrity (described at left).

Integrity is ascertained based on the specific era (or eras) of significance for that particular landscape area. Four levels of integrity were established and applied to each landscape area:

- excellent integrity – retains a very high percentage of original fabric, and the original design intent is apparent.
- good integrity – retains a significant percentage of original fabric, with a discernible design intent.
- fair integrity – original fabric is present, but diminished.
- poor integrity – contains little historic fabric, and the original design intent is difficult to discern.

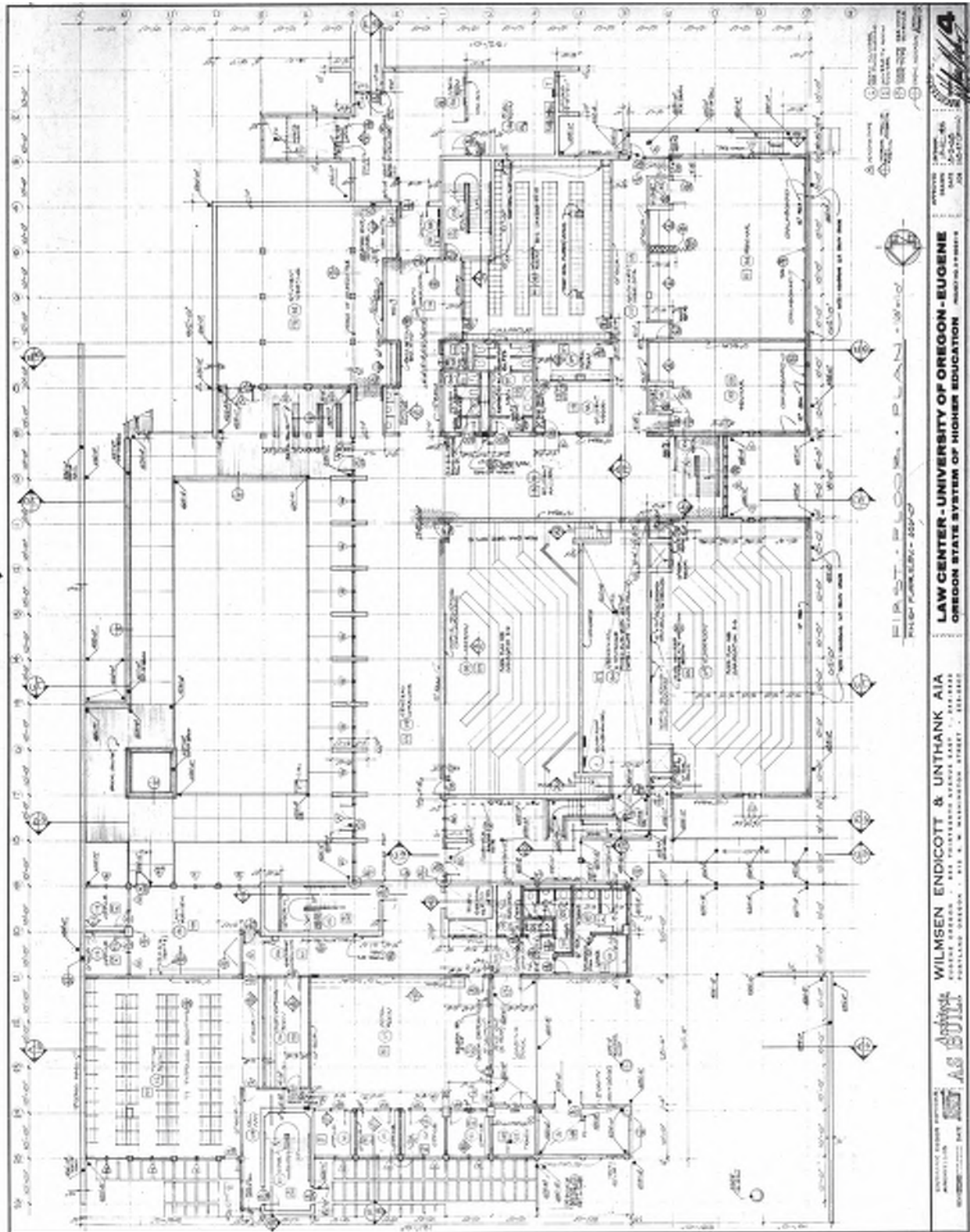
## RANKING LEVELS

Historic rankings were determined by evaluating two factors: the resource's historic significance and its integrity. Using a matrix (below), an historic ranking for each resource was determined based on one of four ranking levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-contributing.

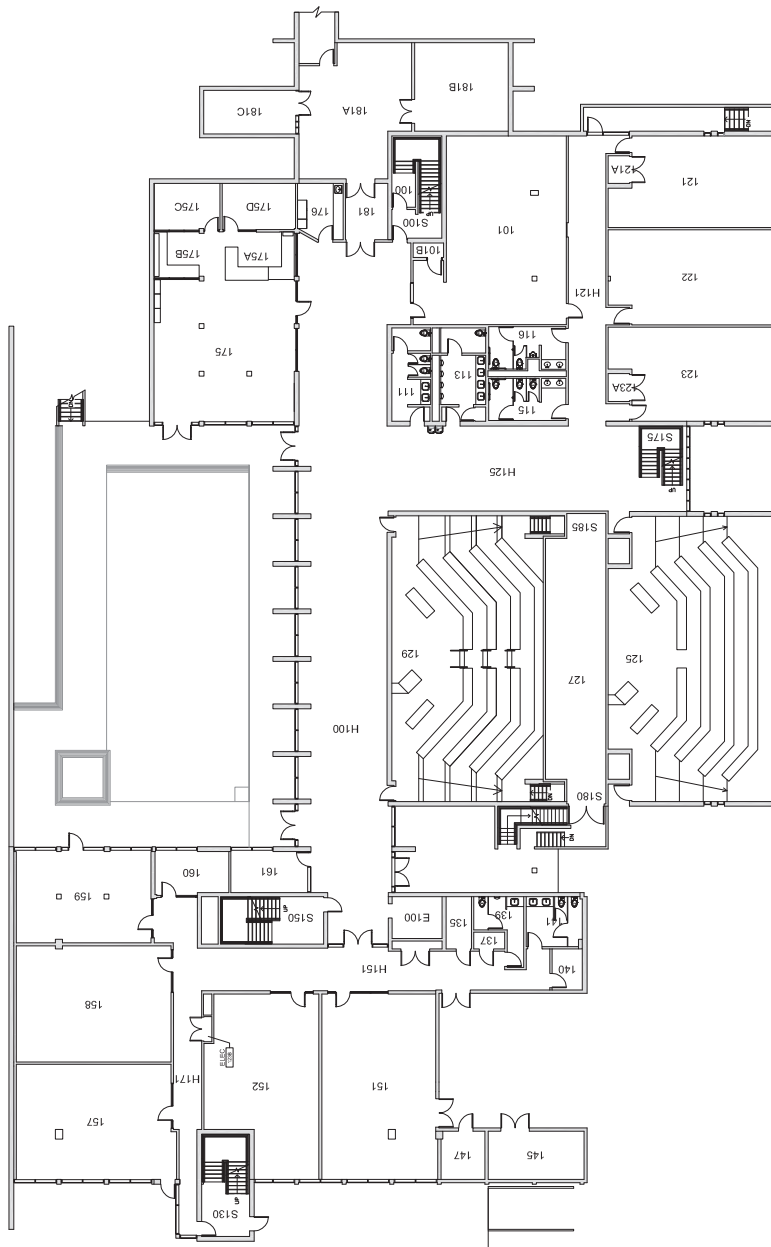
<div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Primary Ranking</b>  Resources that have a high level of historic significance and excellent or good integrity (likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register). </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Secondary Ranking</b>  Resources that have a reduced level of significance and good or excellent integrity. Also, resources that have a high level of historic significance but fair integrity (possibly eligible for listing in the National Register). </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tertiary Ranking</b>  Resources that have a reduced (medium) level of historic significance but compromised (fair) integrity. Also, resources that have integrity but lack noteworthy significance at this time as an individual resource. These resources could contribute to the historic significance of a large grouping or district, though they are likely not eligible for listing individually in the National Register. </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Non-Contributing Ranking</b>  Resources that lack noteworthy significance or have severely compromised integrity. They do not contribute to the historic significance of a large grouping or district and are not eligible for listing in the National Register. </div> </div>				
	high historic significance	medium historic significance	low historic significance	very low or no historic sig.
excellent integrity	primary ranking	secondary ranking	tertiary ranking	non-contributing
good integrity	primary ranking	secondary ranking	tertiary ranking	non-contributing
fair integrity	secondary ranking	tertiary ranking	tertiary ranking	non-contributing
poor integrity	non-contributing	non-contributing	non-contributing	non-contributing
Matrix used to determine the historic ranking levels for the landscape areas and buildings under study.				



## APPENDIX B - 1968/2024 FLOOR PLANS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1968)



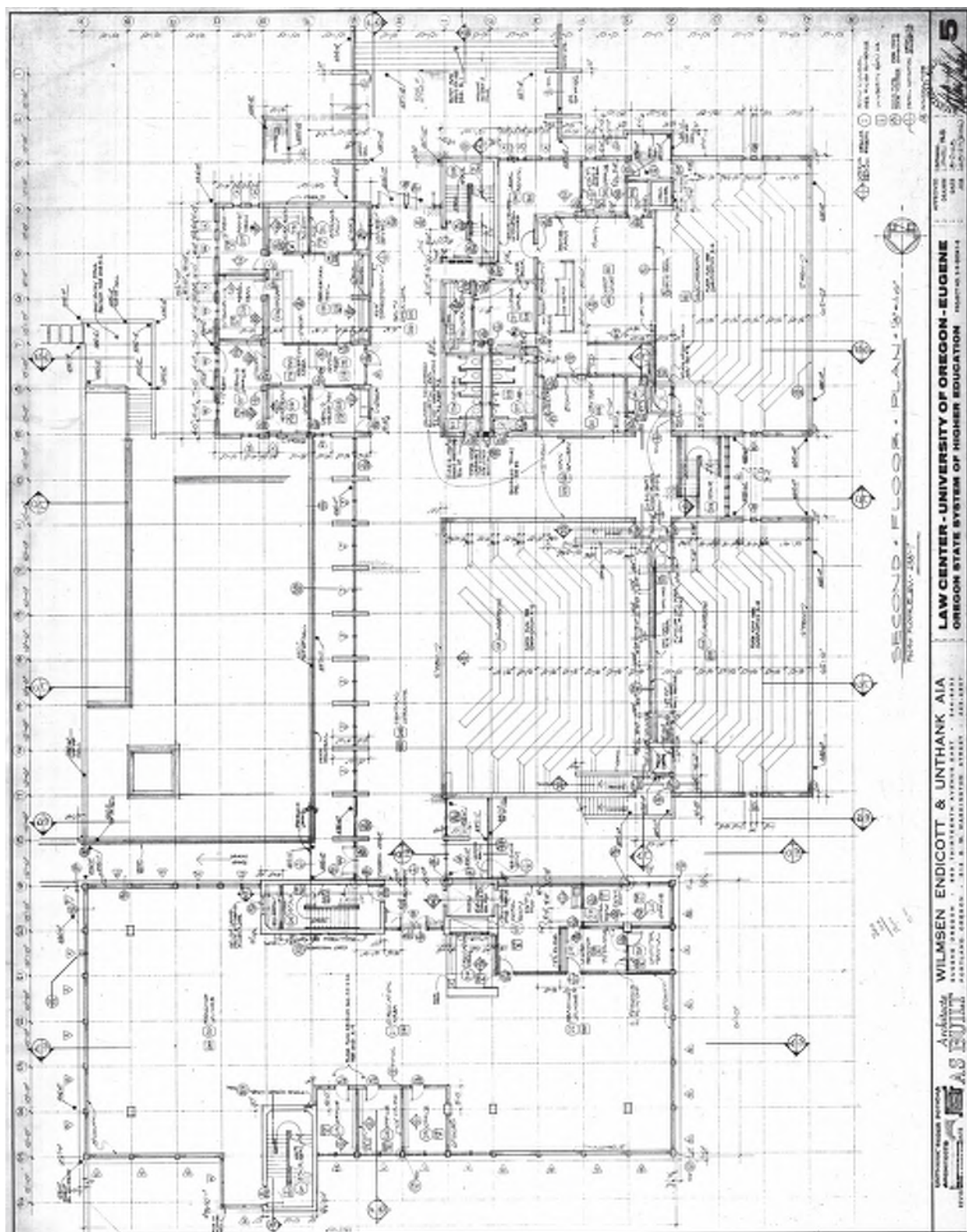
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

	FEET 16 32	SHEET 1 OF 6	DRAWN 1969 REVISED 02/2024	McKenzie Hall 1101 Kincaid Street	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	BUILDING 30

FIRST FLOOR PLAN (2024)

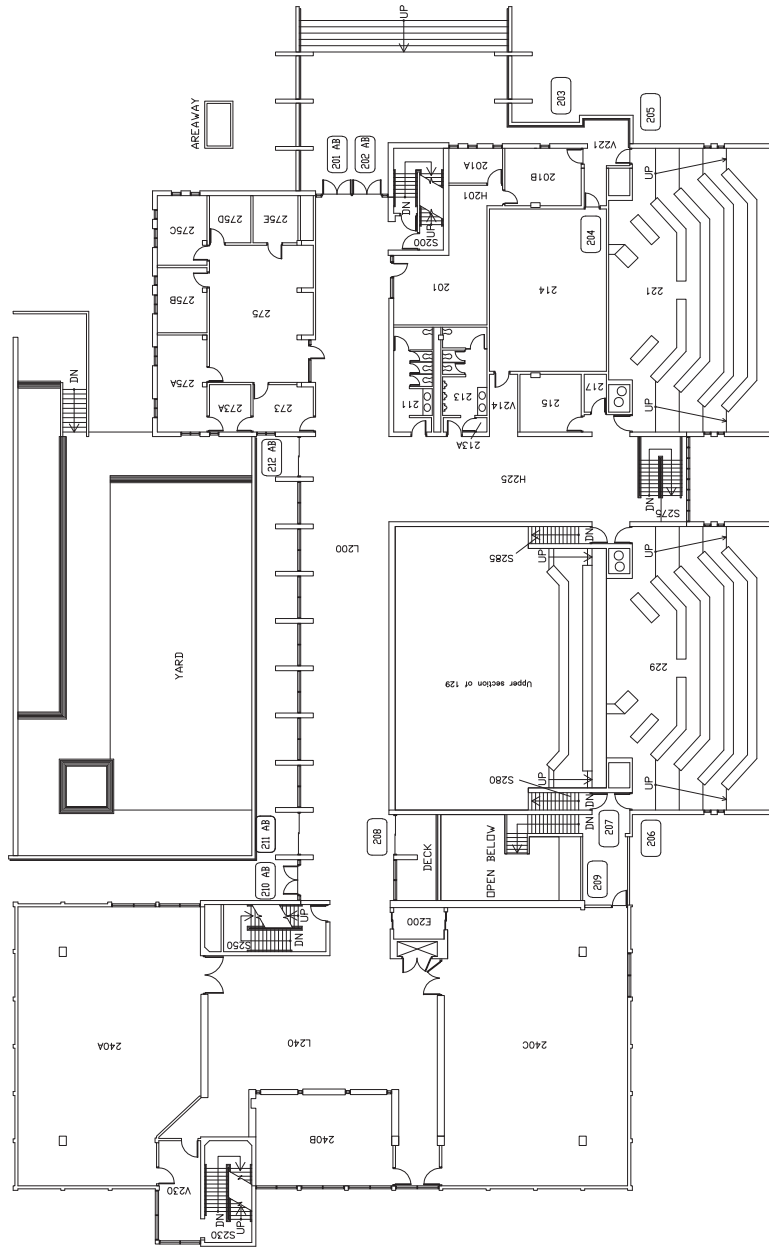




GROUND FLOOR PLAN (1968)



## GROUND FLOOR PLAN (2016)



## SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FEET 16 32

SHEET 2 OF 6

DRAWN

1969

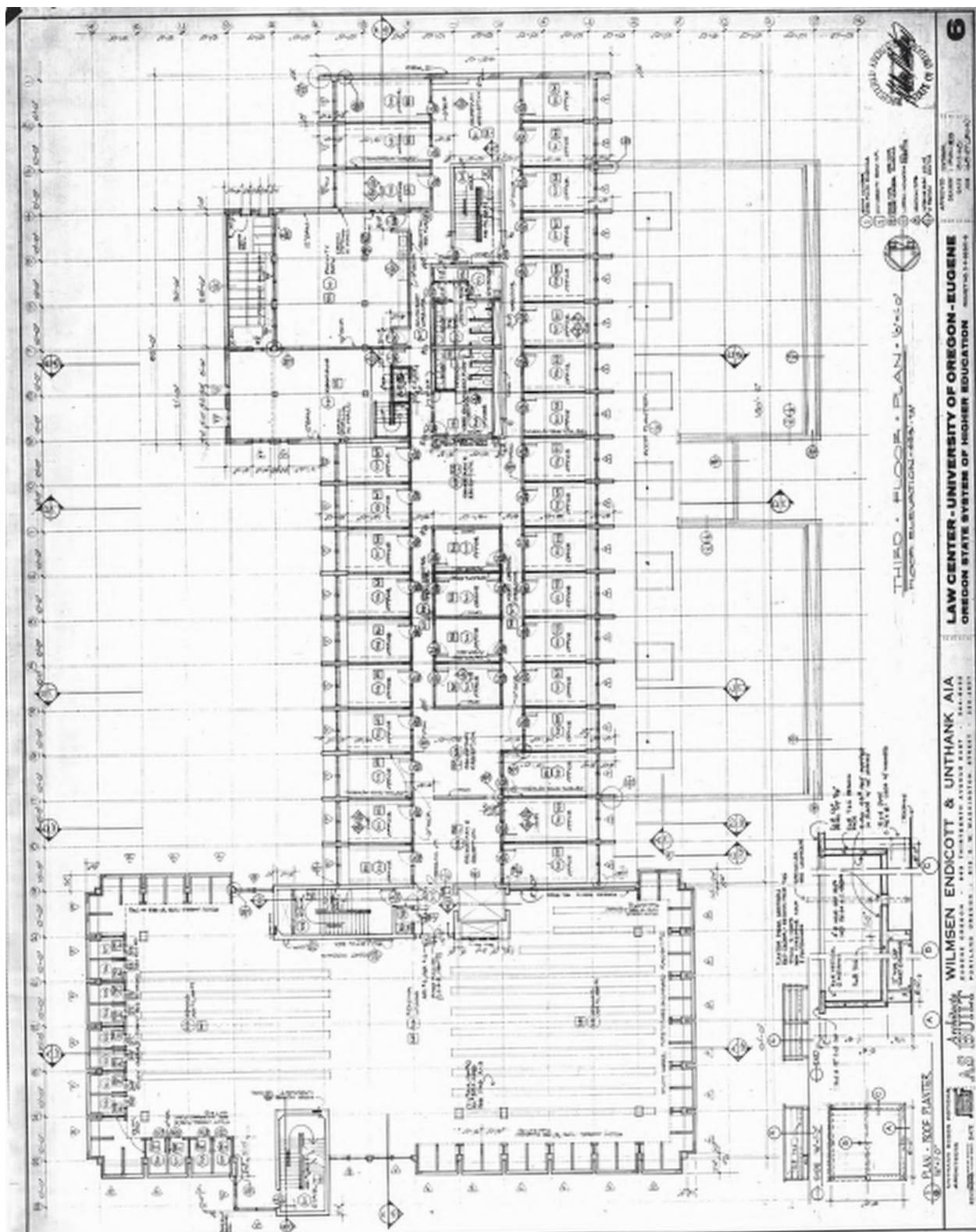
02/16

REVISED

McKenzie Hall  
1101 Kincaid Street

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

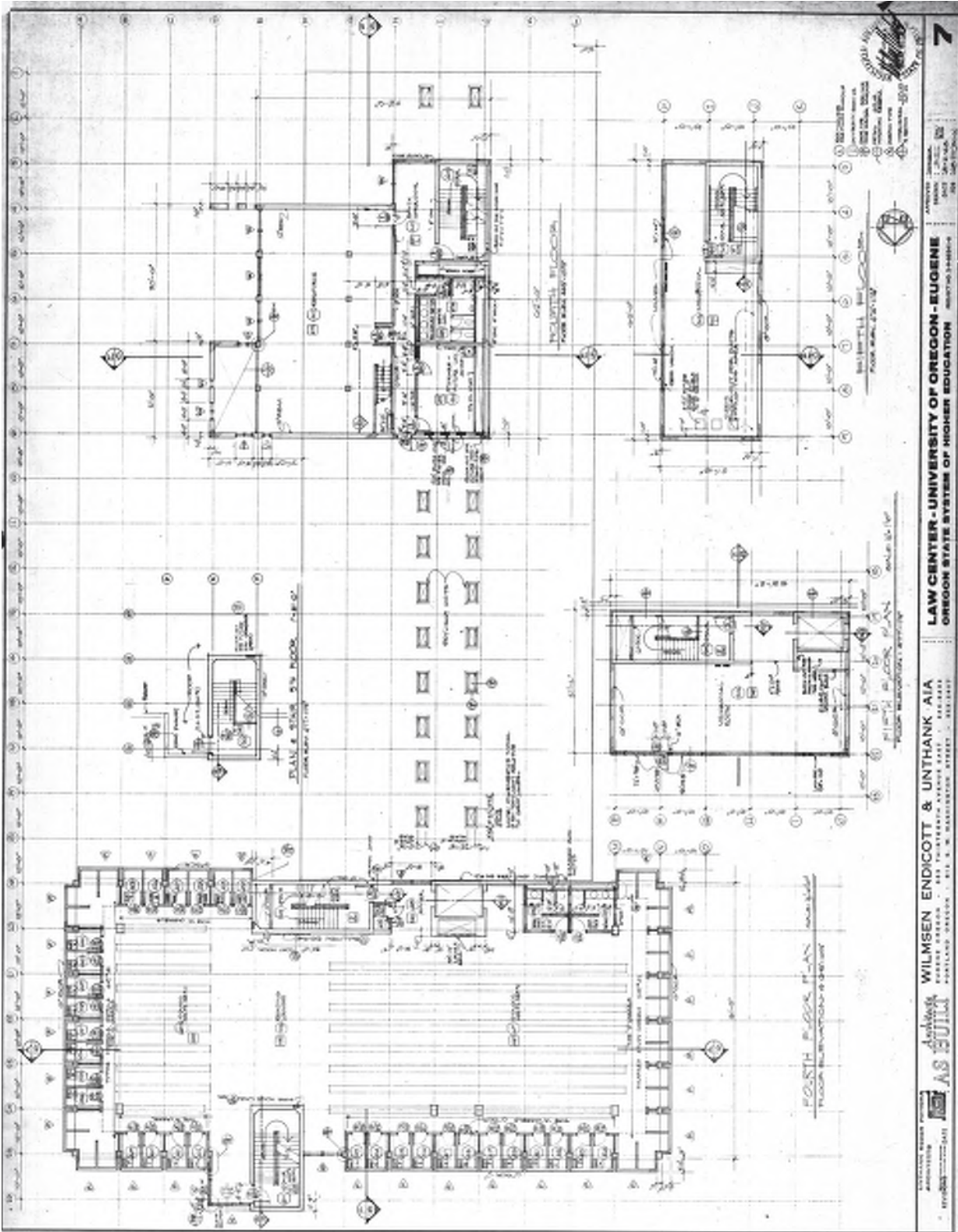
BUILDING  
30



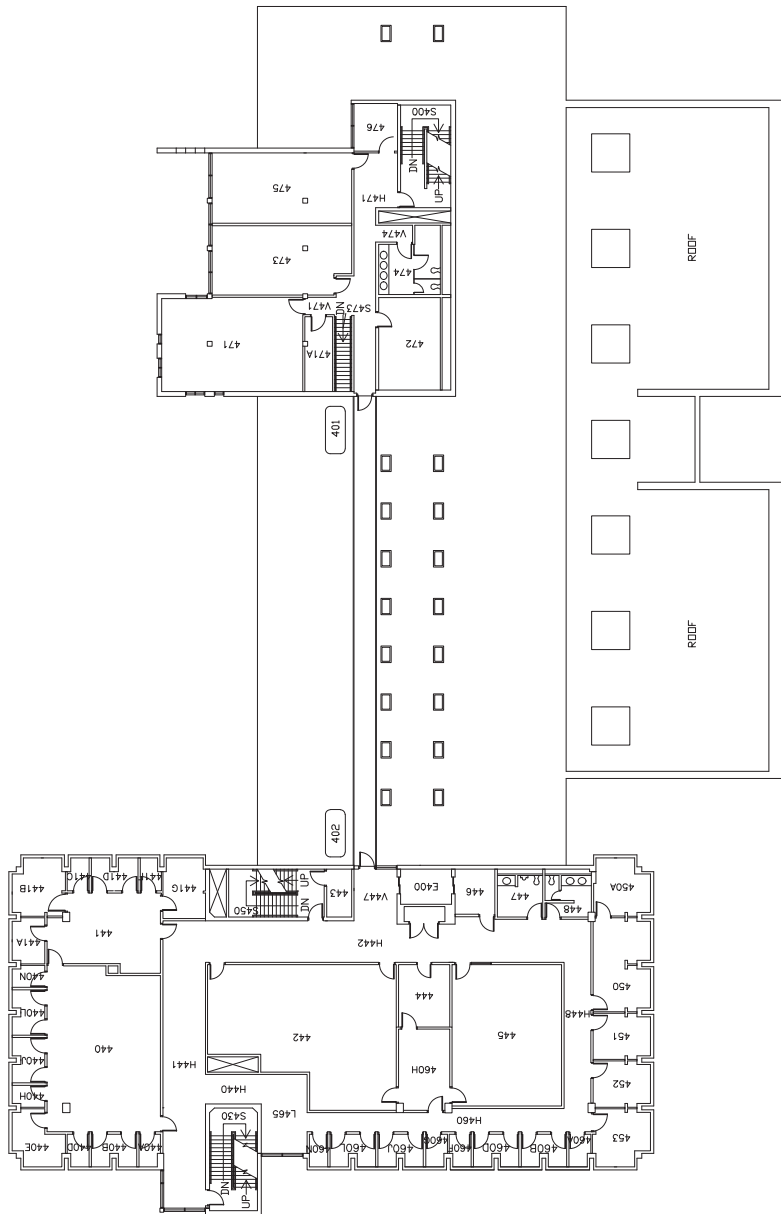
THIRD FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1968)







FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOOR PLAN (1968)



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



16 32  
FEET

SHEET  
4 OF 6

DRAWN  
REVISED

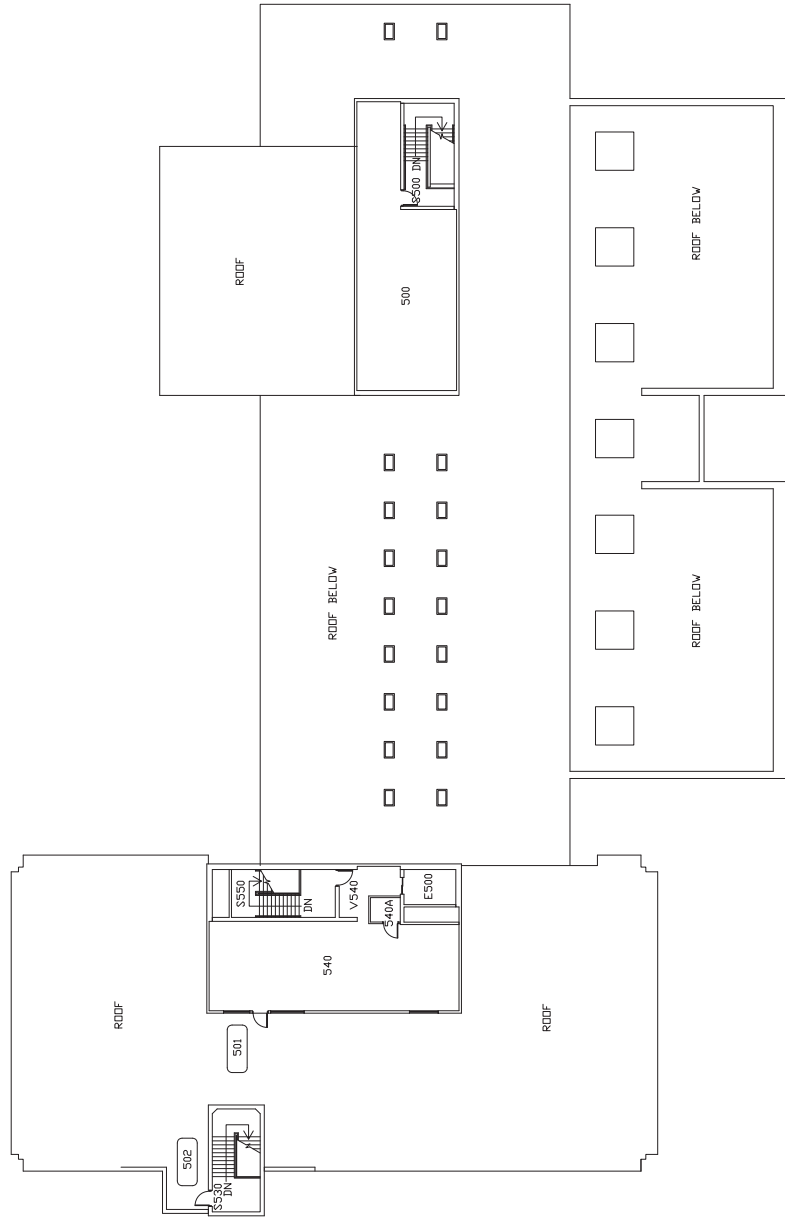
1969  
03/22

McKenzie Hall  
1101 Kincaid Street

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

BUILDING  
30

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN (2022)

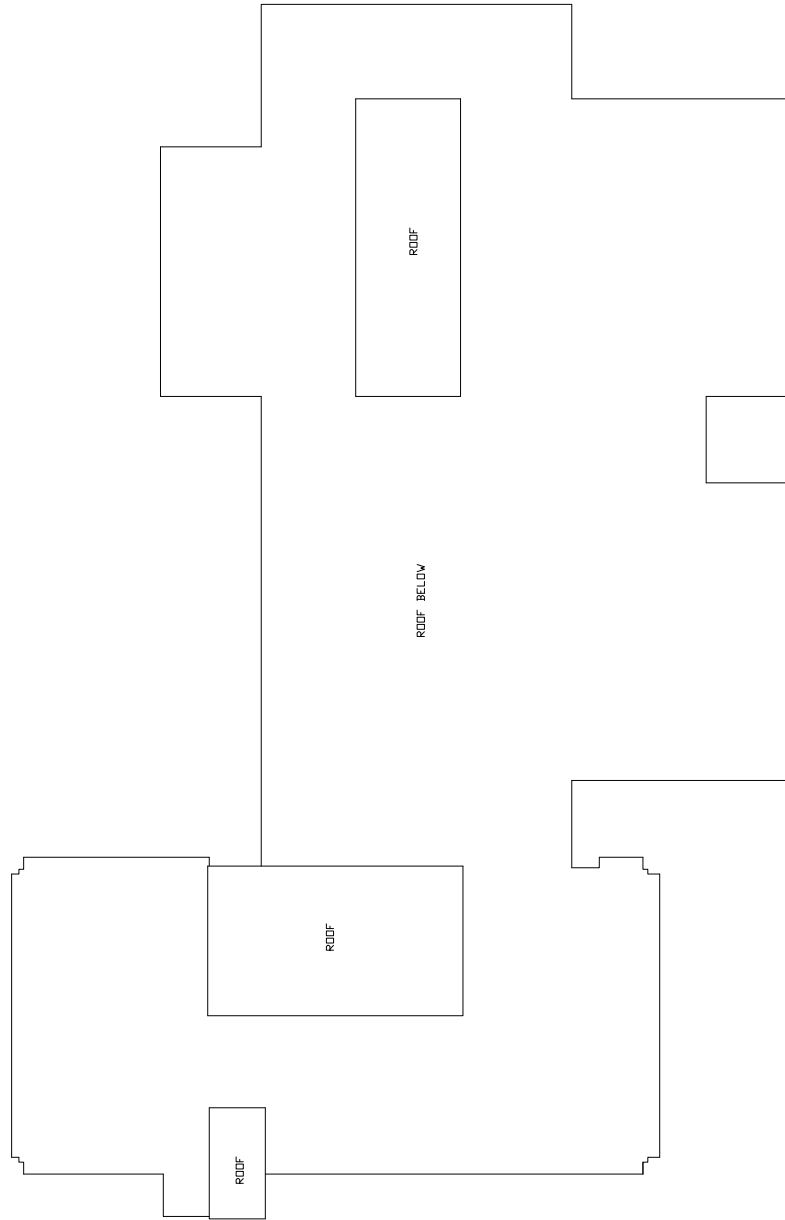


FIFTH FLOOR PLAN (2008)

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN					McKenzie Hall 1101 Kincaid Street		UNIVERSITY OF OREGON		BUILDING 30		
	SHEET		DRAWN		1969						
	5 OF 6		REVISED		9/2008						
FEET		16	32								



# ROOF PLAN (2008)



ROOF PLAN									
			SHEET	DRAWN	1969	McKenzie Hall 1101 Kincaid Street	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	BUILDING 30	
	16	32	6 OF 6	REVISED	9/2008				
FEET									

## APPENDIX C - 4.0 SURVEY OF BUILDINGS, MCKENZIE HALL

### HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

University of Oregon Cultural Resources Survey  
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon  
Summer 2006, Updated 2025

#### RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Current building name: McKenzie Hall  
Historic building name: Law Center, Grayson Hall  
Building address: 1101 Kincaid Street  
Ranking: Primary

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural style classification: Brutalist  
Building plan (footprint shape): Irregular, rectilinear  
Number of stories: 4  
Foundation material(s): concrete  
Primary exterior wall material: brick  
Secondary exterior wall material: concrete  
Roof configuration/type: flat  
Primary roof material: elastic membrane  
Primary window type: fixed pane plate glass  
Primary window material: metal  
Decorative features and materials: horizontal brick coursing at water table level and to emphasize floor divisions; strong geometric play of shapes and the contrast between building materials  
Landscape features: extensive architect designed landscape, sunken courtyard  
Associated resources: Dads' Gates located at northeast corner of building; University Hall Walk  
Comments: McKenzie Hall is an exemplar of the Brutalist style of Modern architecture with its overscale geometric massing and use of rough cast concrete for textural effect. Board form shadows are evident in various locations. The yellow brick in the veneer is similar in color to Fenton Hall, which it is supposed to evoke.

#### ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Date of construction: 1970  
Architect: Wilmsen, Endicott, Unthank, AIA; Lloyd Bond and Associates, landscape  
Builder/Contractor: Todd Construction Co.  
Moved? (yes/no): No      Date of move(s): N/A  
Description/dates of major additions/alterations: 1999-2000, general renovation and conversion to general university offices and classrooms, SRG Partnership, Architects; 2020 window and storefront entrance replacement and renovation project

**HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS & SIGNIFICANCE**

Original use(s) or function(s): Law School

Current use(s) or function(s): Classrooms/Offices, History Department

Area(s) of significance: Education, 20th c. Architecture

Period of significance: 1970

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary):

McKenzie Hall was completed in 1970 to house the Law School, which had outgrown its previous home, Fenton Hall. McKenzie has an interesting interplay of Modern architecture elements with strong references to Fenton Hall. This is accomplished through its massing, brick building material, and even the color of the brick veneer. With its exposed concrete construction, it is a Modern interpretation of Fenton, the campus' first law school and library and an important resource to the University. Designed by architects Wilmsen, Endicott and Unthank, McKenzie Hall is a fine example of the Brutalist style with its overscale geometric massing and use of rough cast concrete for textural effect. Decorative elements are limited to the strong geometric play of shapes and the contrast between building materials.

Wilmsen, Endicott, Unthank, all graduates of the UO School of Architecture, designed numerous Eugene buildings together and individually. DeNorval Unthank Jr. is credited with being the lead designer of McKenzie Hall. Unthank was the first African American to graduate from the University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts in 1952. Despite facing racial discrimination that was prevalent at the time, Unthank was a prolific and successful architect from 1952 to 1998. Unthank designed schools, public buildings and business facilities around the state of Oregon, including some in the Eugene area, such as Bean Hall, Lane County Courthouse, J.F. Kennedy Junior High School, and Springfield's Thurston High School, and the Crasemann House on Madrona Street. In addition, he served as an architecture professor at UO from 1965 to 1980. In 1980, following more than 30 professional awards, Unthank was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, "recognizing his design work on the Lane County Courthouse, the former UO Law School [McKenzie Hall], Central Oregon Community College campus buildings in Bend, the U.S. Consulate Quarters in Fukuoka, Japan, and numerous banks, professional offices, churches, and private residences around the state of Oregon". This was at a time when the number of black architects in the US was less than 2 percent (AIA).

(See Continuation Sheet 1)

**NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT**Historic Significance (check one): ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low ☐ Very Low or NoneIntegrity (check one): ☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ PoorCondition (check one): ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ PoorBuilding designation: ☐ City Landmark ☐ National Register ☐ National Historic Landmark ☒ Not listedPreliminary National Register eligibility findingsBuilding is potentially eligible: ☒ Individually or ☐ As a contributing resource in a district only

If eligible individually, applicable criteria (check all that apply):

☐ A. Associated with significant events ☒ C. Distinctive architecturally☐ B. Associated with significant persons ☐ D. Archaeologically importantIf applicable, building qualifies under NR Criterion Considerations: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, which apply:Building is NOT eligible: ☐ Intact but lacks distinction or ☐ Altered/loss of integrity or ☐ Not 50 years old



**DOCUMENTATION**

Indicate resources consulted when researching this building (check all that apply):

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University archives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UO Planning Office files | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Building permits                    | <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO files                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Archives                 | <input type="checkbox"/> State Library                       | <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Historic Society         | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal interviews                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic photographs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical encyclopedias     | <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary indexes                    | Other : <u>See below</u>                                 |

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Southwest Oregon Chapter, AIA. *Style and Vernacular: A Guide to the Architecture of Lane County Oregon*. Portland, OR: Western Imprints, 1983.

Teague, Edward H. "Condon Hall." The Architecture of the University of Oregon. 10 Oct. 2004. 15 Mar. 2005. Univ. of Oregon Library, Eugene, OR. <<http://libweb.uoregon.edu/guides/architecture/oregon/>>.

*University of Oregon School of Law; Law Center Dedication, September 25, 1971*. [Bound Scrapbook]. University of Oregon Special Collections.

University Planning Office & Facilities Services, Plans and Specifications for McKenzie Hall.

*Twenty Northwest Architects and Associated Designers*, Catalogue of an Invitational Exhibition Held in the Museum of Art of the University Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, November 6 - December 2, 1962

*Magazines and Newspapers (from Teague)*

"New Legal Center Opens." *UO School of Law Newsletter*. 4 no.1 (Nov. 1970): 1, ill.

"State Bar President 'Enfeoffs' Law School Officials." *UO School of Law Newsletter*. 2 no.1 (Jan. 1969): 1, ill. About groundbreaking ceremony.

"Law School to Go at 11th and Kincaid." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 21 Nov. 1966: 1.

"Sites Chosen for Law, AAA." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 11 Jan. 1967: 1.

"At State Board Meeting: Law Center Approved." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 24 Jan. 1967: 1.

"Caw, Science Complex Plans Gain Approval." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 31 Mar. 1967: 3.

"Ground Breaking Ceremony Starts New Law Center." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 21 Nov. 1968: 1.

"Douglas (US Supreme Court Justice) Speaks at Dedication." *Oregon Daily Emerald* 27 Aug. 1972: 1.

**RECORDING INFORMATION**

Researched: Shawn Lingo, Jeremy Mauro, Winter 2006

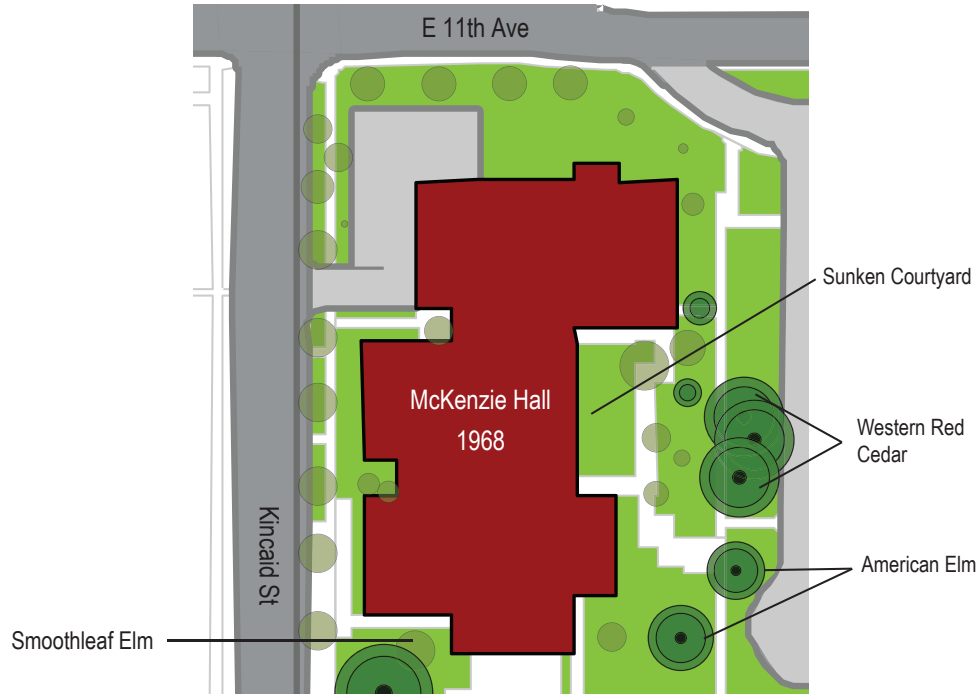
Recorded: Susan Johnson and University Planning Office, Summer 2006

Photo number or name: mckenzie1bw.jpg

**PHOTOGRAPH**



**SITE PLAN**



**HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM**

University of Oregon Cultural Resources Survey  
 Eugene, Lane County, Oregon  
 Spring 2006, Updated 2025

**Continuation Sheet 1****Section****Historical Associations and Significance****Page 1**

Not only was Unthank known for his excellence in architecture, he was also known for his commitment to his guidance of aspiring architects and of the Black community in Eugene.

The extensive modern landscape planning by Lloyd Bond and Associates adds to the building's significance. In contrast with the building's oversized geometric mass, an intimate sunken courtyard is featured on the eastern side of the building. Lloyd Bond established the region's first Landscape Architecture firm in Eugene, Oregon in 1953. During the forty years that he managed Lloyd Bond & Associates his knowledge of resource analysis, environmental planning and design helped to create a variety of landscapes throughout Oregon as well as in Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska.

One of the most important events to have occurred at McKenzie Hall was the address given at its grand opening as the Law Center by United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. It is bounded on the south by the terminus of the historic University Hall Walk Axis and on the east by the Dads' Gates Axis.

The building is in good condition. The general renovation work in 1999-2000 by SRG Partnership, Architects to convert to general campus offices and classrooms, has left the building intact both inside and out. The 2020 window and storefront entrance project replaced damaged materials in a sensitive manner. As a result, McKenzie Hall possesses excellent integrity and architectural significance as a good example of modern architecture by DeNorval Unthank, one of the first black architects in the state, and a partner of the well known Eugene firm of Wilmsen, Endicott, and Unthank (Criterion C). It is likely individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is considered a primary resource for campus planning purposes given its high significance and excellent integrity.



## **APPENDIX D - SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION**

The Standards for Rehabilitation (codified in 36 CFR 67 for use in the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program) address the most prevalent treatment. "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

### **THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION**

The Standards (Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67) pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior, related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

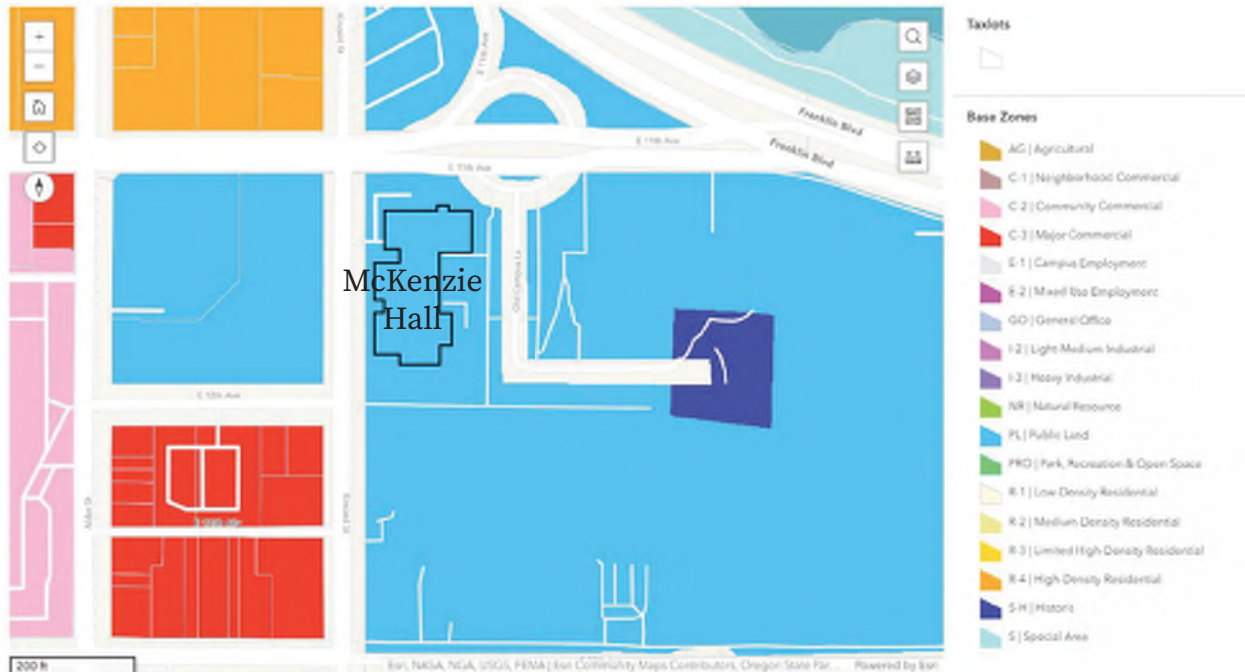
## APPENDIX E - CITY OF EUGENE ZONING MAP FOR MCKENZIE HALL

### Eugene Zoning Map



Base zones    Overlay zones    Special area zones    Special area zone subareas    Help

Land located within the Eugene Urban Growth Boundary is zoned to provide areas suitable for certain types of development. Each base zone provides a set of regulations governing the uses, building setbacks, height, and other development standards.



McKenzie Hall is located within the following City of Eugene zones:  
PL - Public Land



## **APPENDIX F - SIGNIFICANT PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH MCKENZIE HALL - DENORVAL “DE” UNTHANK, JR.**

### **Excerpts from “DeNorval Unthank, Jr.**

**PIONEERING OREGON ARCHITECT”, BY HERMAN L. BRAME, 2015**



DeNorval Unthank, Jr.  
date unknown

DeNorval Unthank, Jr. was born October 27, 1929 in Kansas City, Missouri at the beginning of the Great Depression. His parents Dr. DeNorval Unthank, Sr. and Thelma Shipman Unthank moved to Portland, Oregon in 1930. Soon after settling in Portland, Oregon the family had to move several times because of racist objections to their presence. The family would make news when they moved to all-white Ladd's Addition in southeast Portland. Some seventy-five people signed a petition to oust the Unthinks from the neighborhood, and when that failed they resorted to racial threats and vandalism. Their house was attacked with windows broken, garbage and a dead cat were tossed onto their lawn. Several attacks occurred and resulted in Mrs. Unthank being charged with a threat to commit murder when she confronted neighbors she thought were responsible. The charges were later dropped. Dr. Unthank, Sr. became a prominent Portland physician and community activist. Despite his high profile he had to move the location of his office several times because of racist opposition. Undaunted Unthank persevered in Portland and was a co-founder of the Portland Urban League.



Despite the racial tensions surrounding him, DeNorval Unthank, Jr. attended overwhelmingly white Franklin High School where he took full advantage of the school's academic offerings and played on the football team. Upon graduation from Franklin High School in 1946 he attended his father's alma mater Howard University in Washington D.C. for two years. He left the historically black college to return to Oregon where he would enroll in the architecture program at the University of Oregon. While at the University of Oregon he was one of only about one dozen African American students on campus. Like his parents, DeNorval Unthank, Jr. was highly aspirational and determined to challenge racism head on when necessary.

In 1951, Unthank would challenge the foundations of legal racism in Oregon with the simple act of falling in love with a white coed. He met Doris Burgess at Gerlinger Hall, and they began dating at a time when interracial dating was almost unheard of and interracial marriage was illegal. Miss Burgess would recount that many white people made it clear that they objected to her dating Unthank. Late one night a group of angry young men burned a cross on the lawn of her Gamma Phi Beta sorority house in order to terrorize her for dating Unthank. Burgess eventually moved out of the sorority house after a great deal of pressure from alums who resented her interracial dating.

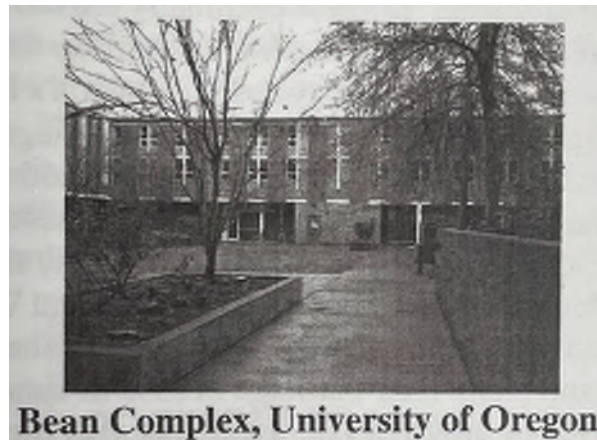
Unthank and Burgess decided to marry despite Oregon's long history of objections to such unions. Beginning in 1862 Oregon law banned marriage

between African Americans and whites. In 1866, the law was revised to add more races to the intermarriage ban. A Japanese man and a white woman made headlines in Oregon during 1909 when they left California to marry in Oregon because they mistakenly thought Oregon did not prohibit intermarriage between Japanese and whites. The couple had to go north to Washington where intermarriage was legal. Unthank and his fiancée had to follow their example and attain their marriage license in Vancouver, Washington where they were married on July 7, 1951. Later that year the Oregon legislature repealed the ban on intermarriage, but it was not until 1967 that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that intermarriage would be legal throughout the United States as a result of the *Loving v. Virginia* case.



Unthank completed his architectural degree in 1952, and launched his pioneering career in Eugene that lasted until his death in 2000. Within Eugene's more liberal professional community, Unthank and his wife were highly respected and accepted despite lingering disapproval of intermarriage throughout Oregon's broader white community. His award-winning career was credited by many as having created an architectural style that had a Pacific Northwest and national impact. His style was said to capture the very essence of a building, and fit well within nature. One of his most well known projects was the 1962/63 Bean complex on the University of Oregon campus when he was a partner with Wilmsen, Endicott, & Unthank.





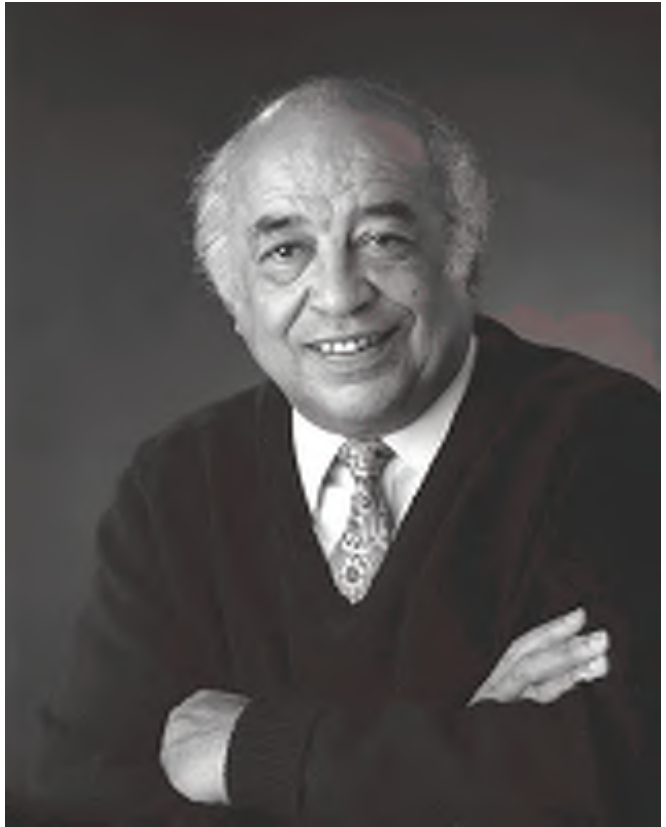
**Bean Complex, University of Oregon**

Unthank began his career in Eugene working with Dick Chambers designing and building homes from 1952 to 1955. His partnership with Wilmsen Endicott Architects began in 1960, and until 1968 he excelled with projects throughout the state of Oregon and in Eugene. He worked on J.F. Kennedy Junior High School and Thurston High School in Springfield. In 1968, he became partners with Otto Poticha and Grant Seder. He encountered racism during his work, and was an unlikely architect in Oregon as an African American, but he prevailed by focusing on providing a high quality of work. Despite living in Eugene, he was very active with Portland's African American community as was his father during the 1960s. In Portland, he worked on the Albina Housing projects, the Interstate Firehouse Cultural Center and Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

Some observers cited Unthank's trend setting design as being straight forward so as to capture the essence of a structure. The American Institute of Architects acclaimed his work on the Lane County Courthouse, and the old University of Oregon Law School building in Eugene. He received many other local and regional design awards from the American Institute of Architects, and in 1980 the organization made him a Fellow. From 1965 to 1972 he was a visiting lecturer with the University of Oregon School of Architecture, and until 1980 he worked as an associate professor of architecture at the school. In 1998, he began working as a sole proprietor until his death in 2000. Unthank was generally acknowledged as the first African American architect to graduate from the University of Oregon.



DeNorval Unthank, Jr. with children, date unknown, Oregon Quarterly



DeNorval Unthank, Jr., date unknown, UO College of Design, School of Architecture & Environment



'De' Unthank designed the Crasemann House on Madrona Street in Eugene early in his career, date unknown, UO College of Design, School of Architecture & Environment



# DeNorval "De" Unthank, Jr. - Newspaper Clippings

Portland Inquirer; March 1, 1946

(HONOR STUDENT NAMED  
BOY REPRESENTATIVE)

DeNorval Unthank Jr., 16, was elected "Boy Representative" on the student council and represent the school on the inter-city Junior Red Cross council. Unthank will graduate in June.

Oregon Daily Emerald January 4, 1951

7. The Debbie Issue.

A high-minded Emerald editorial May 17 touched off a nation-wide hornet's nest when it charged that an Oregon sorority had "through alumnae pressure" forced a member to move out of the house because she was dating a Negro student.

Reaction across the nation was almost instantaneous, with articles in Time magazine and Eastern newspapers dramatizing the situation. The end of the story, as far as the newspapers were concerned, saw the couple, Debbie Burgess and DeNorval Unthank, married in Vancouver this summer.

Portland Observer; April 11, 1951

## Alpha Phi Alpha Installed on Campus

Installation of Beta Psi Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was held Saturday night in the Student Union.

Regional Director of the Far Western Jurisdiction, William McCoy Jr., Portland, conducted the installation of the inter-racial social group.

Following the initiation ceremonies, a banquet was held in one of the small dining rooms of the SU. DeNorval Unthank Sr., Portland physician and surgeon, served as toastmaster. McCoy presented the banquet address.

A representative group of members attended from Epsilon Beta Lambda Chapter, Portland. Congratulatory greetings were received from the Pacific Coast chapters of the fraternity and from Beta Psi Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Portland.

The members of Beta Psi Chapter are DeNorval Unthank Jr., graduate student in architecture; Chester Daniels, senior in business; Theodore Burger, junior in journalism; Theodore Martin, graduate student in health education; W. E. Johnston Jr., graduate student in education; James MacMillan, OSC pharmacy student; and Clarence Pruitt, student in the University Dental School in Portland.

Oregon Statesman; July 8, 1951

## Racial Inter-marriage

The final stopper in any discussion of race relations is often the question, "You wouldn't want your daughter to marry a negro, would you?" You may not want it, but the young people are doing it. We have had here in Oregon the much publicized romance of Doris K. Burgess, white, and DeNorval Unthank, negro, both students at the University of Oregon. It culminated last week with taking out a marriage license in Vancouver (Oregon's law against mixed marriage stands until the 1951 repealer takes effect August 2). And the breaking of the color line is going on elsewhere across the country.

The July Harper's magazine has an article, "My Daughter Married a Negro" by "Anonymous." The author, "father of the bride," relates his experience as his daughter became interested in a negro, resisted parental arguments against the mating, and finally married the man. A baby came, and the grandfather's sympathy is touched when his daughter relates the difficulty of finding an apartment for a couple, black and white, with a baby. And he seems to be making something of a psychological readjustment himself, when he concludes:

"Two years ago all which we were wise enough to offer Anne was our sometimes benevolent opposition. We thought we knew best, perhaps we did. Now it is not so clear. What is very clear is her tough cheerful courage which grows with use and meets all demands upon it. The miracle, for which we prayed so many times, Anne seems to have found within herself."

In the long span of centuries ahead the blending of races will go forward, accelerated by propinquity and the upgrading through education and economic opportunity of the previously retarded race. But the young people who defy the mores and intermarry are certainly pioneers. That they can brave the ensuing social ostracism proves again that "love conquers all."



## City Architect to Discuss Community Consideration

DeNorval Unthank, Jr., partner in the Eugene architectural firm of Wilmsen, Endicott and Unthank, will lecture on "Community Considerations" at 8 p.m. today in room 106 Lawrence hall.

Unthank is a consulting professor in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts this term.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, Unthank was raised and educated in Portland. He went to Howard University in Washington, D.C., and later transferred to the University, where he received a B. Arch. degree in 1952.

He worked in residential design and construction in Eugene until 1955, when he was employed as a designer-draftsman in the firm of

Wilmsen and Endicott.

In 1960 Unthank became a principal in the present firm of Wilmsen, Endicott and Unthank.

The firm has won honor awards from the Southwest Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for a number of projects, including the Lane County courthouse, the River Road, Eugene, and 17th and Oak branches of the U.S. National Bank in Eugene, Thurston High School and preplacement cottages at Fairview Home.

Other projects include the Bean

Hall dormitories on the University campus, the John F. Kennedy Junior High School, and Central Oregon Community College in Bend.

Unthank is a registered architect in the state of Oregon and is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Southwest Oregon Chapter, of which he was treasurer in 1961 and vice-president in 1962. He was vice-president of the Oregon Council of Architects A.I.A. in 1962-64.

The lecture is open to the public.

## Federal Grants Now Available

### At State Board Meeting

## Law Center Approved

By PHIL SEMAS  
Emerald Editor

PORTLAND (Special)—If it gets funds from the Oregon Legislature, the University will build a \$2.4 million law center on the corner of 11th and Kincaid.

The State Board of Higher Education Monday approved the basic studies and site for the project, which is 30th on the board's 79-item 1967-69 Building List now under consideration by the Legislature.

Legislative approval of the project is generally expected by University and State System of Higher Education officials.

The board also approved architectural studies for mental retardation centers at the University and at the medical school in Portland.

The board gave its support to the efforts of Secretary of State Clay Myers to obtain either a special appropriation from the Legislature or private funds for the projects, which are only 47th and 48th on the board's priority list.

University President Arthur S. Flemming told the board that the law center will do much more than educate law students.

#### LISTED FUNCTIONS

Among the other functions, he listed research into present law, substantive revision of the law, providing legal services to state government, post graduate studies for practicing lawyers, and legal education for non-law students.

It was this last function that Flemming and the architects used to explain their reasons for the location of the law center.

Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, board member from Redmond, asked if most universities have their law schools located somewhat apart from the rest of the campus.

DeNorval Unthank of Wilmsen, Endicott and Unthank, the architects who drew up the plans, said that most universities locate law schools at the edge of the campus which is where this building will be located.

Both he and Flemming said there would be sufficient interaction between students and faculty in the legal center and students and other students and faculty is justified keeping it on the present campus, rather than putting it across Franklin Blvd. as has been suggested by some.

Unthank admitted, however, that most of the students would remain in the building for all their work. He said that was one reason for providing wider hallways and more student meeting rooms than is normal.

The center will handle a Law School of 500 students compared to the present 220. Flemming said that it would require 25 to 30 faculty members.

#### "PLANNED AROUND LIBRARY"

Unthank said the building was "planned around the law library," which occupies space on all three floors of the building. He said it was planned so that small additions could be made to handle additional volumes.

Other facilities in the building, which has one floor partially below ground level and two floors above that, include classrooms, faculty offices and research areas, administrative offices, and a moot courtroom.

The State System of Higher Education did object to plans for landscaping some wooded areas.

Jack Hunderup, director of facilities planning, called it "a sixty we can't afford," and said it would impede vertical expansion of the building. The architects plan to work on leaving out the landscaping.

Unthank did say that the building could be expanded either

(Continued on page 2)

## Law Center . . .

(Continued from page 1)  
vertically or horizontally.

Flemming said the University may eventually move the Bureau of Municipal Research into the area near the law center, as well as the new School of Community Service and Public Affairs.

Hunderup said plans had "not yet jelled" for uses for the present law school building in Fenton Hall.

The mental retardation centers will be financed primarily by a grant from the U.S. Public Health Service.

The medical school center is the main facility with the University project intended as "satellite" center to deal especially with educational aspects of mental retardation.

Robert Mattson, coordinator of special education programs at the University, emphasized, however, that the mental retardation problem requires "an interprofessional perspective."

The federal grant is \$3.7 million for the two centers. The state is expected to put up an additional \$1.4 million. The University center will cost \$1.3 million.

Chancellor Roy E. Lieouallen said the project is comparatively low on the State System building list "because we thought educational needs should come first from our perspective."

But he pointed out that there were other perspectives on the project and that the board should support those independent efforts to get funds.

Flemming said Myers is trying to obtain either private or state funds for the project because the State Board of Control (the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer) is concerned about the mental health problem.

Flemming, who once headed the federal department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said he was concerned that Oregon might miss its opportunity in this area if it waited. He said there is "squeeze" on federal construction projects and, "There's somebody standing in line who can meet the time requirement if we can't."

A third University building project, the controversial addition to Lawrence Hall, will be considered by the board this morning.

In other business, the board:

- Approved a University request for an interdisciplinary major in linguistics. It will involve the departments of anthropology, English, and modern and classical languages.

- Approved a University request to offer a bachelor of fine arts (B.F.A.) degree in the fine and applied arts. The five-year program will be an intermediary degree between the bachelor of arts and master of fine arts degrees. Its primary function will be to provide adequate studio art experience for students who want more than a bachelors degree but do not want to go through the more rigorous requirements for a master of fine arts.



Oregon Daily Emerald; November 1, 1968

## Dorm Recreation Center Considered by Committee

By KATHY KUCERA  
Of the Emerald

The Buildings and Grounds Committee reviewed plans for a dormitory recreation and student housing office building at their meeting Thursday.

DeNorval Unthank, architect, presented slides and outlined the proposed plans for the building. The plan calls for a building to serve as a recreation center and office for the student housing administration to be built on the southeast corner of 15th Ave. and Agate St.

Studies by both the University and private sources have shown that this is the logical site for such a building, since it is close to the present dormitory facilities and would complement future dormitory construction plans.

The proposed plans will be presented before the 1969 state legislature. It is number 27 out of 35 on the University's priority list to be sent for approval to the State board of Higher Education. It is to be a self-liquidating project financed solely by dormitory fees.

The proposed cost is \$1,115,000. Approximately 28,000 sq. ft., 3,500-4,000 of which is to be used for housing administration, would comprise the building.

The proposed structure would be built to supplement the present KNU, which has 150,000 square feet. It would offer recreational opportunities on a larger scale than in the KNU. Outdoor activity areas and large snack bar and lounge areas are included in the plans.

The question of reserved parking spaces was discussed next.

A motion was passed to approve those applications for reserved parking spaces which complied with the recent qualifications established by the committee.

Those applications which affirmed that the applicant needed to leave the campus on University business on an average of at least ten trips per week were approved.

The third item on the agenda was discussion of the gravel access road to the service entrance of the PE bubble building on the east side of the building and proposed parking spaces near the building.

About 20 faculty parking spaces between the main PE building and the bubble could be established when the gravel access road is built. The committee moved to place consideration of the parking spaces on the agenda for the next meeting.

The committee will meet next Thursday to go over the plans for the dorm recreation building.

### Election Round-up

## Nixon Asks HHH Aid To Stop Wallace Vote

Portland Observer; October 20, 1988

## Groundbreaking Ceremonies



On Monday, Oct. 17, at 1:00 p.m., County, State and City officials participated in a groundbreaking ceremony for a Northeast Portland apartment residence to house community members at risk of homelessness due to psychiatric disabilities. Margaret Carter, State Representative, Gladys McCoy and Gretchen Kafoury, Multnomah County Commissioner and Don Clark, Director of the Housing Authority of Portland attended along with community representatives.

A two-story residence will be built for clients of North/Northeast Community Mental Health Center under a loan provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The

building was designed by local architect DeNorval Unthank, with Silco Corporation of North Portland as contractor. The residence is located at Northeast Sixth and Dekum.

The project is sponsored by North/Northeast Community Mental Health Center. Liam Callen, Executive Director of the Center stated that stable, protected housing is essential for the psychiatrically disabled and those recovering from mental illness. The residence is designed as sixteen unit two story building with a garden and atrium courtyard. There will be a common room for social events and an extra apartment for a resident manager.

A separate non-profit corporation, N/NE Alternative Mental Health Housing, Inc. has been set up to administer the project. Rev. James Faulkner, Chairman of the Board of Directors noted that this project will provide low cost, supported housing for people who might otherwise be homeless or forced to live in situations that aggravate their illness. The residence will be ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1989.



## APPENDIX G - NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS - RENAMING GRAYSON TO MCKENZIE HALL

Oregon Daily Emerald; January 14, 2002

**'Bye Grayson, hello McKenzie**

■ The University discovers 'what's in a name,' and changes Grayson to McKenzie Hall

By Leon Tovey  
Oregon Daily Emerald

Students coming back from winter break who had classes scheduled in Grayson Hall got a bit of a surprise last week: The building doesn't exist anymore.

On Dec. 7, the University Foundation announced it would turn over \$150,000 to court-appointed receiver Thomas Lennon that Portland businessman Jeffrey Grayson donated to the University since 1997.

That same day, the University Office of Communications announced that Grayson Hall would become "McKenzie Hall." The names of Grayson and his wife Susan, both University alumni, were taken off the building within days of the announcement. The building, however, is still listed as "Grayson Hall" in winter term schedules, the student directory and on the business cards and stationery of faculty and staff members who work in the building.

Deputy Director of Communications Pauline Austin said the decision to change the name of the building was made too late for catalogues and directories, which were printed at the end of last term. And according to Registrar Herb Chereck, the name "Grayson Hall" was left on Duck Web to avoid confusion.

"Basically, we made that decision because all our publications refer to the building as Grayson," Chereck said.

The building, which previously housed the University's law school, was renamed Grayson Hall in 1997, after Grayson pledged a total \$1.5 million to the school. In September, the U.S. Department of Labor Securities and Exchange Commission seized Grayson's consulting firm, Capital Consultants, alleging that the company had bilked investors out of \$336 million. In June, Lennon requested the University return the money Grayson had donated, saying that the money was not Grayson's to give.

While the sign designating the new name, which is similar to the small green signs posted in front of other buildings on campus, went up without much difficulty, the jury is still out on whether the name change has caused problems for students and faculty.

"I don't think anyone has noticed [the name change]," junior Rebecca Horvat said.

Horvat, a Spanish major who works three days a week in the McKenzie Computing Lab, said she was surprised that the name change had happened so quickly.

"I thought once they chose a name into a building there was no going back."

Junior Maria Marks said that she noticed the change, mostly because so many people ask her what the building is called.

"I've had a few people — because I have a lot of classes in this building — and they'll ask me if this is Grayson," Marks, a sociology major, said.

Martina Armstrong, the office manager for the history department, said the change has gone fairly smoothly. The University has successfully spread the word, she said. She added that the costs associated with the name change, such as re-ordering business cards and stationery were "nominal."

But across the hall in the Ethnic Studies Program's office, Donelle Elizabeth Alston told a different story. Alston, the program's office coordinator, said there had been "tons" of confusion and that a lot of students have come in asking if Grayson had moved.

"A lot of the student population is just not familiar with the building," she said. She also seemed to think the costs of changing business cards and stationery, which she estimated at about \$600, were far from nominal. But she added that she thinks the name change is a good idea.

"It's good, though, calling [the building] after a river," she said. "At least it's something they won't have to change in a couple years for reasons of nomenclature."

E-mail higher education editor Leon Tovey at [leontovey@dailyemerald.com](mailto:leontovey@dailyemerald.com).



## APPENDIX H - CARSON'S LAKE, FUTURE SITE OF MCKENZIE HALL



Carson's Lake, 1908

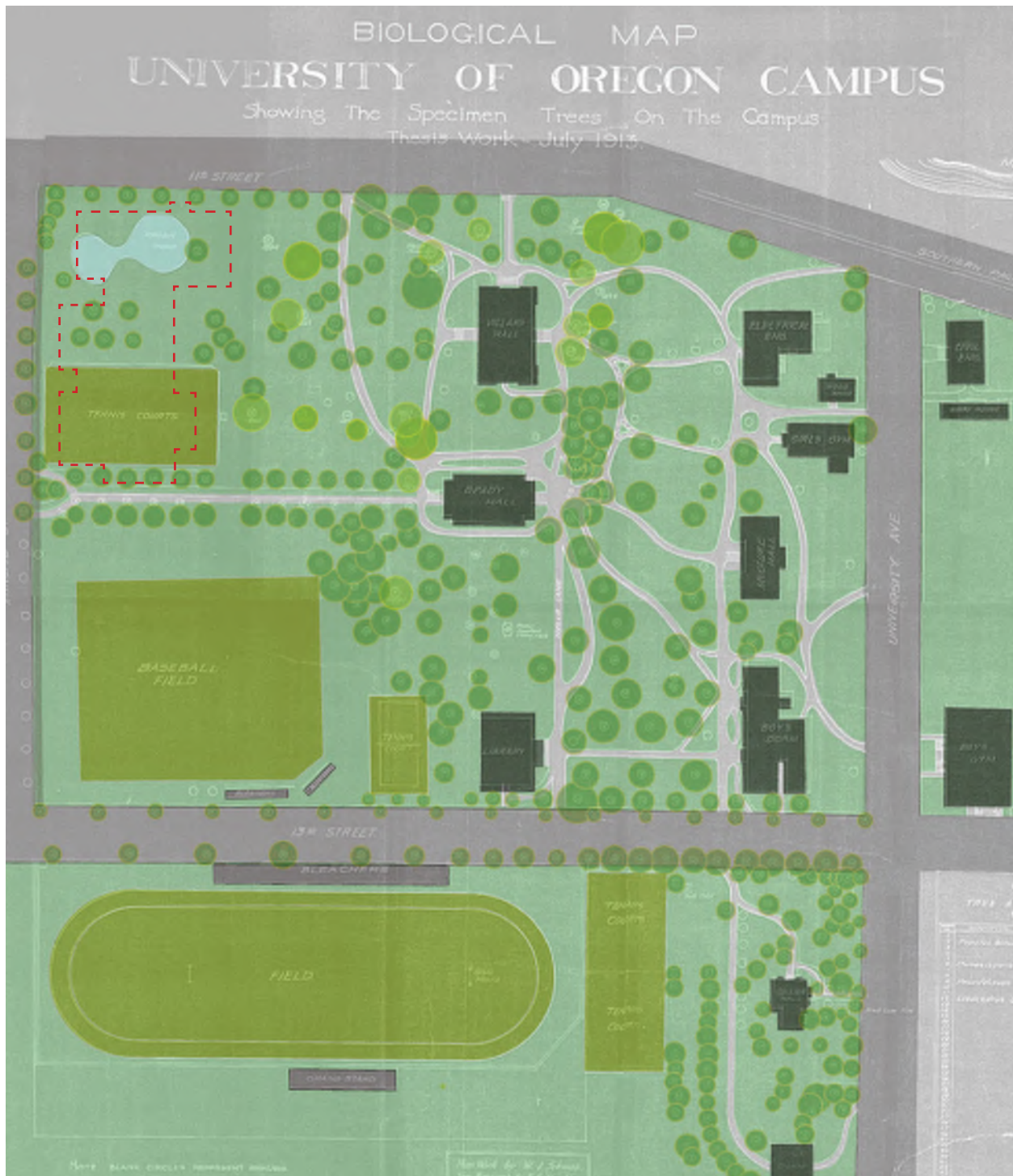


Future site for  
McKenzie Hall.

Carson's Lake filled in (red dotted line), 1921

### **Information from "All That Brass" by Rosemary Howe Camozzi, Oregon Quarterly**

Carson's Lake was more of a pond during its time on the northwest corner of campus. The pond was host to many water games through its years. It was cheekily named "Carson's Lake" after the dean of women and English professor, Luella Clay Carson. Carson was known to be strict about proper conduct. Through the years the pond collected unwanted drainage from the adjacent areas and became home to a large amount of mosquitoes. Carson's Lake was filled in 1914-1915 with the excavated dirt from Johnson Hall.



Map showing the location of Carson's Lake relative to the rest of campus, 1913. Future footprint of McKenzie Hall shown as a red dashed line.