Hendricks Hall
Preliminary Historic Assessment

Hendricks Hall, 1919, The Oregana

University of Oregon
Campus Planning
Campus Planning and Facilities Management

July 2025

Hendricks Hall, circa 1925

Hendricks Hall, circa 1925

Hendricks Hall, 1919

Additional information about the history of University Hall and campus development is available in the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan which can be found on the CPFM website: cpfm.uoregon.edu

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

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HENDRICKS HALL
PRELIMINARY HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This assessment identifies the historic features of Hendricks 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 Hendricks 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

Hendricks 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 is listed in the National Register under criteria A (association with significant events) and C (distinctive architecture).

Building History (excerpts from the UO Hendricks Hall Historic Survey and additional information from the National Register): Hendricks Hall, built in 1918, was named after T.G. Hendricks, a local grocer who donated money for the construction of University (formerly Deady) Hall. Hendricks was built out of brick with a common bond and is notable for its wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and dormers. The windows are of wooden frame and are multi-pane double hung. Hendricks is a well-decorated building on campus. It has wooden cornices, porch, and pediments, as well as a name plaque carved in stone.

The irregular "L" shape of the building is due to it originally being a women's dormitory. The building was sectioned off into three sections of three levels. It can be best described as three "houses" in one structure. Each "house" has bay windows on the second and third floors. Sixteen women lived on each floor. The residing women would share bath facilities and living spaces. Each "house" had a separate entrance to the building, thus explaining the multiple entry points seen on Hendricks Hall. Those entrances are distinguishable vertically through the pediments at roof level and an elongated bay window running two stories under the pediment. The original main entrance is the west door facing the Women's Memorial Quad, not the east door facing University Street which is most commonly used today. The east entrance has a canopy above the door supported by six columns. This was the housing prototype developed by Lawrence and was copied at Whitman College, but that was the last that it was seen. Ellis Lawrence designed the Women's Memorial Quad with the intent of using Gerlinger, Hendricks, and Susan Campbell Halls as vertices. Additional buildings were intended but never realized.

The interior of the building was designed so each girl was a member of a four person suite where they shared a common sitting room, a dressing room, and a sleeping porch. Typically three or four suites were joined and would share bath facilities. These suites were linked to similar groups on the two adjacent floors through a set of stairs. Those vertical groupings were what made up the interior of the "houses." Each entrance to the "houses" have fan light windows on their tops. The interior hallways had segmental

arch shapes over the door openings. The living room is the primary contributing factor within the interior. It has a fireplace with tile and a molded wood mantel, and built-in seating areas with a large wood cabinet on the wall. The living room is attached to the refectory through large French doors. The refectory was originally used as a dining room. The living room was spacious enough to serve as a social gathering place.

The entrances to the "houses" face the quadrangle. There is an additional entrance on University Street that has a "U" shaped entry drive like a formal Georgian-style entry way. A red maple and two green glow flowering dogwoods stand in the lawn area surrounded by the entry drive. An Irish yew and English holly are located by the main entrance. Between Hendricks and Susan Campbell Halls are brick and cast stone walls and stairs to the upper terrace where Gerlinger Hall sits.

Hendricks holds significance as an example of Lawrence's work (both as an individual building and as a part of its ensemble) as well as being the first all-women's dormitory on campus. It reflects a time when more women were enrolling in college, more women were moving away from home with more independence, and it is a symbol that more women were receiving a university education. Hendricks was nominated for the National Register in 1992 as part of the Women's Memorial Quad. It is considered a primary resource due to its excellent integrity and high significance.

ALTERATIONS

Since its construction in 1918, its use has evolved with the needs of the University. Interior remodels occurred in 1937, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1971-72, 1975, 1978-80. In 1937, the Board of Higher Education provided money for the study rooms and for relieving congestion in the housing suites. The dining services were remodeled in 1938. After the building caught on fire in 1962, repairs were done, and a fire protection sprinkler system was installed a year later. In 1967, the dining room was converted to office space. The 1970s remodels were completed to change the purpose of the building from dormitories to offices and to bring the building up to code. Original interior walls were removed and new walls were erected along with re-roofing efforts and fire safety. In the 1971-1972, major interior remodelling was completed for the building's current office uses. In 1971, the refectory porch was removed along with the cornice balustrade. Safety deficiency corrections were made in 1975. In 1988, architectural elements that were barriers to persons with disabilities were also removed. Those projects included installing an elevator with shingled roof projection and an entry ramp on the quadrangle side. There were also additions of a roof over the universal access entrance and green awnings on the south side of the building. Hendricks has excellent integrity, with the exception of the lost refectory porch and cornice balustrade. The exterior holds to be very similar to the original design by Lawrence.

Hendricks Hall, 1921-22, West Entrance and Students

Hendricks Hall, 1951, East porch and Students

TIMELINE - MAJOR REMODELS

Hendricks Hall the University Battalion, 1918 Oregana

Hendricks Hall, Date Unknown

Person Reading Outside Hendricks Hall, 1971, UO Archives Photographs

Hendricks Hall, 2007

1917: Hendricks Hall completed

1937: The State Board of Higher Education gave $426.75 for the study rooms and relieving congestion in housing suites.

1938: Remodeling was done for the dining room service.

1962: Remodel completed, lathing plastering and patch of walls, ceilings damaged by a fire, and areas where additional electrical conduit had been installed.

1963: Fire sprinkler system installed.

1967: Remodel of the School of Community Studies first floor including carpentry, mechanical, and electrical work.

1971-1972: Remodel including removal of refectory porch and cornice balustrade.

1975: Provide new fire detection and suppressions systems and general remodeling for conversion from a dormitory to office space.

1978: Interior remodels for fire and life safety.

1986: Exterior restoration including tuck pointing of exterior masonry and filling of cracks.

1988: Miscellaneous remodels to interior and exterior of Womens Dormitory.

1988: Architectural barrier removal, construction of new elevator hoisting and mechanical room and other related equipment, modifications to existing toilet. rooms and site work. Addition of ADA ramp near west entrance.

1989: Campus electrical system improvement Phase 3, install new transformer.

1993: Remodel third floor rooms and add beam for additional support.

1993: Exterior repair including clean and repair windows and wood and add new glazing where required.

1996: Third floor air conditioning installed.

1997: New Sitework for and waterproofing of foundation.

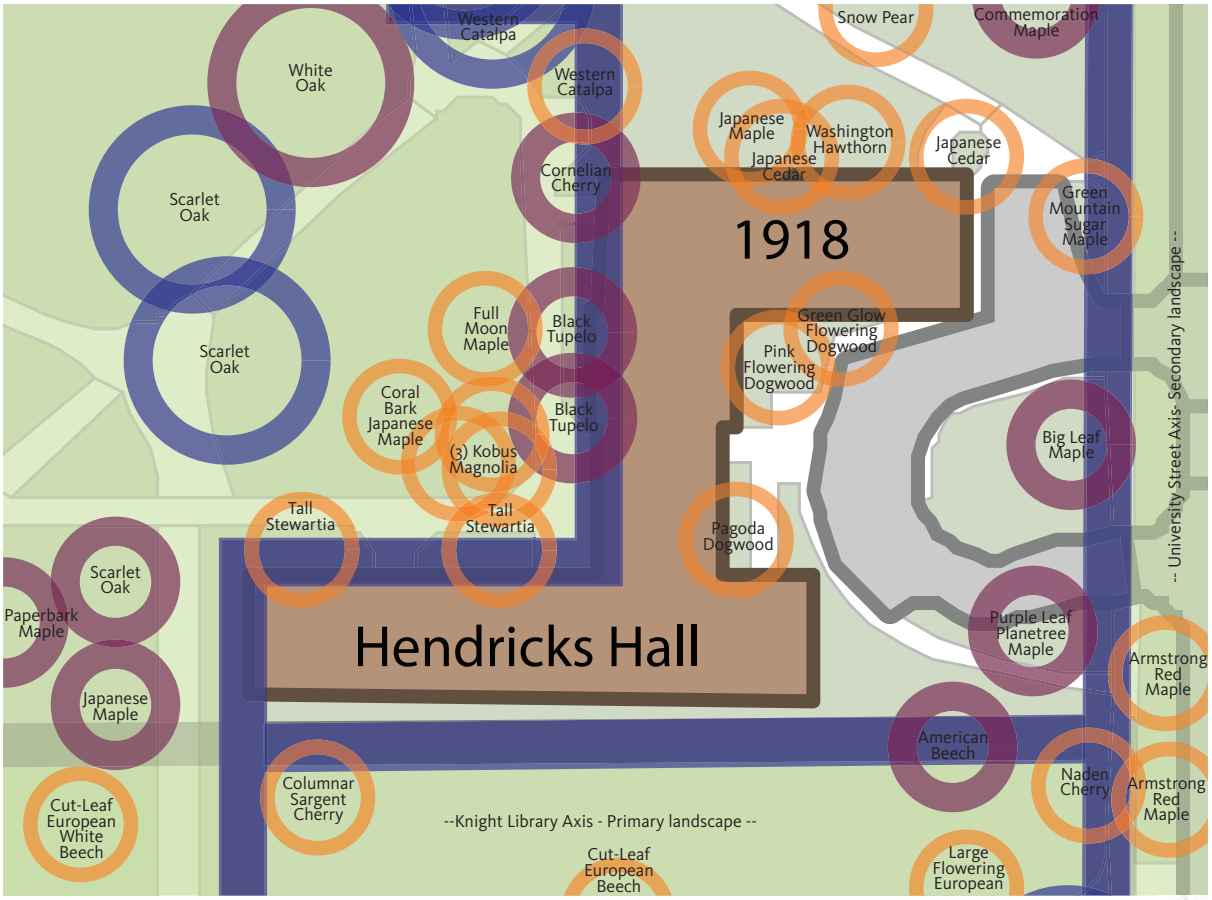
2000: 3,000 sq. ft. career center remodel including structural, mechanical, and electrical upgrades to space.

2009: Exterior restoration including the roof, windows, doors, cornice, gutters, dormers, fire escapes, and light fixtures.

2013: Brick porch is installed on the west side of the building and lighting is updated.

SURVEYED AREAS & RANKINGS

EXTERIOR: LANDSCAPE

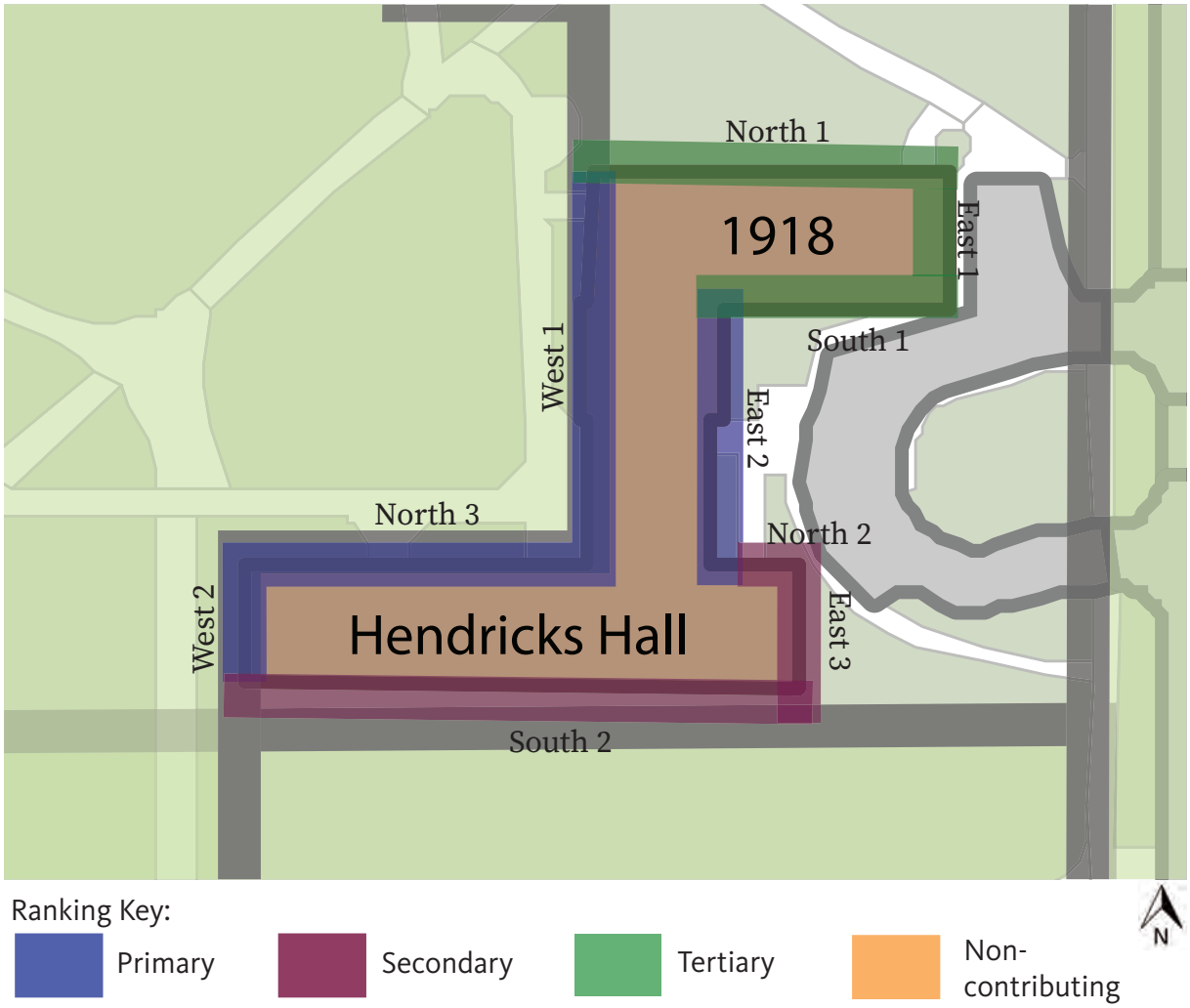


Ranking Key:

Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Non-contributing

Key References:
Hendricks Hall Historic Resource Survey Form: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/hendricks05_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
Pioneer Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/pioneer_axis_05_07_07.pdf
Knight Library Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/knight_library_axis_06_12_07.pdf
University Street Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/university_street_axis_06_12_07.pdf

EXTERIOR: BUILDING



Key References:
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UO Summary Table of Historic Rankings & Designations: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex_11-18-20151_0.pdf
Pioneer Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/pioneer_axis_05_07_07.pdf
Knight Library Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/knight_library_axis_06_12_07.pdf
University Street Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/university_street_axis_06_12_07.pdf

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES

WEST (1 & 2) FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall, the Women's Quad, and Pioneer Axis
- Original main entrance to the building.
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

NORTH (3) FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall, the Women's Quad, and Pioneer Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

EAST (2) FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall and its main entrance
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Good

SETTING
Physical association with Old Campus Quad, 13th Avenue Axis, and the Heart of Campus

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES

NORTH (2) FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: Medium
- Secondary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall and its main entrance
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Good

SOUTH (2) FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: Medium
- Secondary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall and Knight Library Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

EAST (3) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

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

Level of Integrity: Excellent

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES

NORTH (1) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- Tertiary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Hendricks Hall

Level of Integrity: Good

SOUTH (1) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Low

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

Level of Integrity: Fair

EAST (1) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Low

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

Level of Integrity: Fair

WEST FACADE - ALSO REFER TO APPENDIX F.

RANKING: **PRIMARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Georgian Colonial architectural style designed by Ellis Lawrence.
- Brick and wood exterior walls.
- Wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and shed dormers.
- Rusticated brick with jack arches over the windows of the exterior of the first floor.
- Original double hung and casement wooden windows.
- West entrance is the original main entrance facing the Women's Memorial Quad.
- Parapets, moldings, and wood at cornice line; wooden cornices, porch, and pediments.
- Gutters around building.
- Brickwork on east ends.
- Brick parapets at the ends of the east and west wings of the building.
- The building's siting and relationship to the historic Women's Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, and Susan Campbell Hall.
- "L" shaped building symmetrical with Susan Campbell Hall.

West Elevation - Lawrence & Holford Architects, 1917. Note: Refectory porch removed 1971.

Hendricks Hall West Elevation photographs, 2021 (left), showing addition of west entrance ADA ramp, and circa 1925 (right) showing first floor exterior window shutters and fabric awnings

FEATURES TO NOTE

Door and transom window. (West 1)

Decorative features. (West 1)

Restored fire escape. (West 2)

Iron balcony. (West 1)

Parapets and oculus window, repointed brick and mortar. (West 2)

ALTERATIONS

ADA ramp and railings. (West 1)

Brick porch and railings. (West 1)

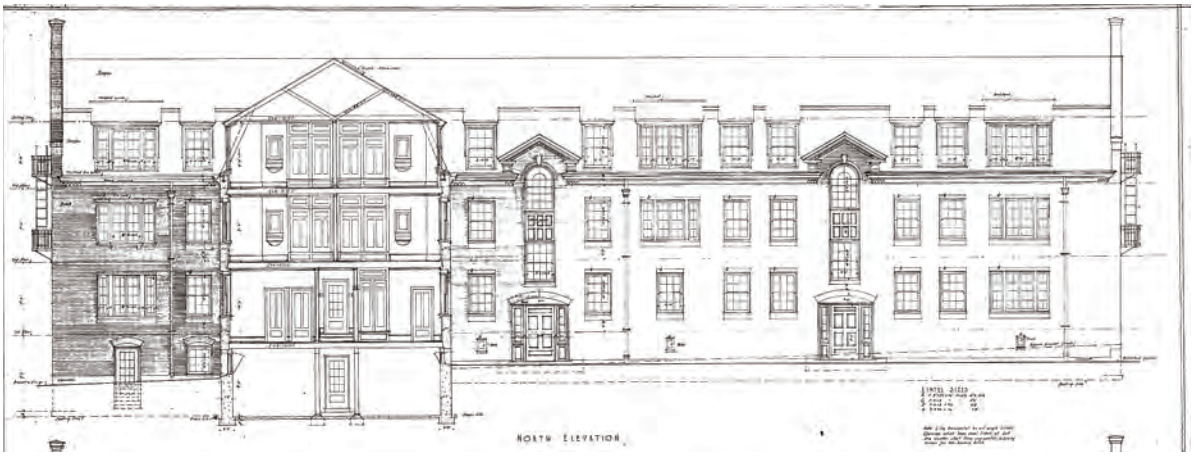
NORTH FACADE - ALSO REFER TO APPENDIX F

RANKING: **PRIMARY (PORTIONS ARE SECONDARY & TERTIARY - SEE PAGE 5)**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Georgian Colonial architectural style designed by Ellis Lawrence.
- Brick and wood exterior walls.
- Wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and shed dormers.
- Rusticated brick with jack arches over the windows of the exterior of the first floor.
- Original double hung and casement wooden windows.
- Parapets, moldings, and wood at cornice line; wooden cornices, porch, and pediments.
- Guttering around building.
- The building's siting and relationship to the historic Women's Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, and Susan Campbell Hall.
- "L" shaped building symmetrical with Susan Campbell Hall.

Existing North Elevation, North East (Left), North West (Right)



Hendricks Hall North Elevation sketch, 1917. Note: Refectory porch not shown, further research needed.

FEATURES TO NOTE

Door with jack arch. (North 2)

Door with jack arch and stacked windows. (North 3)

Cornice, jack arch, and pediment, restored cedar shingles on roof. (North 3)

Bay window. (North 3)

Vent. (North 3)

Cornice. (North 3)

ALTERATIONS

Window frost. (North 3)

HVAC system. (North 1)

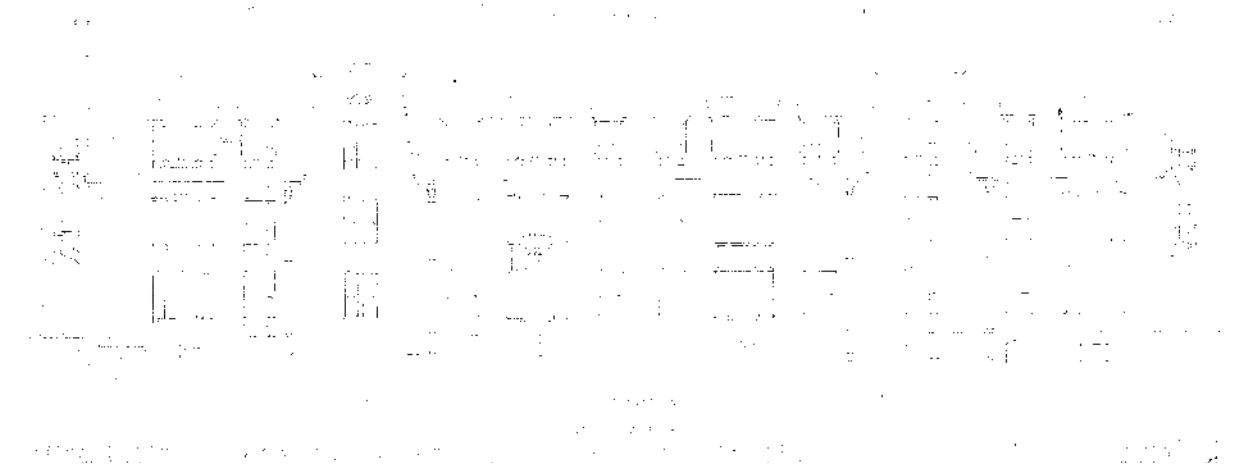
SOUTH FACADE - ALSO REFER TO APPENDIX F

RANKING: **SECONDARY (PORTIONS ARE TERTIARY - SEE PAGE 5)**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Georgian Colonial architectural style designed by Ellis Lawrence.
- Brick and wood exterior walls.
- Wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and shed dormers.
- Rusticated brick with jack arches over the windows of the exterior of the first floor.
- Green awnings above second floor windows.
- Original double hung and casement wooden windows and bay windows.
- Parapets, moldings, and wood at cornice line; wooden cornices, and pediments.
- Guttering around building.
- The building's siting and relationship to the historic Women's Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, and Susan Campbell Hall.
- "L" shaped building symmetrical with Susan Campbell Hall.

Hendricks Hall Existing South Elevation Photographs, South Facade (left) and South East Facade (right), 2024



Hendricks Hall South Elevation sketch, 1917

FEATURES TO NOTE

Stacked bay windows. (South 2)

Parapet and windows. (South 2)

ALTERATIONS

Green awnings. (South 2)

Restored brick and mortar, restored cedar shingles. (South 2)

Updated vent. (South 2)

EAST FACADE - ALSO REFER TO APPENDIX F

RANKING: **SECONDARY (PORTIONS ARE TERTIARY - SEE PAGE 5)**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Georgian Colonial architectural style designed by Ellis Lawrence.
- Brick and wood exterior walls.
- Wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and shed dormers.
- Rusticated brick with jack arches over the windows of the exterior of the first floor.
- Original double hung and casement wooden windows.
- East entrance is the new main entrance facing University Street.
- Parapets, moldings, and wood at cornice line; wooden cornices, porch, and pediments.
- Guttering around building.
- Brickwork on east ends.
- Brick parapets at the ends of the east and west wings of the building.
- The building's siting and relationship to the historic Women's Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, and Susan Campbell Hall.
- "L" shaped building symmetrical with Susan Campbell Hall.

Hendricks Hall East Facade, 2019. Google Screencapture

Hendricks Hall East Elevation sketch, 1917. Note: Refectory porch removed 1971.

FEATURES TO NOTE

Parapets, restored fire escape. (East 2)

Exterior decorative fire cover. (East 1)

Door and stacked windows, restored gutters. (East 2)

ALTERATIONS

Window and awning removed, repointed brick and mortar. (East 1)

Close up of brick changes to the right of the door. (East 1)

Door handle and signage. (East 2)

INTERIOR

INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Remaining historic materials and small-scale features are minimal, but the bay windows, built-ins in room 119, and some doors remain intact. Little remains of the original interior, and successive alterations and reconfigurations have removed much of the original detail and spatial arrangements, and only intermittent historic materials and spatial arrangements remain intact.

INTERIOR CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Various original doors and windows
- Historic mailboxes on the first floor
- The quarter-round reveal at the original windows and some existing wood window trim
- Original built ins on first and second floor
- Original molding in some rooms
- Original fixtures, such as radiators and chalkboards
- Entry lobby, stairs, and some hallways are still in the original spatial arrangement

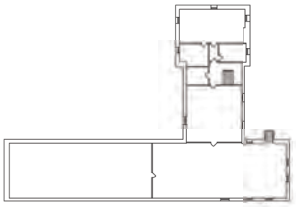
INTERIOR SPACES - 1917 VS. CURRENT FLOOR PLAN

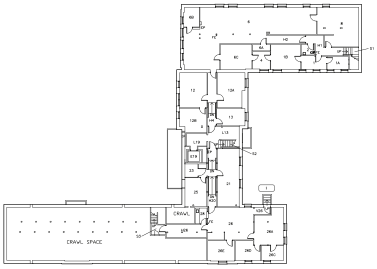
1917

Note: Refectory and Porch not shown
on floor plans, refer to Appendix B for more information.

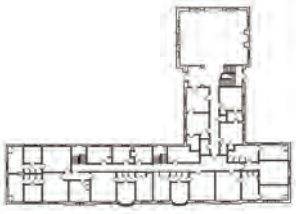
Present

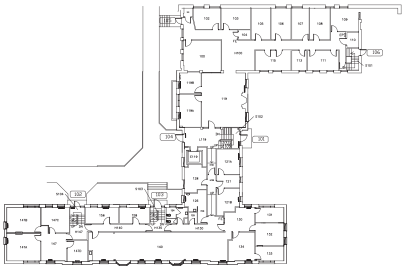
Basement



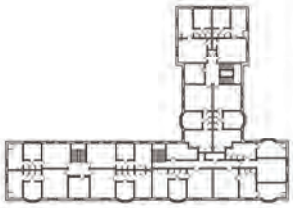


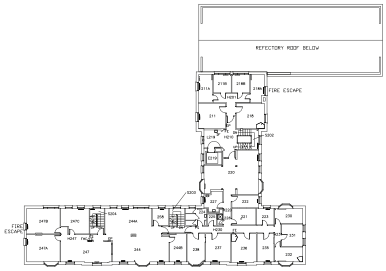
First Floor



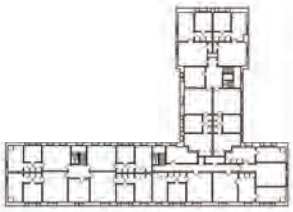


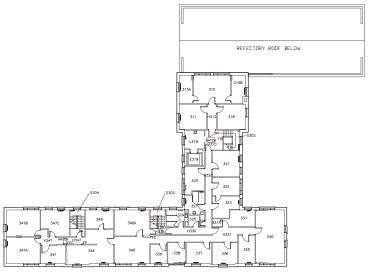
Second Floor





Third Floor





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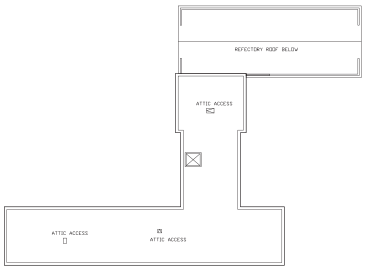
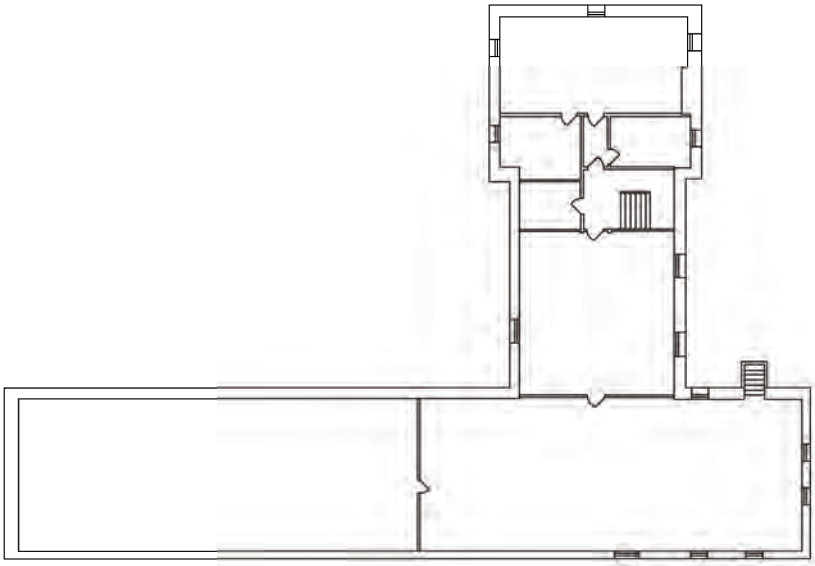
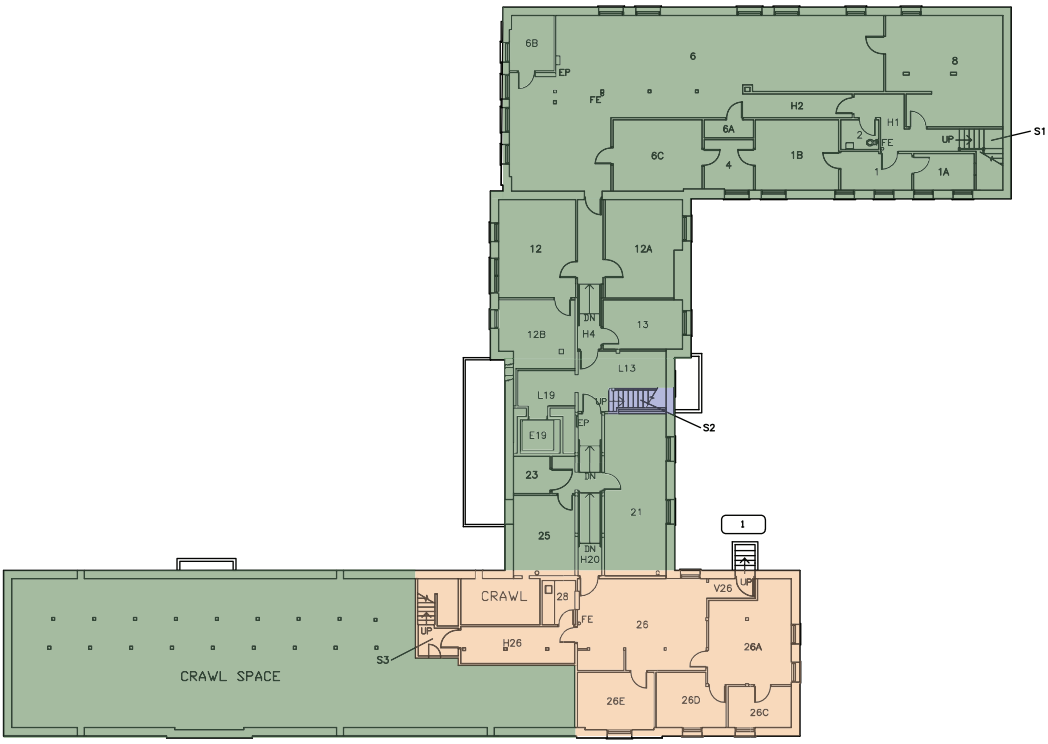


INTERIOR FEATURES - BASEMENT

PRIMARY SECONDARY TERTIARY NON-CONTRIBUTING



1917 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR FEATURES - BASEMENT WOOD DOORS

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **LOW**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**

EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 2
- Hallway 2
- Room 25
- Room 26

Room 26

Room25

Hallway 2

INTERIOR FEATURES - BASEMENT WOOD WINDOWS

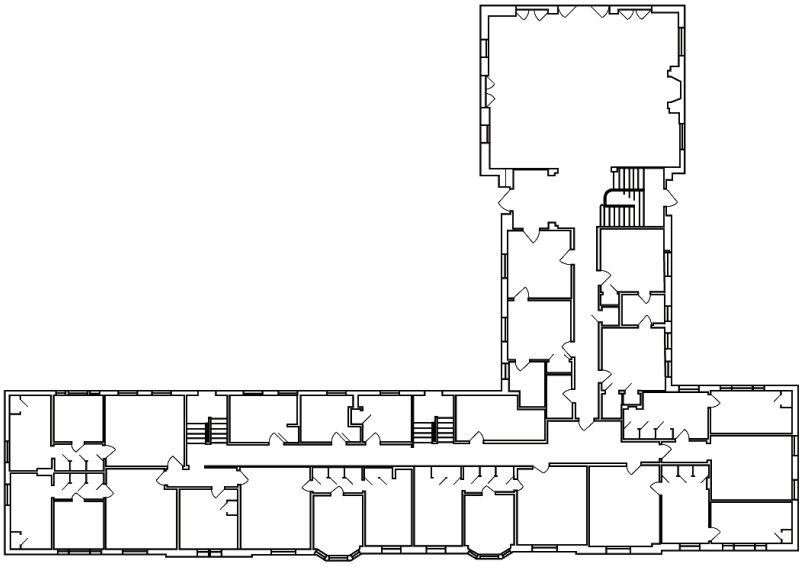
EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 1
- Room 1A
- Room 1B
- Room 1C
- Room 2
- Room 4
- Room 6 A
- Room 6B
- Room 6C
- Room 8
- Room 12
- Room 12A
- Room 12B
- Room 13
- Room 21
- Room 23
- Room 25
- Room 26
- Room 26A
- Room 26C
- Room 26D
- Room 26E

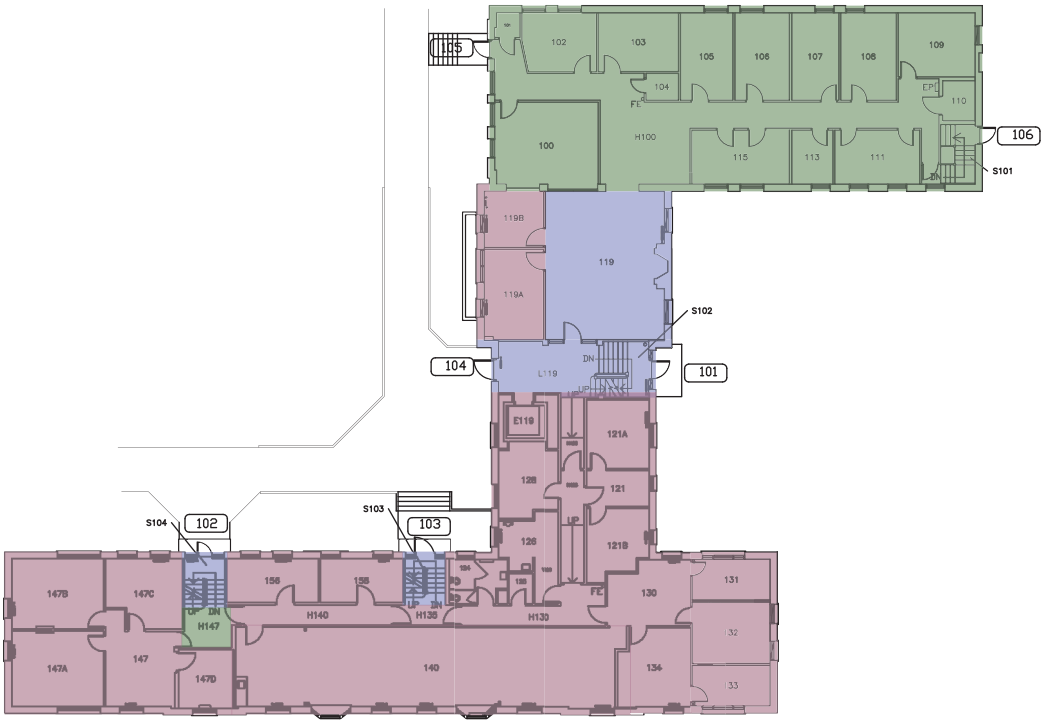
Hallway 2

INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR

PRIMARY SECONDARY TERTIARY NON-CONTRIBUTING



1917 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT FIRST FLOOR PLAN

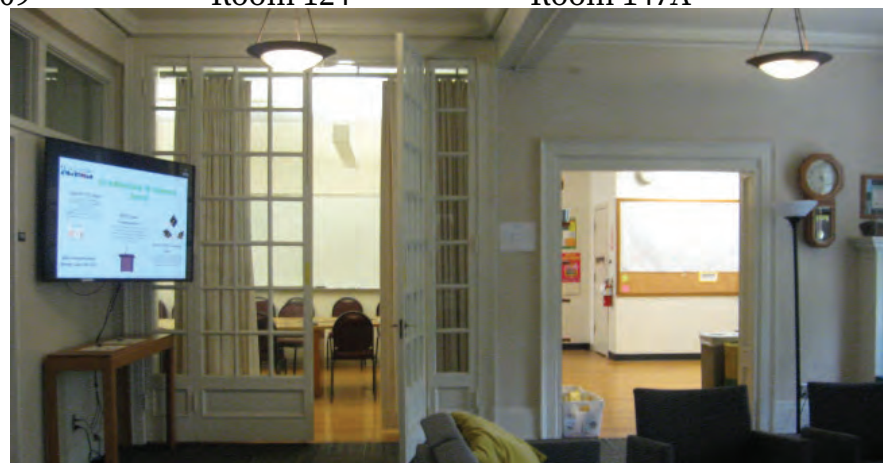
INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR WOOD DOORS AND WINDOWS

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**

EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Stairway 1
- Room 100
- Room 102
- Room 105
- Room 106
- Room 107
- Room 108
- Room 109
- Room 111
- Room 113
- Room 115
- Room 119
- Room 119A
- Room 119B
- Room 121
- Room 121A
- Room 121B
- Room 124
- Room 125
- Room 128
- Room 130
- Room 131
- Room 132
- Room 133
- Room 134
- Room 140
- Room 147
- Room 147A
- Room 147B
- Room 147C
- Room 147D
- Room 156
- Room 158



Room 119

Stairway 1

Room 156

INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FEATURES TO NOTE

Hallway 100 (Mailboxes)

Room 119 (Builtins)

Stairwell 102 (Radiator)

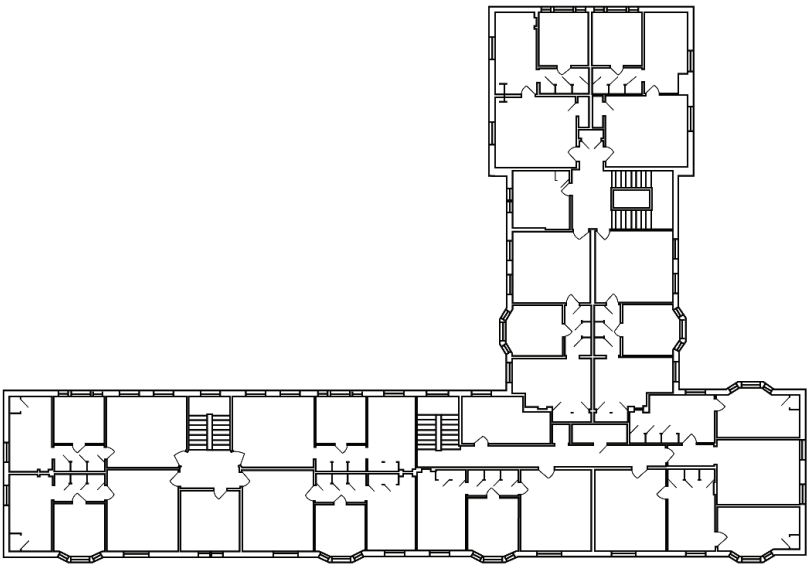
INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR FEATURES TO NOTE

Lobby 119 (Hallway configuration and arch)

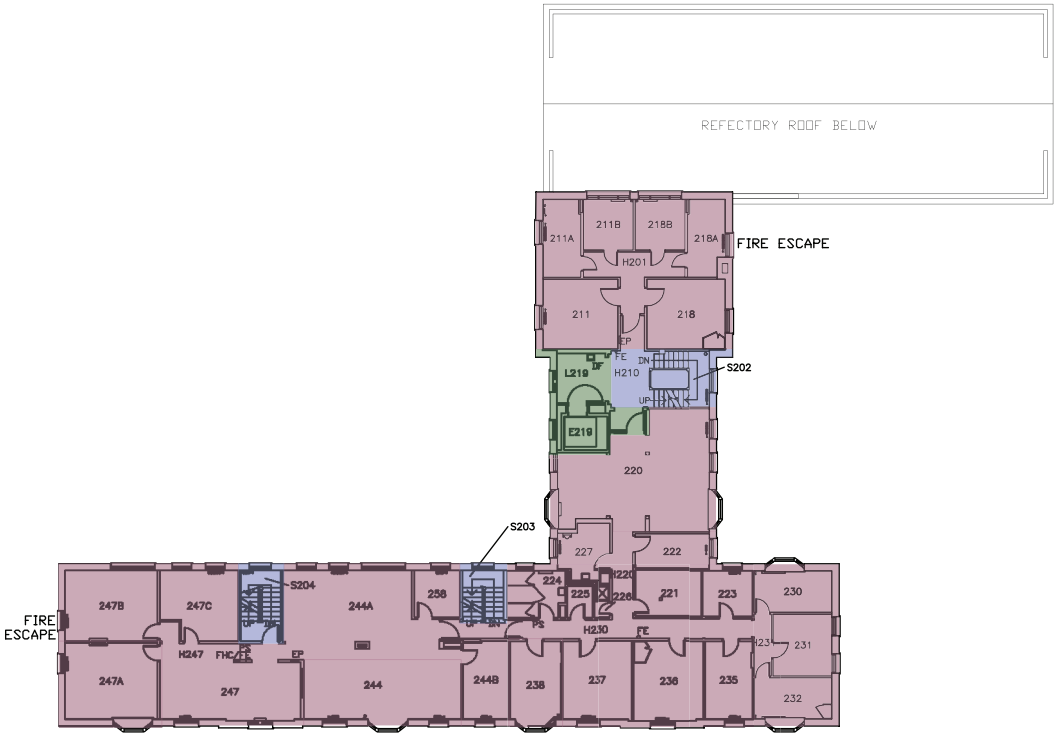
Stairway 1 (Railing Detail)

INTERIOR FEATURES - SECOND FLOOR

PRIMARY SECONDARY TERTIARY NON-CONTRIBUTING



1917 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT SECOND FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR WOOD BAY WINDOWS

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**
EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 220
- Room 230
- Room 232
- Room 238
- Room 244
- Room 247A

Room 220

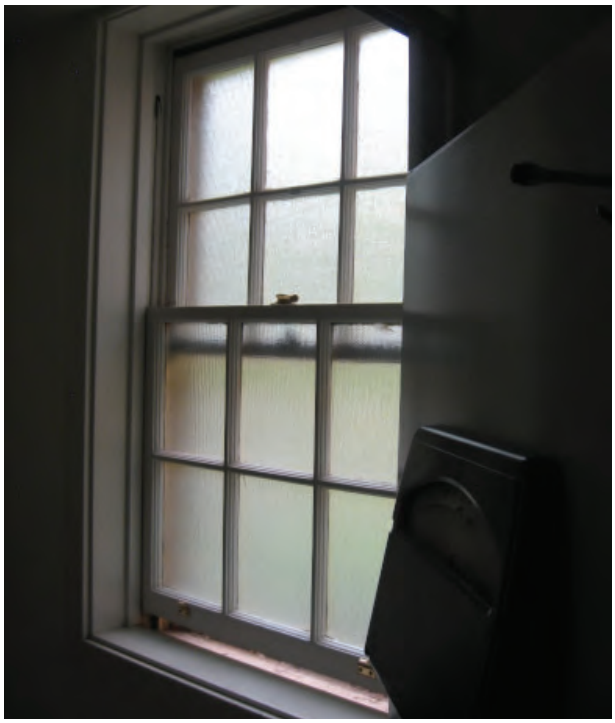
Room 230

Room 244A

INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR WOOD WINDOWS

EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Room 211
- Room 211A
- Room 211B
- Room 218
- Room 218A
- Room 218B
- Lobby 219
- Room 220
- Room 222
- Room 223
- Room 225
- Room 227
- Room 231
- Room 235
- Room 236
- Room 237
- Room 244
- Room 244A
- Room 244B
- Room 247
- Room 247A
- Room 247B
- Room 247C



Room 224

Lobby 219

INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR MOLDING

INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR FEATURES TO NOTE

Stairway (Railing)

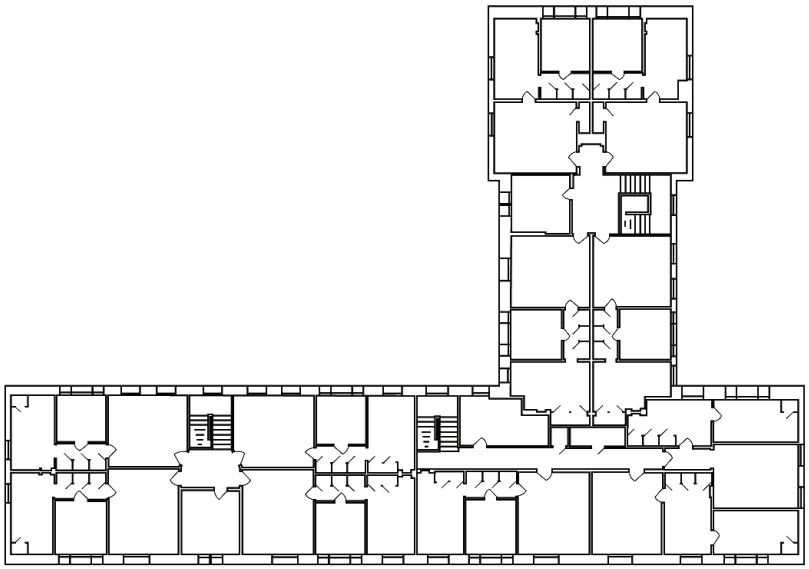
Room (Radiator)

Room 263 (Chalkboard)

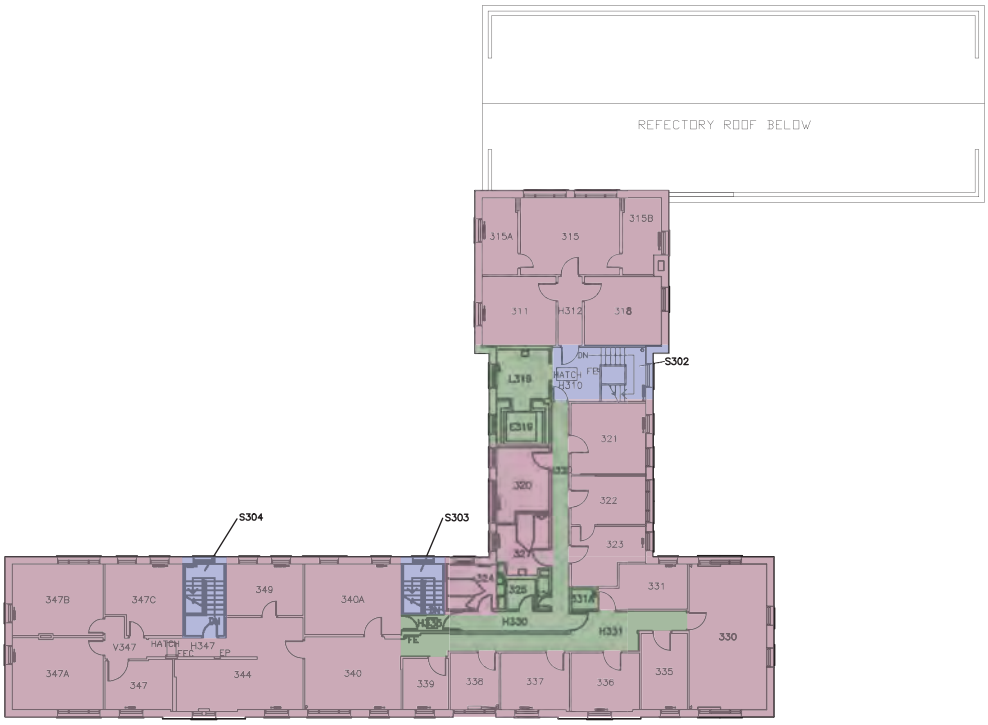
Room 211B (Knob)

INTERIOR FEATURES - THIRD FLOOR

PRIMARY SECONDARY TERTIARY NON-CONTRIBUTING



1917 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



PRESENT THIRD FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR WOOD WINDOWS

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**

EXISTING LOCATIONS:

- Stairway 302
- Stairway 303
- Stairway 304
- Room 311
- Room 315
- Room 315A
- Room 315B
- Room 318
- Lobby 319
- Room 320
- Room 321
- Room 322
- Room 323
- Room 324
- Room 327
- Room 330
- Room 331
- Room 335
- Room 336
- Room 337
- Room 338
- Room 339
- Room 340
- Room 340A
- Room 344
- Room 347
- Room 347A
- Room 347B
- Room 347C
- Room 349

Room 340A

Stairway

Stairway

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 of historic properties is **Rehabilitation** and is the most likely Standard to be applicable to Hendricks 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)

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 Hendricks 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 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 and cementitious parching 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 west 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 has been completely altered. There are hints of historic elements found in doors, window trims, bay windows, and built-ins 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.

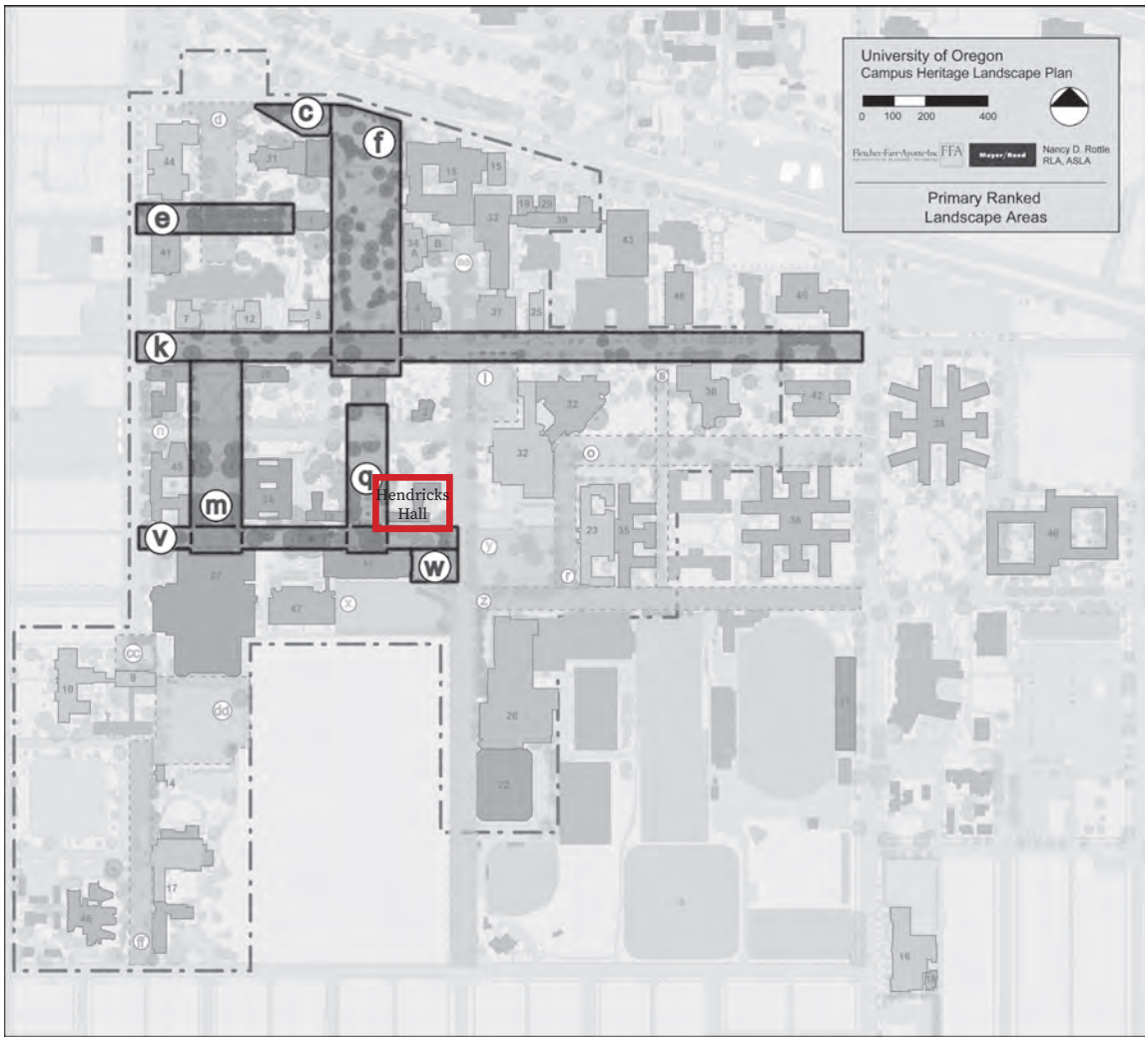
FEATURES AND FINISHES

- 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.

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)*
- e. University Hall Walk Axis *(Inception)*
- w. Gerlinger Entrance Green *(Lawrence/Cuthbert)*
- v. Knight Library Axis *(Lawrence/Cuthbert)*
- m. Memorial Quadrangle *(Lawrence/Cuthbert)*
- f. Old Campus Quadrangle *(Inception)*
- q. Pioneer Axis *(Lawrence/Cuthbert)*
- c. Villard Hall Green *(Inception)*

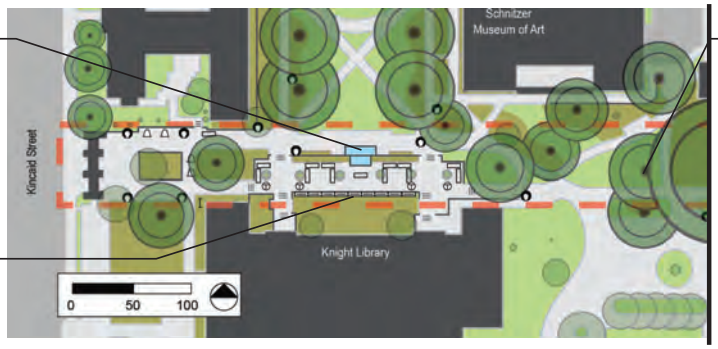
* Note: The Pioneer Axis was expanded and renamed "Women's Memorial Quadrangle" following completion of this plan. Refer to the *Campus Plan.*

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

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

The Knight Library terrace fountain

The cast stone benches of the Knight Library terrace

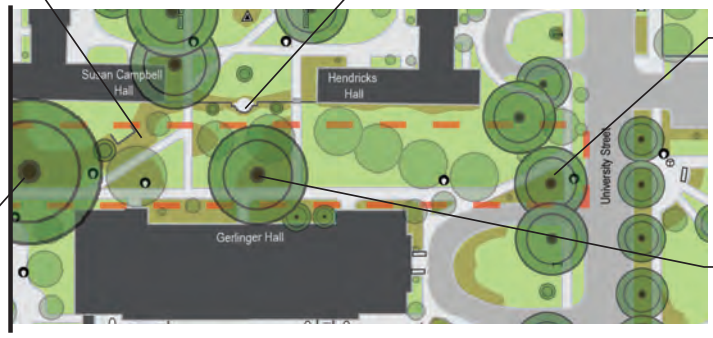


Pin oak is one of the three oldest trees in the Axis.

A

Shrubs appeared at the top of this depression during the Lawrence/ Cuthbert Era.

This brick and cast stone terrace wall was designed by Ellis Lawrence and built circa 1921.

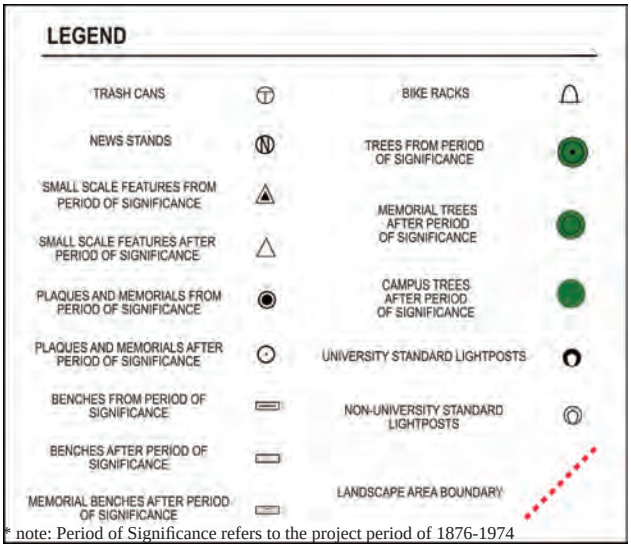


One of four Red maples planted in front of Gerlinger Hall shortly after its construction.

A

This European beech may have been planted around 1900 and is the largest on campus.

Black walnut most likely dates back to the Inception Era and is planted in line with the beech.



* note: Period of Significance refers to the project period of 1876-1974

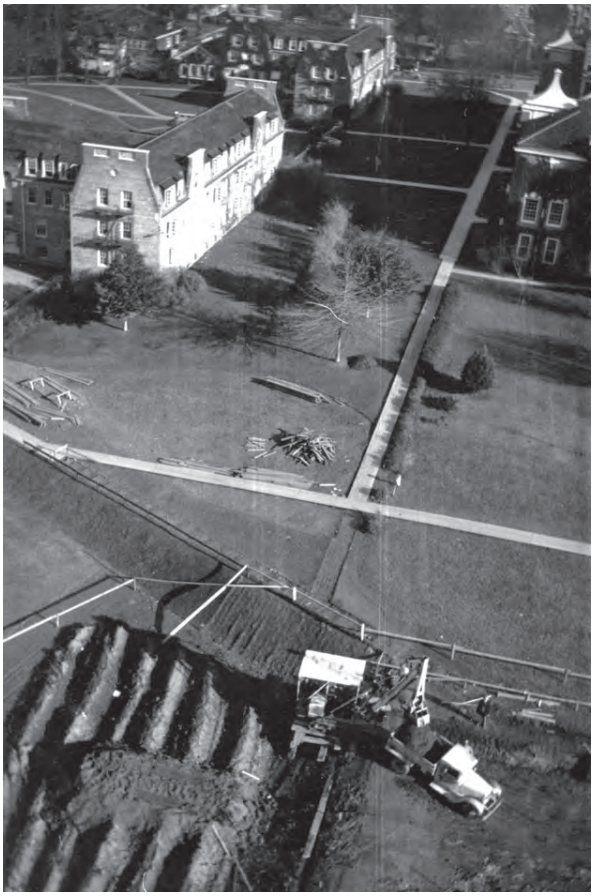
RANKING: **PRIMARY**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

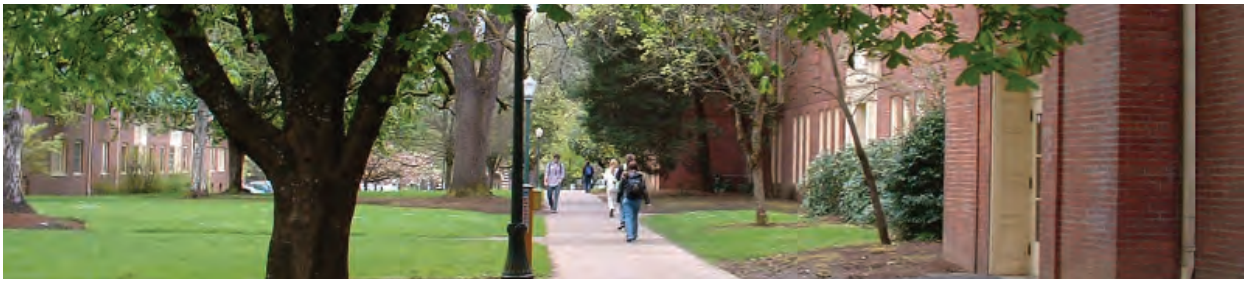
- Brick and cast stone terrace wall designed by Ellis Lawrence and built in 1921.
- Largest Purple-Leaf European beech on campus planted around 1900.
- Black walnut most likely dating back to the Inception era and planted in line with the beech.
- Pin oak is one of the oldest trees on the Axis.
- Knight Library terrace fountain.
- Cast stone benches of the Knight Library terrace.
- "The Family" sculpture was placed in 1973, Mid-Century Era.
- Brick and iron entry gates on Kincaid street designed in 1994 by Landscape Architecture Professor Jerry Diethelm.
- Trees, many non-native, along the axis provide habitat for campus wildlife.
- Permeable lawns and vegetated beds absorb a large amount of stormwater.

Knight Library Axis, February, 2022



Knight Library Axis and Library under construction, Hendricks Hall at top center, 1936

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY



The Inception Era (1876-1913)
The Axis in the form it takes today was not conceived during this era, and the site was part of an open field. The eastern terminus of the Axis at University Street near the western terminus.

The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)
At the end of this era, Gerlinger Hall and the Knight Library were constructed on the southern edge. Circulation occurred on a single concrete path from University Street to Knight Library terrace, continuing westward to Kincaid Street. Only a handful of large trees were in place, most notably the black walnut in front of Gerlinger Hall and the purple-leaf European beech near Susan Campbell Hall.

The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)
At the end of the Mid-Century Era the only new building to appear along the axis was Prince Lucien Campbell Hall. Most Paths within the axis were unaltered since the previous era. A new diagnol path was placed between Gerlinger Hall and the Library and new walks were added near Prince Lucien Campbell Hall. The eastern portion of the Axis was still relatively treeless compared to today, and the center of the Axis was more densly planted.

1918: Hendricks Hall is constructed.

1919: Gerlinger Hall is constructed.

1921: Susan Campbell Hall is constructed. Terrace wall between Hendricks and Susan Campbell Halls were built.

1930: Museum of Art is constructed.

1932: Lawrence's campus plan shows the Knight Library Axis.

1937: Knight Library is constructed.

1950: First Library addition is completed.

1964: Prince Lucien Campbell Hall is constructed.

1966: The second library addition is constructed.

1967-68: Eight stories are added to Prince Lucien Campbell hall.

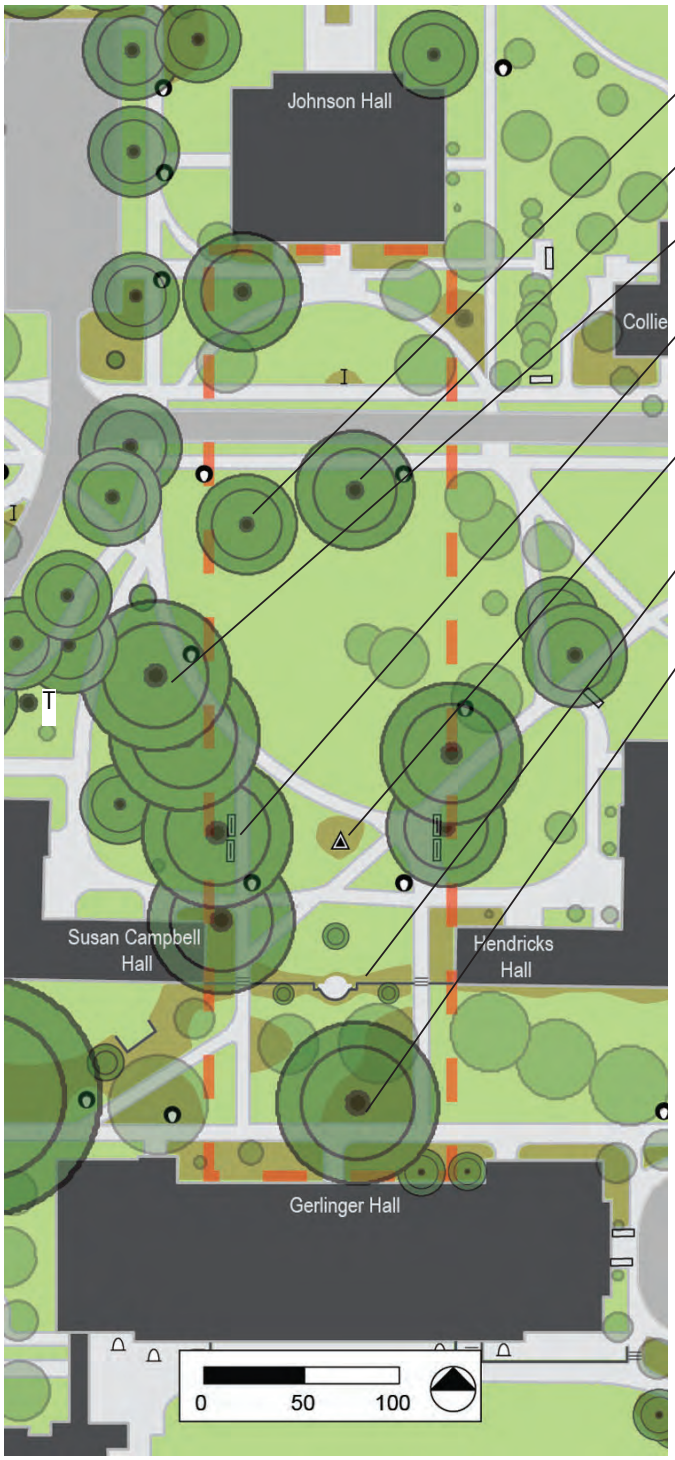
1969: Gerlinger Annex and forecourt are constructed, replacing the Open Air Gymnasium.

1994: Another addition to the Knight Library is Constructed. New entry gates are added at Kincaid Street. Gardens and remodeling are done to create a sunken courtyard on the south side of Prince Lucien Campbell Hall.

2003: An addition to the Museum of Art is constructed that extended the south facade and relandscaping was done of this part of the axis.

PIONEER AXIS (WOMEN'S QUAD)

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



Giant sequoia from the era of significance

Black walnut tree from the era of significance

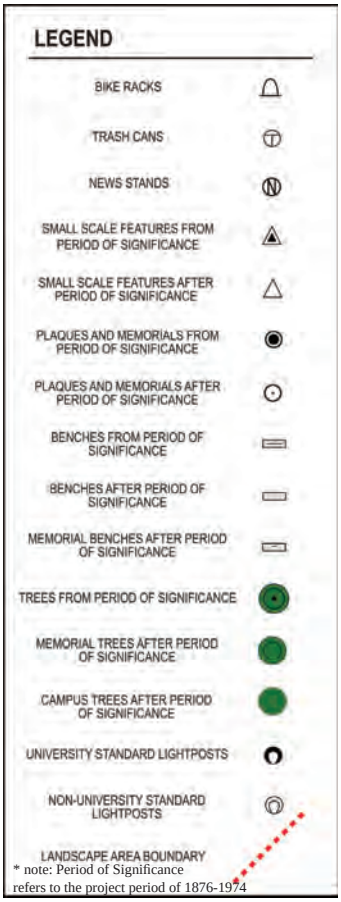
Oaks planted during the Lawrence/ Cuthbert Era help reinforce the Axis

Cast stone benches appear in early photos of the Women's Quad during the 1920s

The Pioneer Mother statue located here in 1930 (Removed, June 2020)

Brick and cast stone terrace wall built in the 1920s

Walnut tree predating the 1930s



RANKING: **PRIMARY**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- The Pioneer Mother sculpture by Alexander Phimster Prootor, 1918 (Removed, June 2020).
- Giant sequoia from the era of significance.
- Black walnut tree fromt he era of significance.
- Oaks planted in rows along the eastern and western edge of the axis during the Lawrence/Cuthbert era.
- Cast stone benches appear on the Women's Quad in the 1920s.
- Brick and cast stone terrace wall between Susan Campbell Hall and Hendricks Hall built in the 1920s.
- The large trees, two of which are designated wildlife trees, within the quadrangle are part of a recognized wildlife corridor that connects Pioneed Cemetery to the Millrace.
- Walnut tree predating the 1930s.
- The expansive lawn is in keeping with its historic character.

Women's Quad, April 2022

PIONEER AXIS (WOMEN'S QUAD) - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY

The Inception Era (1876-1913)

The 1913 campus map shows the Pioneer Axis site being bounded by Kincaid Field to the west, and the Collier House and Mary Spiller Hall to the east. The construction of Johnson Hall was soon to begin, and would eventually form the northern boundary. A 1912 Sandborn Map shows the university's ownership of a long lot that extended from 13th Avenue to the I.O.O.F. cemetery. During this era, the northwest portion of the Axis bordered Kincaid Field and contained several tennis courts. Women students living in the adjacent Mary Spiller Hall used the open space for both passive and active recreation.

The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)

The Pioneer Mother statue was sited here in 1930. By 1944 (see aerial at right) oaks had been planted along the curving main walks of the Quad. The trees around Mary Spiller Hall were quite mature and larger than the new plantings designed by Fred Cuthbert. The eastern half of the Axis was contained by these mature plantings, while the western half would have seemed comparatively open. The curved row of mature trees that connects Johnson Hall to Mary Spiller Hall is reflected in the same gesture of young trees and curving paths on the western half of the Axis.

The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)

The 1968 aerial photo shows the removal of Mary Spiller Hall (1951) and the relocation of the Gift Campaign Building. The Columbus Day Storm of 1962 has blown down many of the older trees that were associated with Mary Spiller Hall. Certain paths of the Quad were slightly reconfigured but still retained a sense of their previous symmetry. With the completion of the Johnson Lane Axis and the Erb Memorial Union, circulation was increased and vehicles were accommodated within Johnson Lane.

1913: The axis was used by women as a tennis courts.

1913: Johnson Hall construction begins.

1918: Hendricks Hall is completed.

1921: Susan Campbell and Gerlinger Hall are completed Terrace wall between Hendricks and Susan Campbell Halls were built.

1932: Pioneer Mother Statue was placed.

1944: Oaks are planted along the curving main walks of the Quad.

1951: Mary Spiller Hall is removed.

1962: Columbus Day storm blows down many older trees associated with Mary Spiller Hall. Some paths were reconfigured. Johnson Lane Axis is completed

2020: Pioneer Mother Statue is removed.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS

RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION & SUMMARY

LANDSCAPE AREA NAME

University Street Axis (aa)

HISTORIC NAME(S)

University Street

CAMPUS PLAN DESIGNATION

Axis

CURRENT HISTORIC DESIGNATION

No historic designation

ERA(S) OF GREATEST SIGNIFICANCE

Inception Era

Lawrence/Cuthbert Era

Mid-Century Era

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

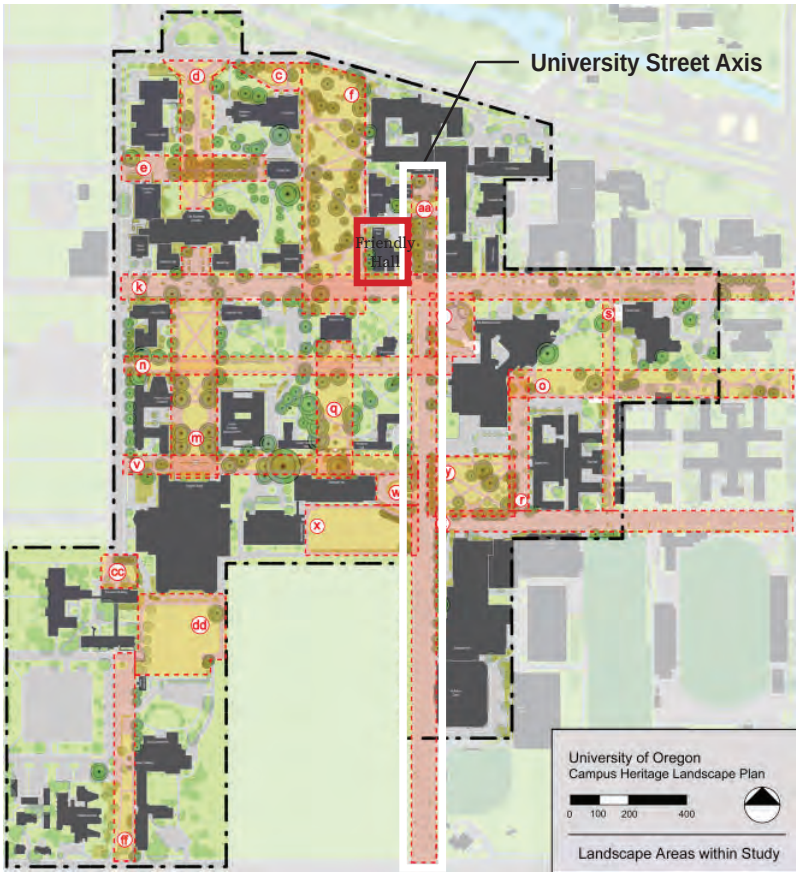
Medium

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY

Good

RANKING

Secondary



These Pin Oak Trees have since been removed

View looking south with Allen Hall at right and Pacific Hall at left.

RANKING: **SECONDARY**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **GOOD**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- One Remaining Pin Oak Tree
- Grand fir and sitka spruce planted by Mrs. Collier
- Red maples are the predominant street tree in this section planted during the Lawrence/Cuthbert Era.
- English oaks are the same "pyramidial" variety as those planted in the Memorial Quadrangle.
- The Howe Field Gates, brought to life by O.B. Dawson, are also called the "Soldiers Memorial" as a dedication to the 47 University or Oregon soldiers lost in World War I. They extend from McArthur Court to 18th Avenue.
- Pioneer Cemetery is adjacent to the Axis and is a part of a recognized wildlife corridor that extends south from the Millrace.
- Memorial bricks were placed at the Heart of Campus in 2005.
- Five brick raised planters at the north end of the axis date back to the Mid-Century Era.

University Street Axis, 2006.

UNIVERSITY STREET AXIS - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY

The Inception Era (1876-1913)
At the end of this era the only buildings associated with the university south of 13th Avenue were the Collier House and Mary Spiller Hall, landscape features included a Sitka Spruce planted by Mrs. Collier. The University Street Axis was connected to Franklin Boulevard after it traversed the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. North of 13th avenue the university had acquired the land on both sides of the street. The electric street car tracks were more than likely in place, and turned onto University Street from 13th Avenue and continued south well beyond 18th Avenue. The southern portion of the Axis would have had a rural character with the Pioneer Cemetery on its western edge and an open field on its eastern edge.

The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)
At the end of this era the University Street Axis became much more a part of campus than in the previous era. McArthur court, Esslinger Hall and the Soldier's Memorial/Howe Field Gates defined the Axis across from the Pioneer Cemetery. In between 13th and 15th Avenues the Axis was bordered by university buildings on the west and residences on the east. North of 13th Avenue the Axis was lined with Pin oaks, and University Street still connected to Franklin Boulevard. The tracks of the electric street car were no longer in use. The selection of many of the street trees along the Axis may be attributed to Fred A. Cuthbert, University of Oregon landscape architect from 1933-1942.

The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)
At this era's conclusion the Axis was blocked to vehicular traffic north of 13th Avenue. With the construction of Pacific Hall this section of University Street was raised, and Lawrence Hall spanned the Axis by connecting to the old power plant. Many of the Pin oaks near Pacific Hall were removed and low brick walls were placed around the oaks near Columbia Hall. The university expanded south of 13th Avenue with the construction of the Erb Memorial Union and Straub Hall Green in the early 1950s. Mary Spiller Hall was removed in 1951, and further south along the Axis the street was widened along the edge of the Pioneer Cemetery to provide angled parking.

1873: I.O.O.F purchases land and creates the Pioneer Cemetery.

1886: Collier House is completed. Mrs. Collier plants the big leaf maple, sitka spruce, and grand fir.

1893: Friendly Hall is constructed.

1901: Mechanical Hall is constructed.

1908: Mary Spiller Hall is constructed

1909: The Men's Gymnasium is built.

1914: Architecture hall is added to Mechanical hall.

1923: Major expansion of Lawrence Hall and Journalism building.

1926: McArthur Court constructed.

1927: Trolley system closed which opens 13th Street to automobile traffic.

1936: Esslinger Hall constructed and associated oak trees planted.

1937: Howe Field iron work completed.

1950: Erb Memorial Union (EMU) constructed, associated with northern red oak trees planted.

1952: Pacific Hall constructed.

1957: An addition to the AAA building replaces the Arts wing constructed by Ellis Lawrence.

1960: Columbia Hall constructed.

1972: Addition to the EMU constructed.

1971: 13th Street closed to auto traffic indefinitely after student protests.

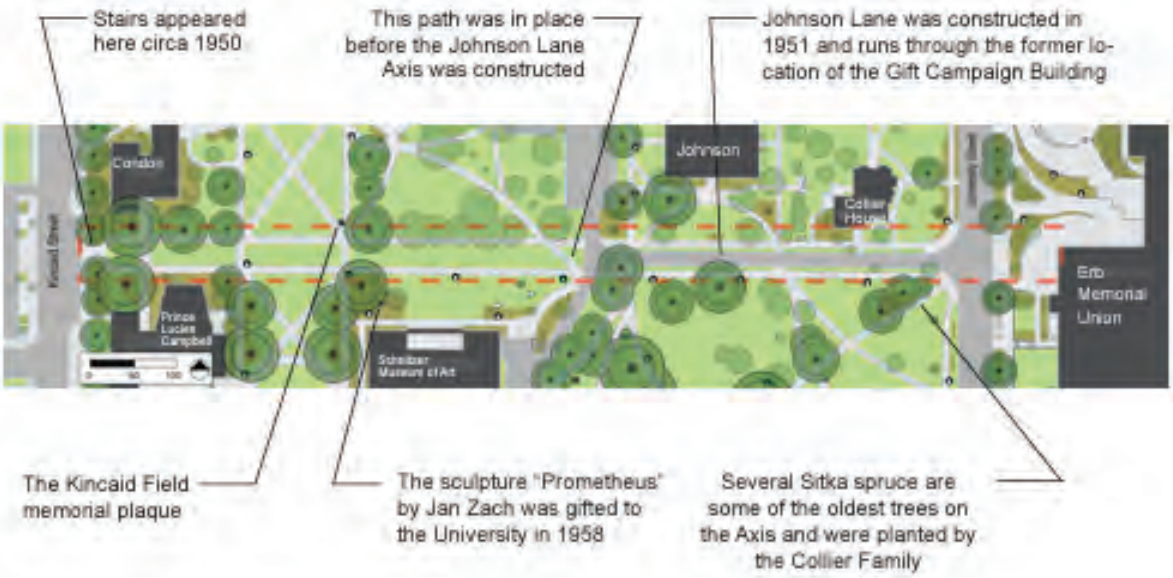
1991: Addition to Lawrence Hall caused a redesign of the north end of the Axis.

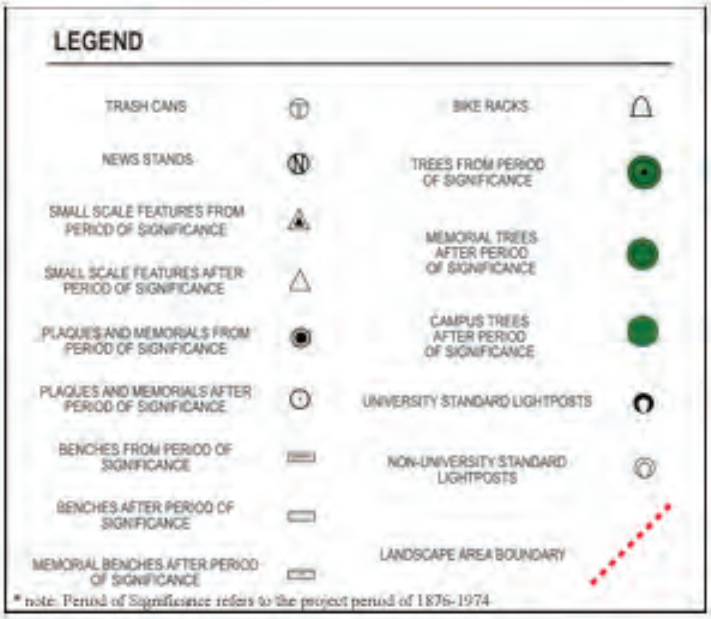
1999: South entrance gates are finished.

2005: Heart of Campus project redefines University Street intersections of Johnson Lane and 13th Avenue

JOHNSON LANE AXIS

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





RANKING: **SECONDARY**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **GOOD**

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Stairs from 1950
- Kincaid Field memorial plaque
- "Prometheus" sculpture by Jan Zack given to the University in 1958
- Path from before the axis was built
- Sitka spruce trees planted by the Collier Family.

Johnson Lane Axis looking east, 2022.

Johnson Lane Axis looking west, 2005.

JOHNSON LANE AXIS - TIMELINE AND EXCERPTS FROM LANDSCAPE SURVEY

The Inception Era (1876-1913)
The Axis in the form seen today was not conceived during this era, with parts of it occupied by Kincaid Field and tennis courts. Mary Spiller Hall and the Collier House were located on either side of the eastern entry to the future Axis. Other than the plantings around Mary Spiller hall, the entire southern edge of the Axis was an open field.

The Lawrence/Cuthbert Era (1914-1946)
During this era Kincaid Field had been replaced by the Memorial Quad, and the tennis courts were replaced by Johnson Hall and the Women's Quad. The only obstructions between Kincaid and University Streets was the Gift Campaign Building, sited immediately south of Johnson Hall, and the parking lot that connected to 13th Ave. The earliest indication of the form of the future axis was the two parallel walks that separated the "X" paths in the Memorial Quad. Four oak trees, two Norway maples, and one Japanese red pine were the only trees planted on this lawn to reinforce the Axis. In the summer of 1945 plans for the creation of a new east-west axis between the EMU site (originally planned for a new science building and Kincaid Street were developed.

The Mid-Century Era (1947-1974)
Johnson Lane became a formal circulation route when the Erb Memorial Union was completed in 1950, providing an important connection from the EMU westward to Kincaid Street. Stairs were build from Kincaid Street up to two parallel walks, which extended all the way to University Street. No new trees were added in this era, allowing it to retain the open lawn character from the previous era. On the eastern half of the Axis the Gift Campaign Building was removed and Johnson Lane, a vehicular road, was set in between parallel walkways. The trees along this portion of the Axis were planted as part of the Women's Memorial Quad, and were not intended to reinforce the orientation of the johnson Lane Axis.

1914: Ellis F. Lawrence puts Johnson Lane on the plan for campus.

1922: Kincaid Field grandstands are demolished.

1945: Plans for the creation of the axis begin.

Circa 1950: The parallel walks of the Axis are completed to the east edge of the Memorial Quad. Concrete stairs appear at the west end

1950: Erb Memorial Union is finished.

1951: The parallel walks of the Axis are extend between Kincaid and University Streets. Gift Campaign building is removed creating a clear path for the Axis, Johnson Lane, a vehicular roadway, is added to the Axis connection to University Street.

1962: Johnson Lane Axis is completed.

1967-1968: Additions to Condon and Prince Lucien Campbell Halls connect to the Axis.

Circa 1968: The row of tulip trees near the Museum were planted.

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 defendable. 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.

Primary Ranking
Resources that have a high level of historic significance and excellent or good integrity (likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register).

Secondary Ranking
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).

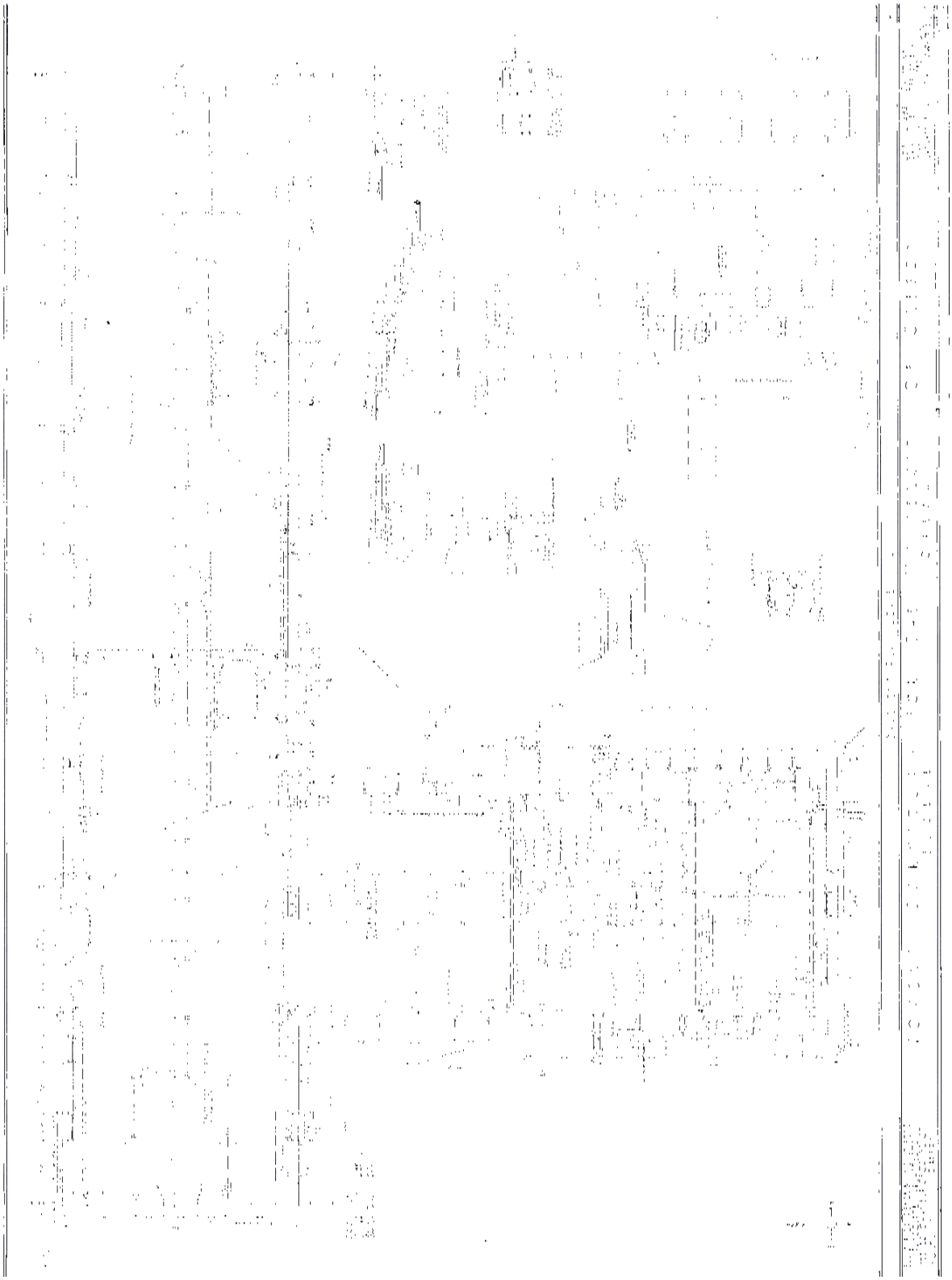
Tertiary Ranking
Resources that have a reduced (medium) level of historic significance but compromised (fair) integrity. Also, resources that have integrity but lack noteworthy significance at this time as an individual resource. These resources could contribute to the historic significance of a large grouping or district, though they are likely not eligible for listing individually in the National Register.

Non-Contributing Ranking
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.

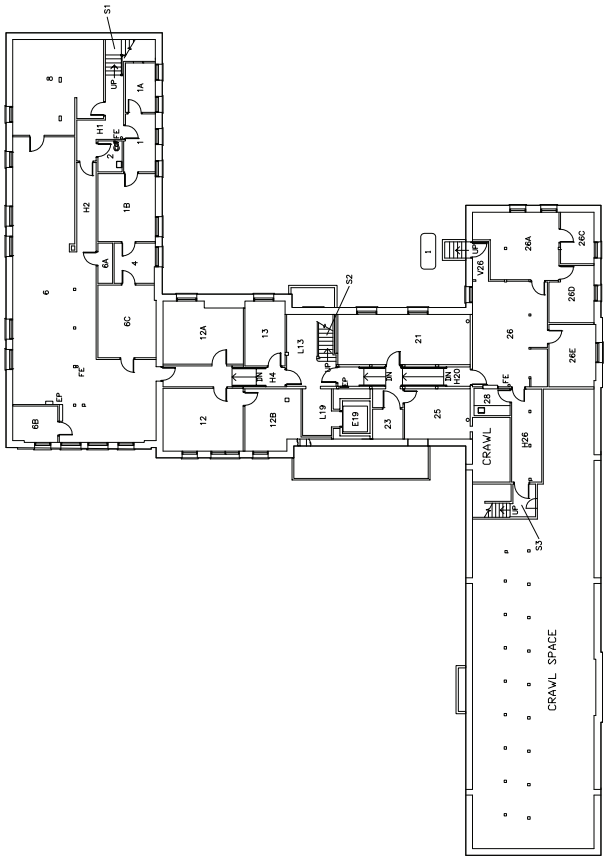
	high historic significance	medium historic significance	low historic significance	very low or no historic sig.
excellent integrity	primary ranking	secondary ranking	tertiary ranking	non-contributing
good integrity	primary ranking	secondary ranking	tertiary ranking	non-contributing
fair integrity	secondary 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 - 1917/2007-2016 FLOOR PLANS



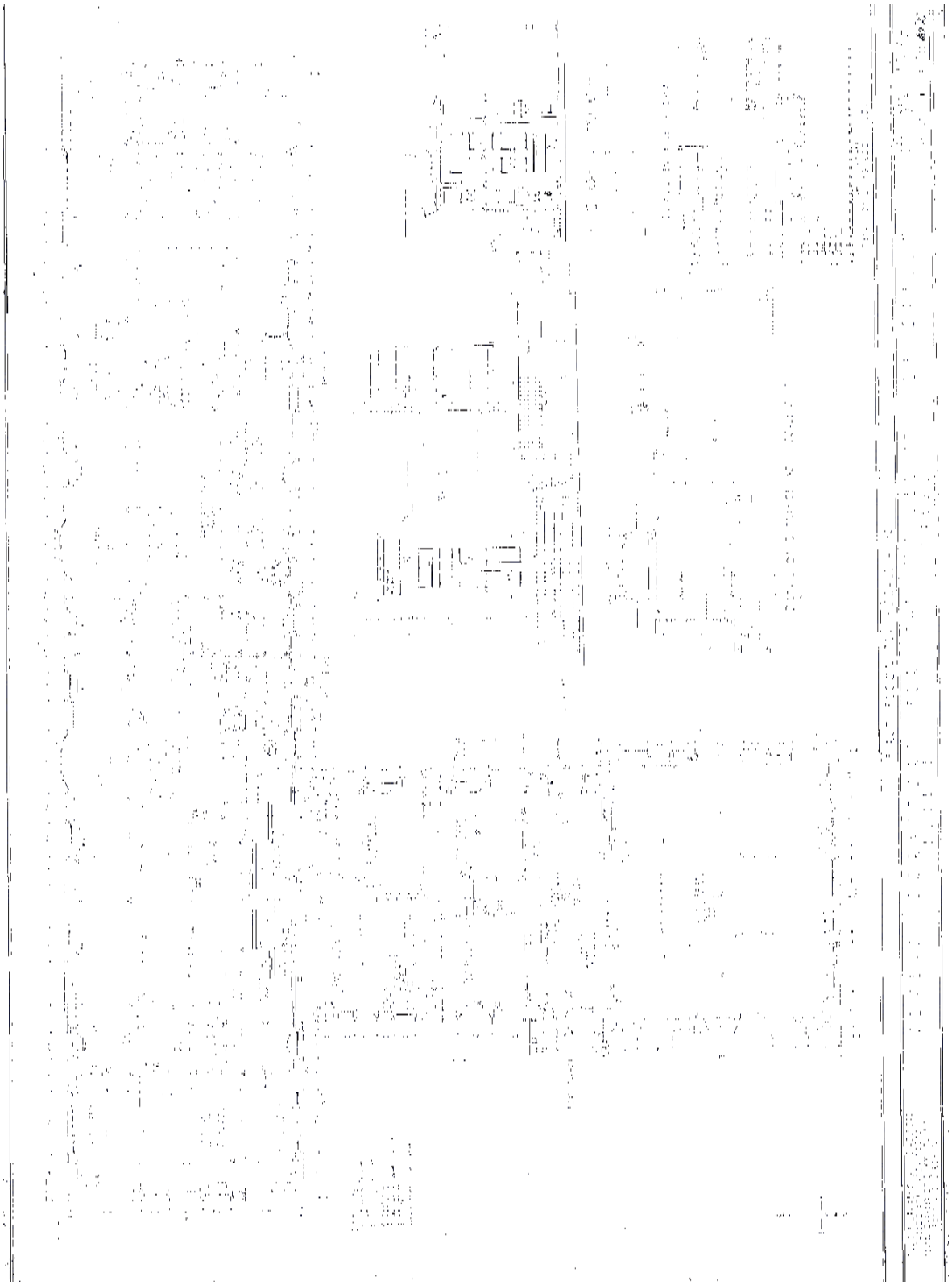
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1917)



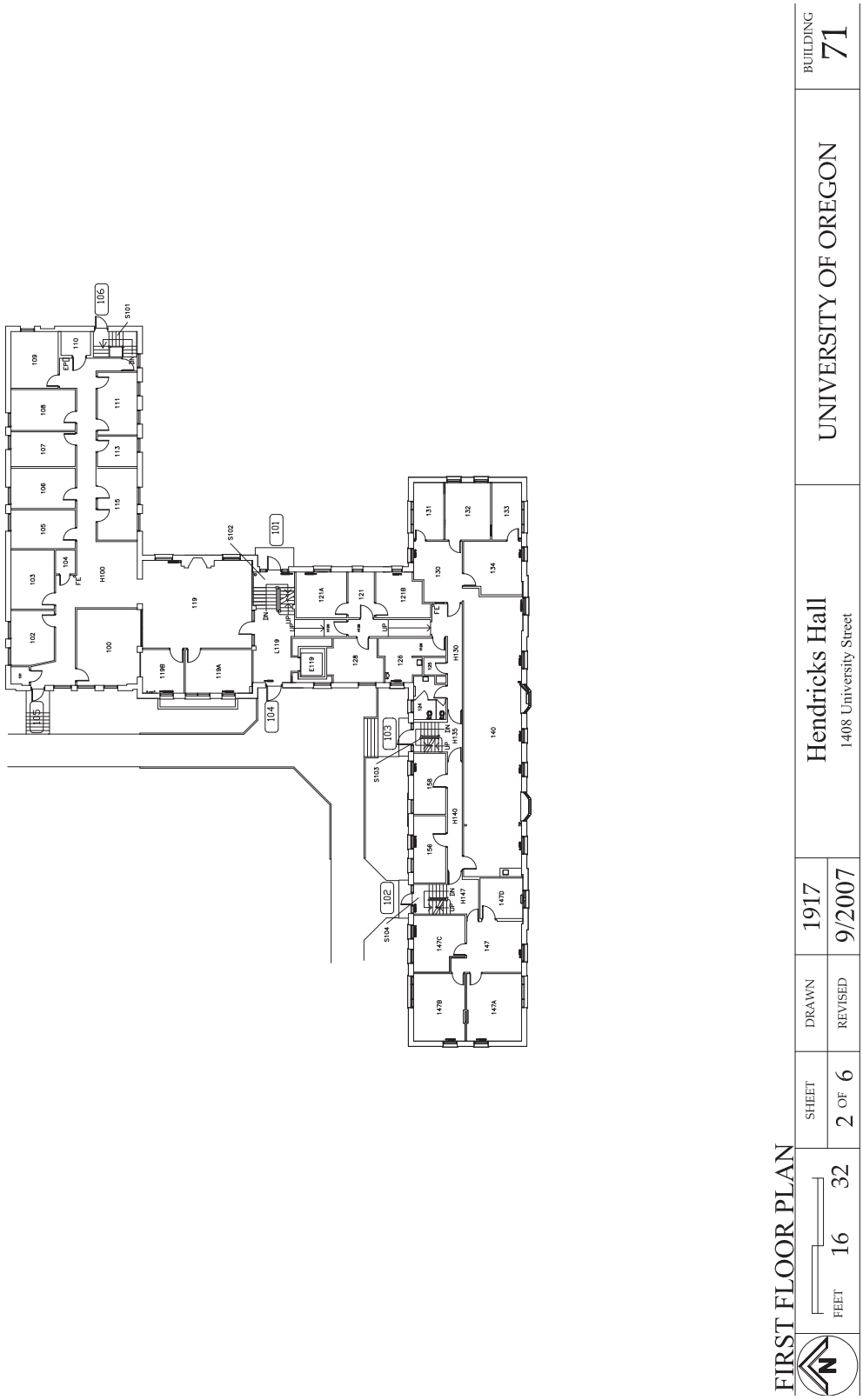
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

FEET 16 32	SHEET 1 OF 6	DRAWN 1917	Hendricks Hall 1408 University Street
		REVISED 06/16	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
			BUILDING 71

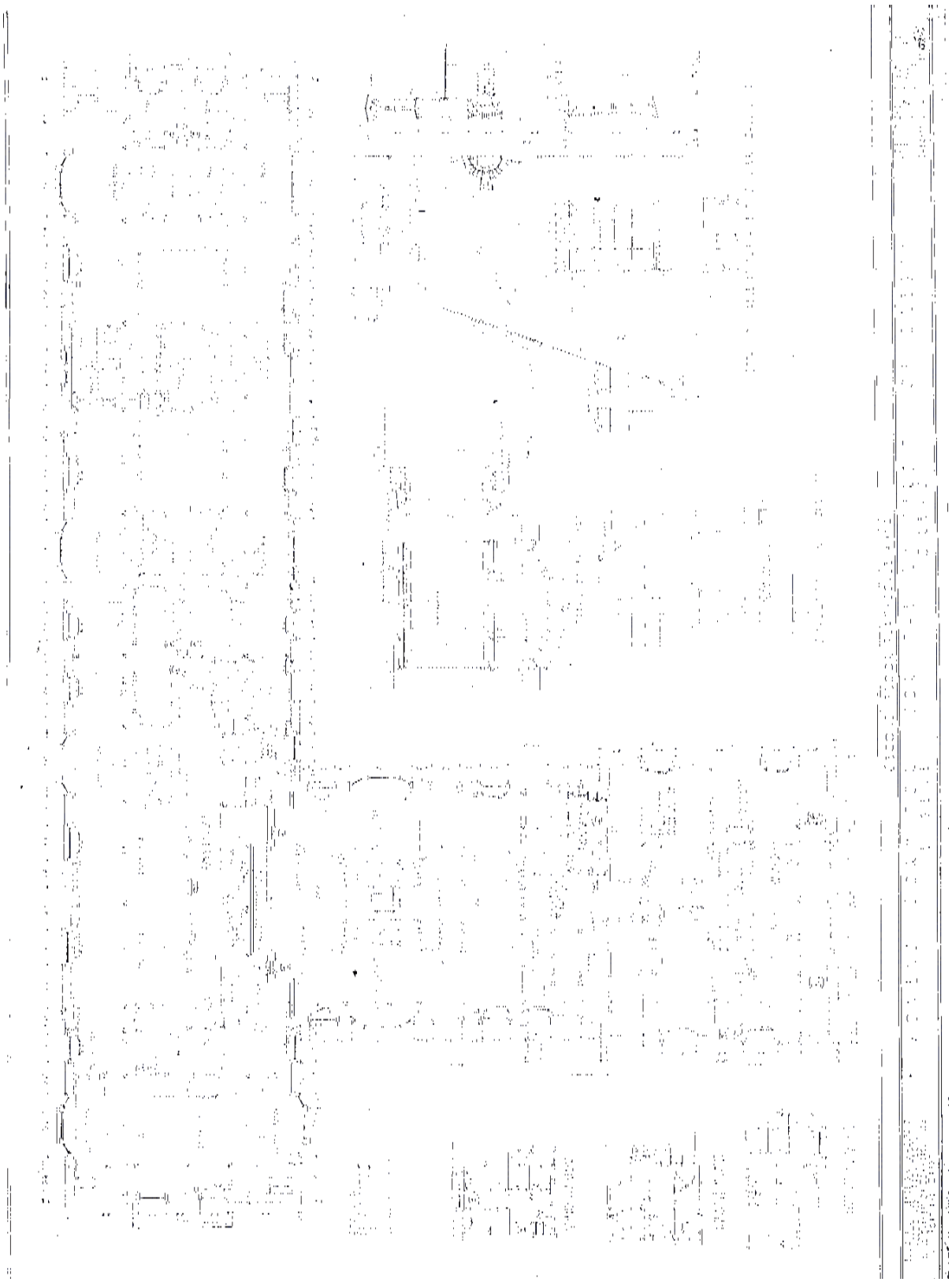
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN (2016)



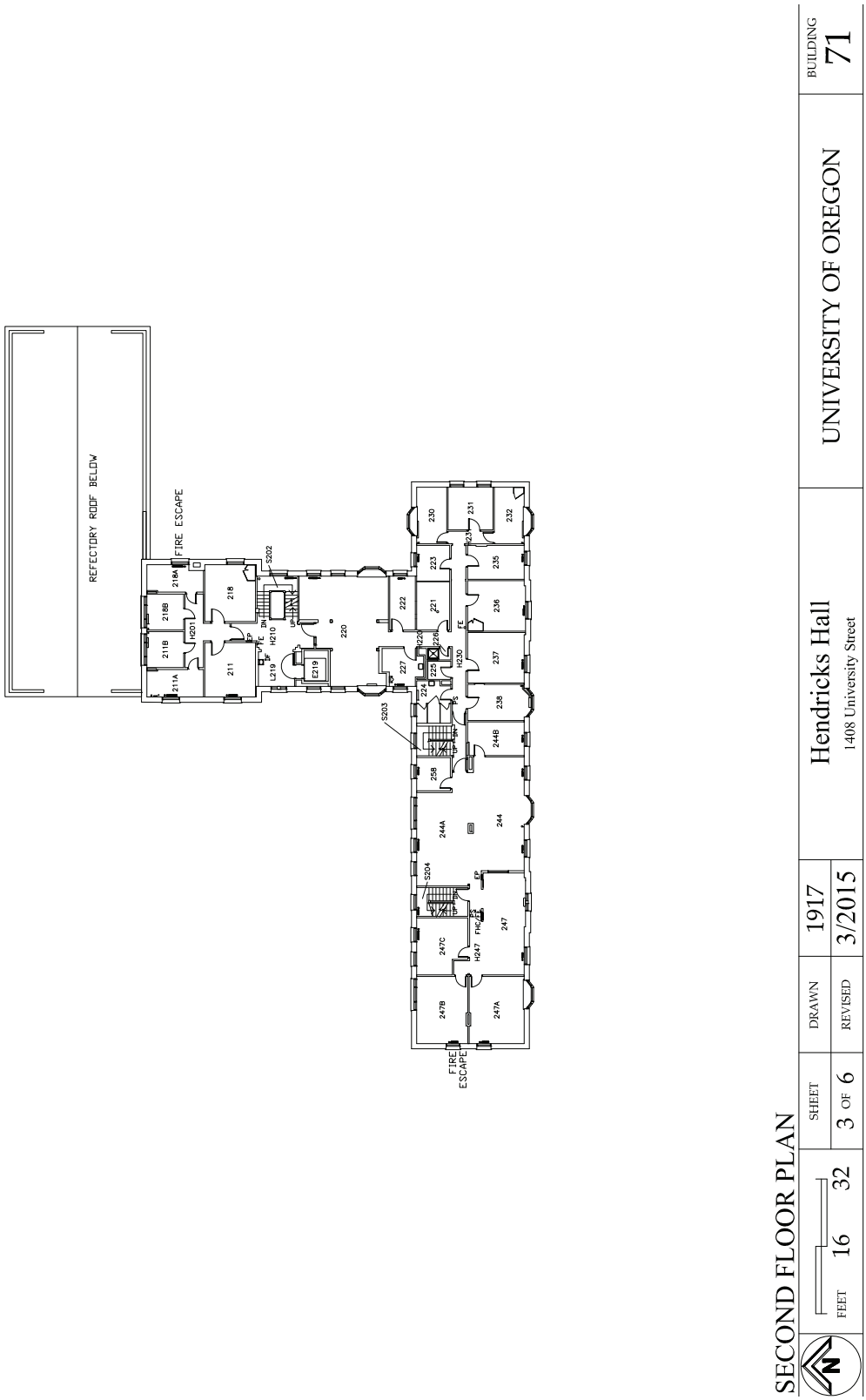
FIRST FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1917)



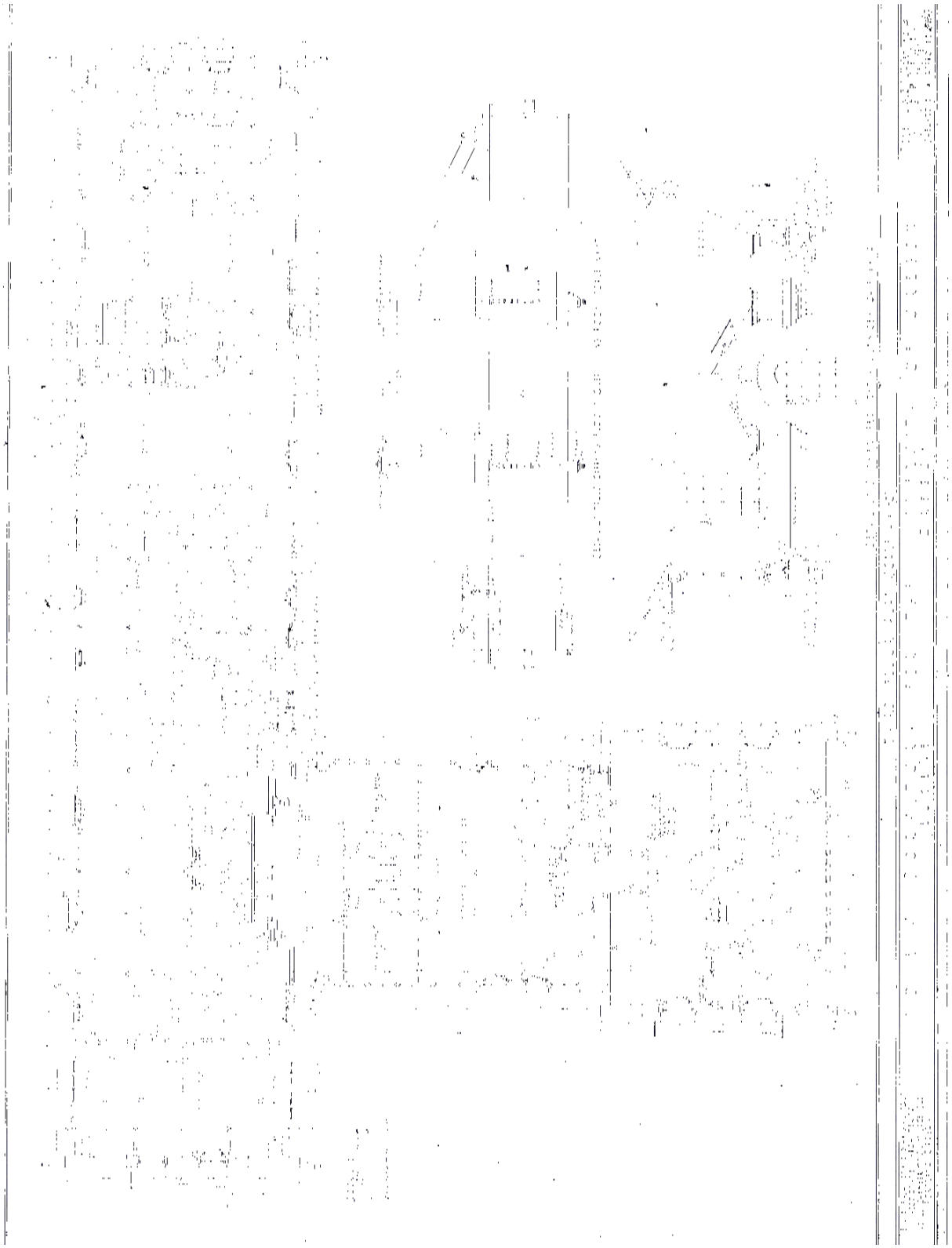
FIRST FLOOR PLAN (2007)



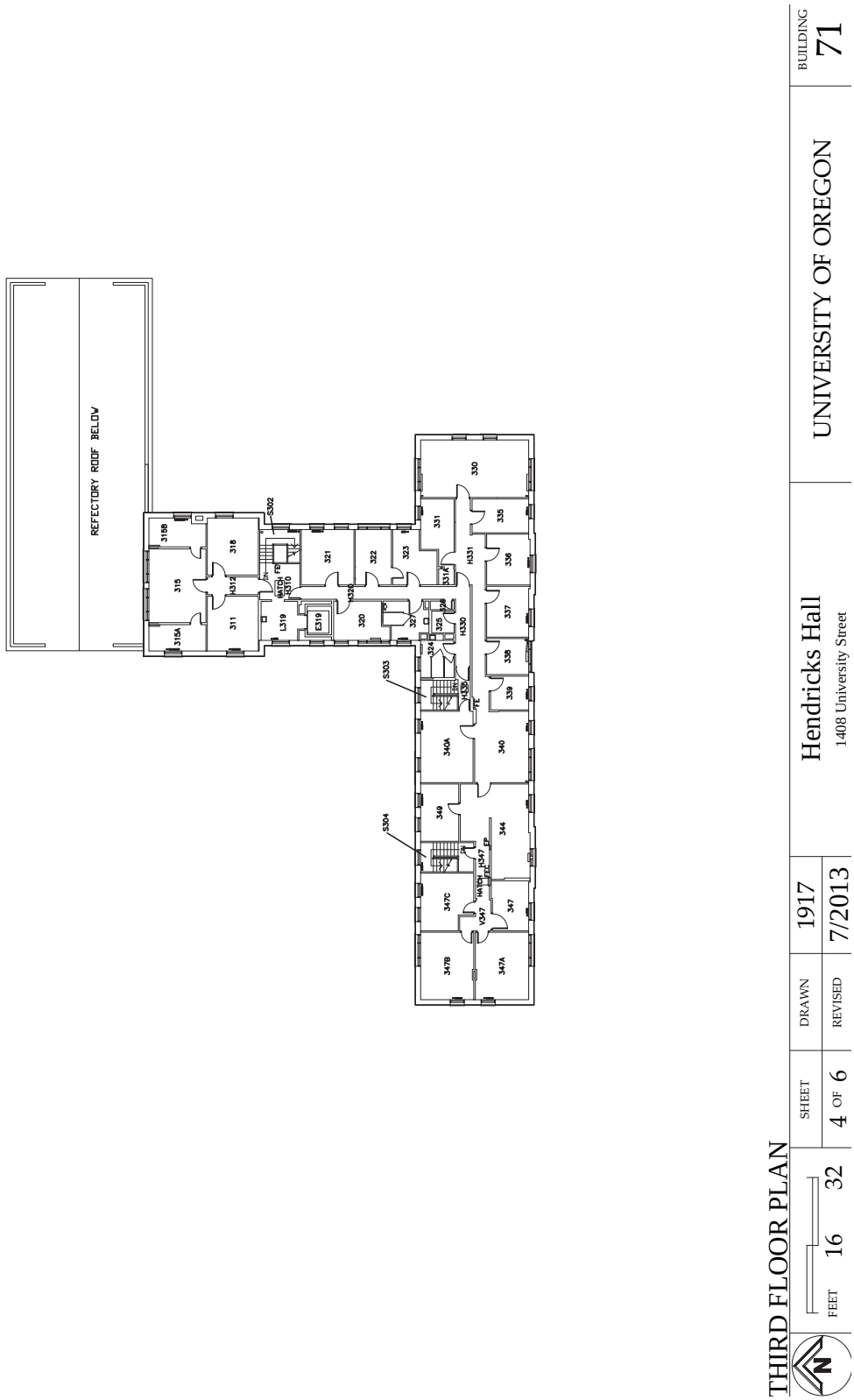
SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1917)



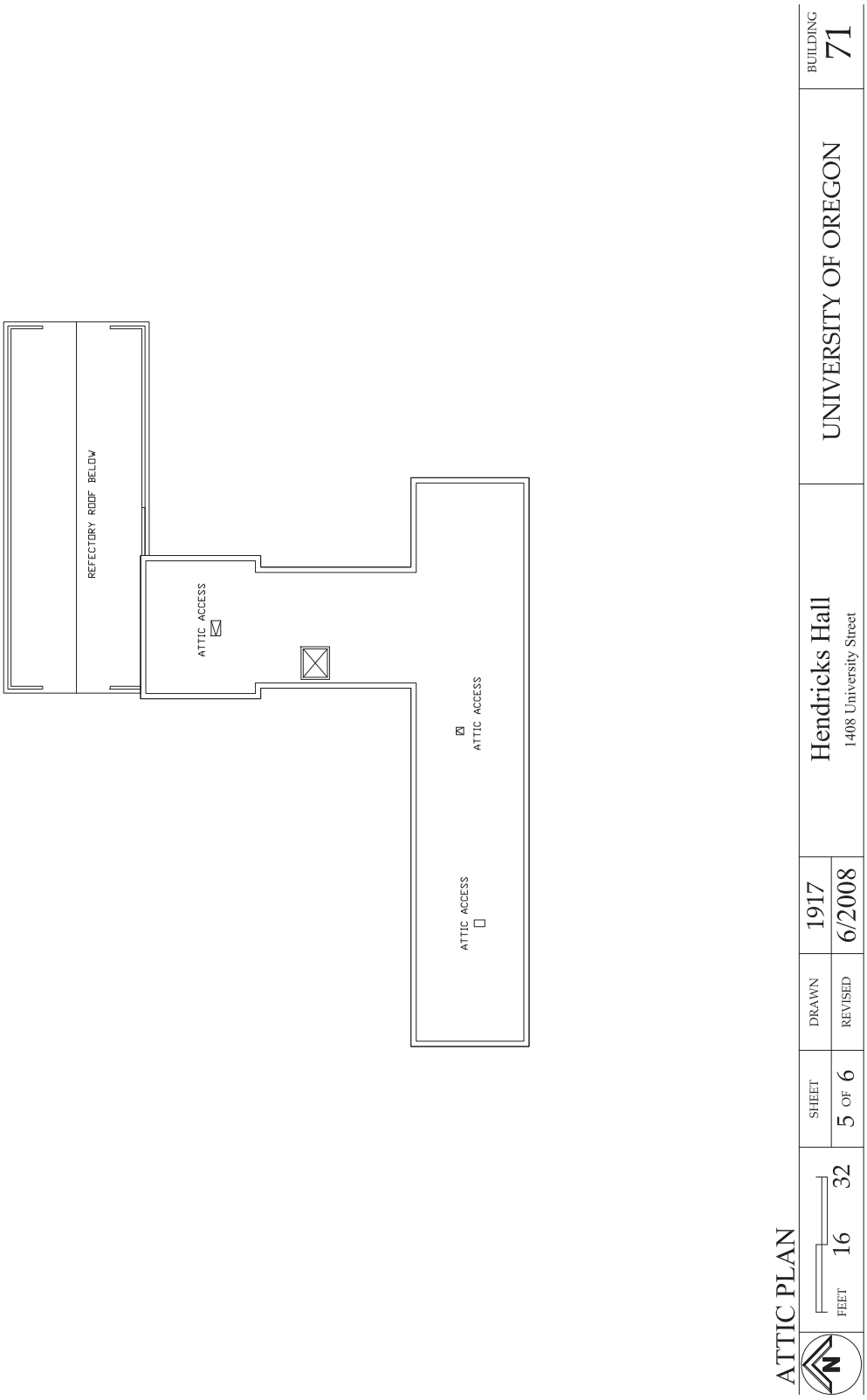
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (2015)



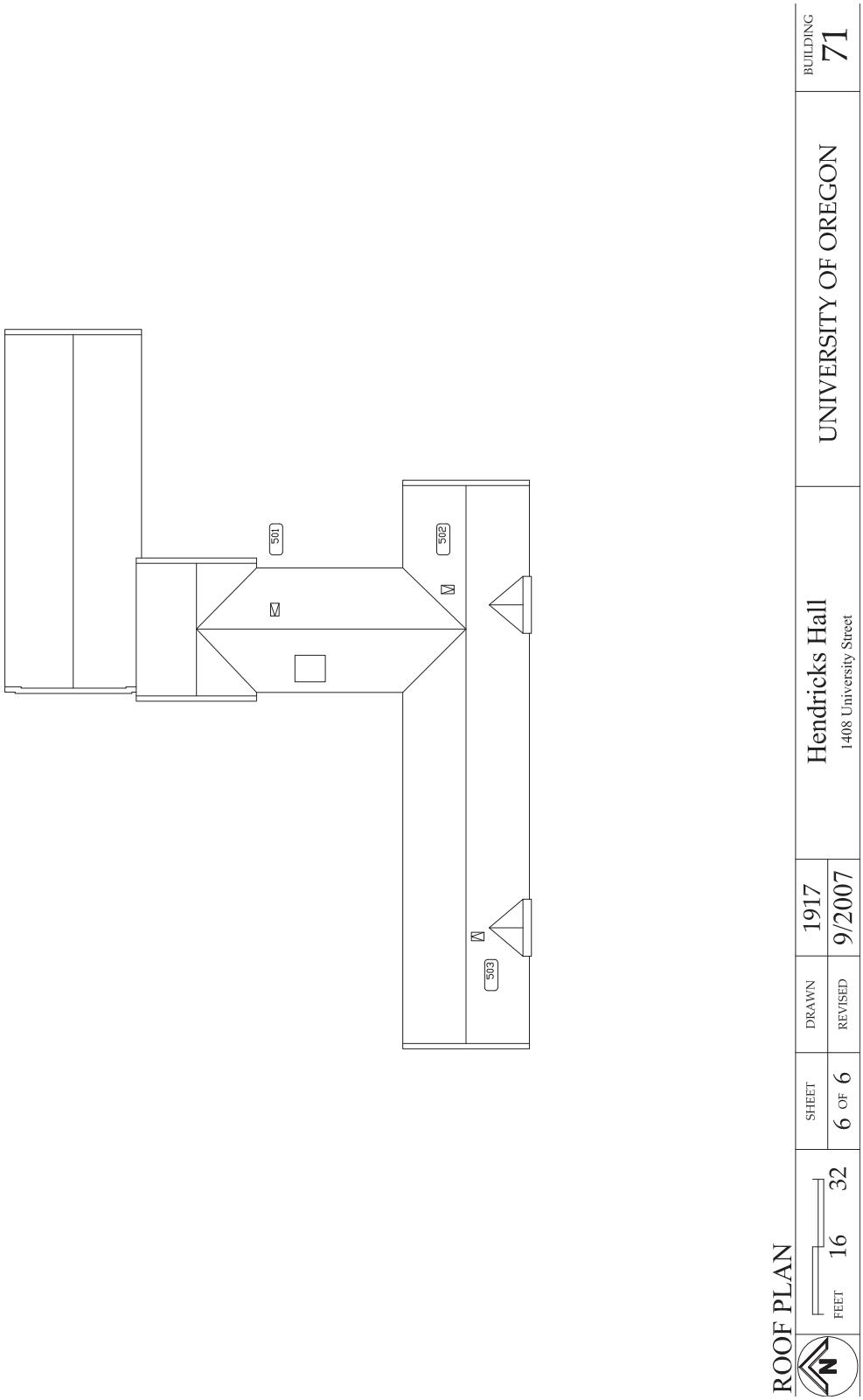
THIRD FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS (1917)



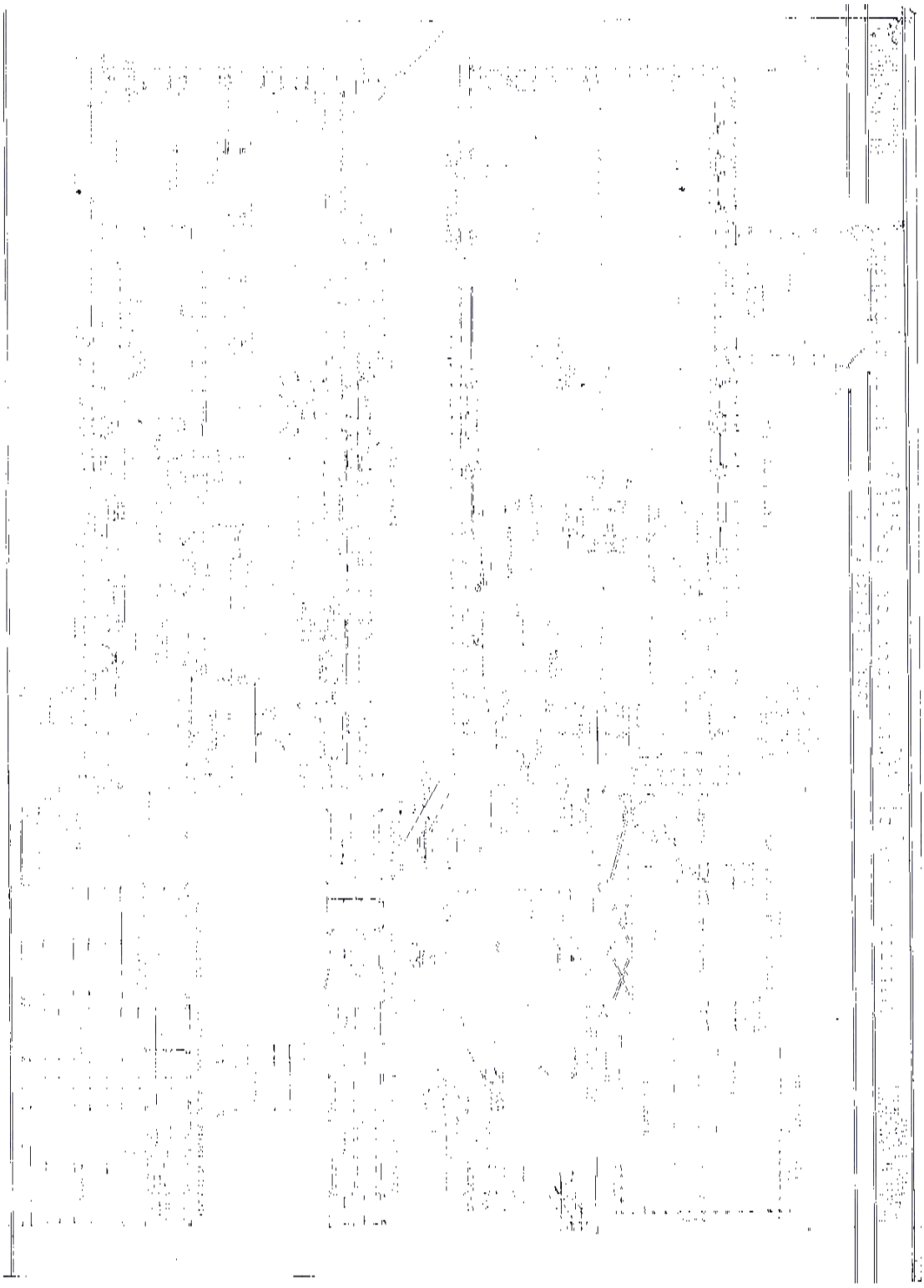
THIRD FLOOR PLAN (2013)



ATTIC PLAN (2008)



ROOF PLAN (2007)



REFECTORY PLAN (1917)

APPENDIX C - 4.0 SURVEY OF BUILDINGS, HENDRICKS HALL

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM
University of Oregon Cultural Resources Survey
Eugene, Lane County, Oregon
Summer 2006, Updated 2025

RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Current building name: Hendricks Hall
Historic building name: Hendricks Hall
Building address: 1408 University St.
Ranking: Primary

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural style classification: Georgian Colonial
Building plan (footprint shape): Irregular "L"
Number of stories: 2.5
Foundation material(s): Concrete
Primary exterior wall material: Brick
Secondary exterior wall material: Wood
Roof configuration/type: Gambrel with shed dormers
Primary roof material: Wood shingle
Primary window type: Double Hung & Casement 6/6, 8/8
Primary window material: Wood (originally)
Decorative features and materials: Parapets, moldings, wood at cornice line, guttering around building, brickwork on east ends, green awnings over windows (additions)
Landscape features: Plantings surrounding building, mature trees, brick and cast stone walls and stairs
Associated resources: Pioneer Mother statue by A. Phimister Proctor, Pioneer Axis, University Street Axis, Knight Library Axis, Women's Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, Susan Campbell Hall
Comments: Nominated for National Register in 1992 in accompaniment with the Women's Quadrangle, Hendricks and Susan Campbell Halls are symmetrical in shape. Hendricks is a brick building with original wooden, double hung windows. Hendricks and Susan Campbell are most recognizable visually due to large brick parapets at the ends of the east and west wings of the building.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Date of construction: 1918
Architect: Lawrence & Holford
Builder/Contractor: C. Van Patten and Son, Salem (general contractor)
Moved? (yes/no): No Date of move(s): N/A
Description/dates of major additions/alterations: Hendricks was remodeled in 1970 for offices where many interior walls were removed and new ones added to accommodate the new intended use of the building. Exterior renovations 1984-1986, extensive interior remodels through all of 1949-2000 this includes minor alterations (paint, new moldings, bathroom remodels, etc…), Refectory Porch and Cornice Balustrade removed 1971-1972

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS & SIGNFICANCE

Original use(s) or function(s): Women's dormitory Current use(s) or function(s): University offices
Area(s) of significance: Architecture, Education, Women's College Education Period of significance: 1918
Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary):

Built in 1918, Hendricks Hall was named after T.G. Hendricks, a local grocer who donated money for the construction of University Hall. Hendricks was built out of brick with a common bond and is notable for its wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and dormers. The windows are of wooden frame and are multi-pane double hung. Hendricks is a well-decorated building on campus. It has wooden cornices, porch, and pediments.

The irregular "L" shape of the building is due to it originally being a women's dormitory. The building was sectioned off into three sections of three levels. It can be best described as three "houses" in one structure. Sixteen women lived on each floor. The residing women would share bath facilities and living spaces. Each "house" had a separate entrance to the building, thus explaining the multiple entry points seen on Hendricks Hall. The original main entrance is the west door facing the Women's Memorial Quad, not the east door facing University Street which is most commonly used today. This was the housing prototype developed by Lawrence and was copied at Whitman College but that was the last that it was seen. Ellis Lawrence designed the Women's Memorial Quad with the intent of using Gerlinger, Hendricks, and Susan Campbell Halls as verticies. Additional buildings were intended but never realized.

Interior remodels occurred in 1937, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1971-72, 1975, 1978-80. The 1970s remodels were done to change the purpose of the building from dormitories to offices and to bring the building up to code. Original walls were removed and new walls were erected along with re-roofing efforts and fire safety. Further research into the building plans is needed to determine what was changed when, however we know that in the 1971-1972 remodel, the refectory porch was removed along with the cornice balustrade. In 1988, architectural elements that were barriers to the disabled were also removed. There were also additions of a roof over the universal access entrance and green awnings on the south side of the building.

Hendricks is in fair condition. Hendricks has excellent integrity, with the exception of the lost refectory porch and cornice balustrade. If increased integrity is desired, the awnings and roof addition could be removed and the other architectural features repaired. The exterior holds to be very similar to the original design by Lawrence.

Hendricks holds significance as an example of Lawrence's work (both as an individual building and as a part of its ensemble) as well as being the first all-women's dormitory on campus. It reflects a time when more women were enrolling in college, more women were moving away from home with more independence, and it is a symbol that more women were receiving a university education. Hendricks was nominated for the National Register in 1992 as part of the Women's Memorial Quad. It is considered a primary resource due to its excellent integrity and high significance.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Historic Significance (check one): X High _ Medium □ Low __ Very Low or None
Integrity (check one): X Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Poor
Condition (check one): □ Excellent □ Good X Fair □ Poor

Building designation: □ City Landmark X National Register □ National Historic Landmark □ Not listed

Preliminary National Register eligibility findings
Building is potentially eligible: □ Individually or □ As a contributing resource in a district only
If eligible individually, applicable criteria (check all that apply):
X A. Associated with significant events X C. Distinctive architecturally
□ B. Associated with significant persons □ D. Archaeologically important
If 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):

X University archives
□ Sanborn maps
□ State Archives
□ Local Historic Society
□ Biographical encyclopedias
□ UO Planning Office files
□ Building permits
□ State Library
□ Personal interviews
□ Obituary indexes
□ Newspapers
□ SHPO files
□ State Historic Society
□ Historic photographs
X Other : see below

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"The Getty Foundation Campus Heritage Grant" By: the University of Oregon 2005

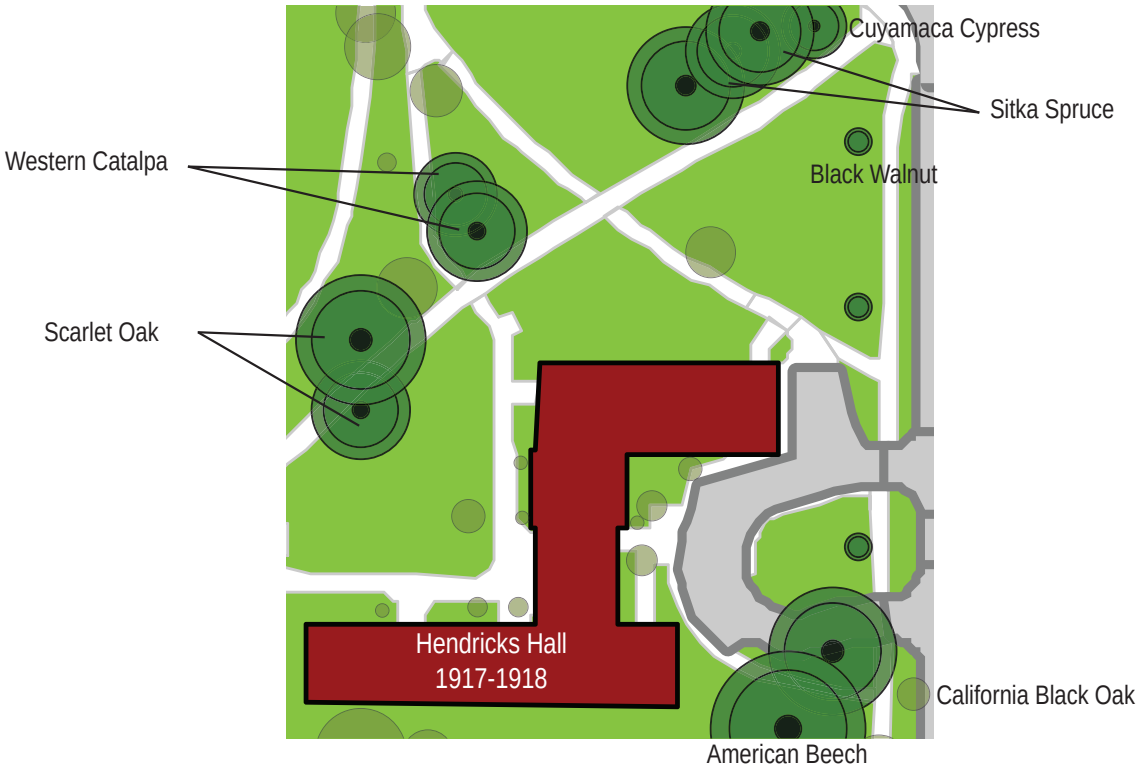
"Oregon Inventory of Historic Property: Ellis Lawrence Survey" By: Ellis Lawrence Published/printed by: the University of Oregon, Historic Preservation Program School of Architecture and Allied Arts For SHPO Copyright: 1989

National Register Nomination for Hendricks Hall/Women's Memorial Quad.

Survey Form Page 4	Building Name: Hendricks Hall

PHOTOGRAPH

SITE PLAN



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.

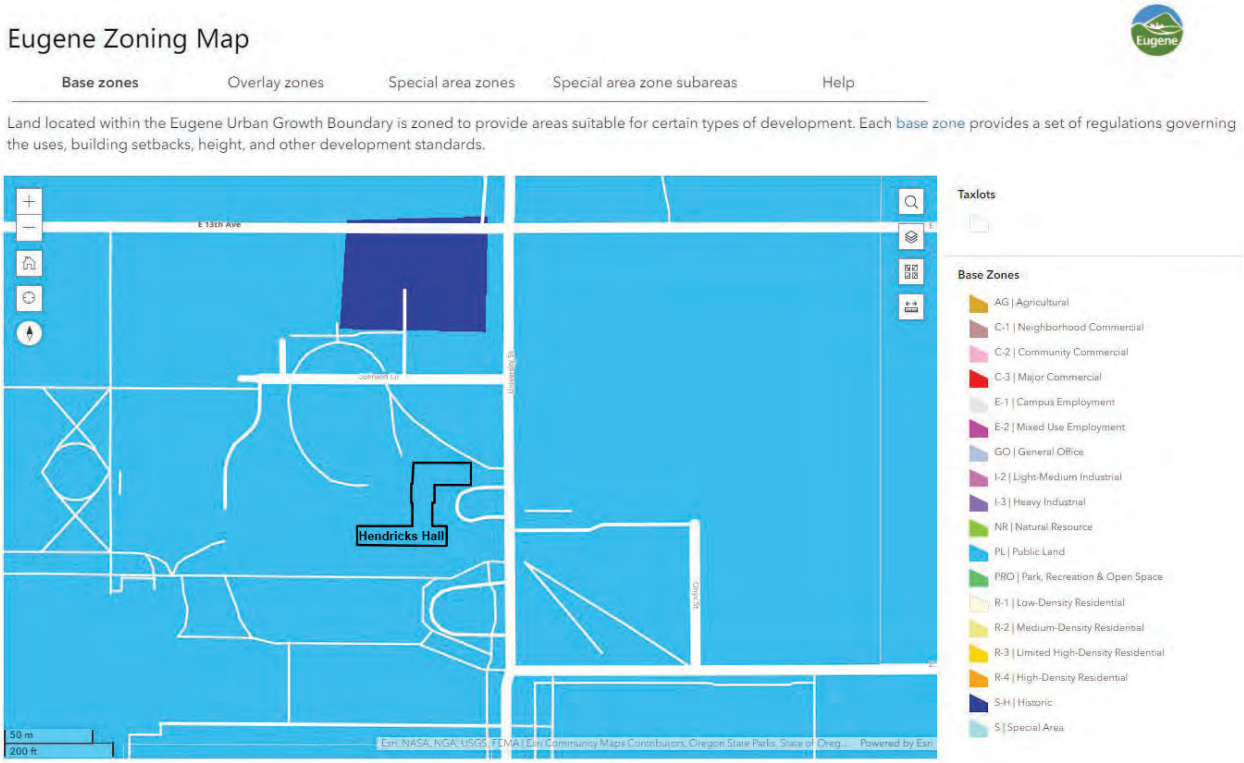
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

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



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

APPENDIX F - MARY SPILLER HOUSE (RAZED IN 1951/52)

In 1908, housing for approximately 20 women was built and named after Mary Spiller. Mary Spiller was the first woman member of the University of Oregon's faculty. She taught English and Elocution while being the head of the Preparatory School. The house was located between Collier House and Hendricks Hall. It was attached to Hendricks Hall through the refectory. The girls living in Mary Spiller would share the refectory and living rooms with the residents of Hendricks Hall. *Information summarized from Architecture of the University of Oregon - A History, Bibliography and Research Guide*

Mary Spiller and Hendricks Hall, 1917, Oregon Digital

Close up of Mary Spiller, 1917, Oregon Digital

Women playing tennis on the Women's Quad with the Mary Spiller House in the background, c. 1910s

EXCERPTS ABOUT MARY SPILLER HOUSE

DORMITORIES 27

Three residence halls for women are maintained on the Eugene campus. Both Hendricks Hall and Susan Campbell Hall, each accommodating 112 girls, are divided into units of nine suites each, each suite planned for four occupants. A suite consists of a study room, dressing room, and sleeping porch with individual beds. Each floor in each unit has a bathroom equipped with showers, tubs and lavatories. Each study room is furnished with a study table, bookstand, reading light, four chairs, and a couch. Each dressing room is equipped with hot and cold water, individual chiffoniers with mirrors, and individual closet space. Bedding, rugs and curtains are supplied by the University. In the basement a trunk room and complete laundry equipment including stationary tubs, boilers, clothes-lines, ironing boards and electric irons are available. Each student must furnish her own towels, a water glass, and an extra blanket. Mary Spiller Hall is a frame building connected by a sun parlor and dining-room with Hendricks Hall. It accommodates 18 girls, having six single rooms and six double rooms. The furnishings are the same as for the other halls.

The expenses for living for each student in the women's halls are as follows:

Board, payable in advance three times each term: Per week.....$ 5.50
Room (furnished), payable in advance—
Room in suite: Per term..... 24.00
Single room: Per term..... 36.00

Housing Regulations at Eugene. The following regulations govern the housing of students at Eugene, with the provision that when financial reasons make it necessary the housing committee may excuse students from dormitory residence and permit them to live in approved homes when rates for board and room are lower.

Women students who do not live with relatives in Eugene or in sorority groups are required to live in the dormitory for the academic year.

Women students living in the dormitories may pledge but cannot move from the dormitory until the expiration of the year unless they are granted permission by approved petition signed by the Housing Committee.

All women students living in the dormitories must take their meals at the dormitory.

Excerpt describing Mary Spiller house and dormitory requirements for women, Oregon State System of Higher Education General Information and Lower Division Announcements, 1932 to 1933

The rules of Greek letter societies are supposed to be very strict and all students are expected to make certain grades and come up to certain standards. We find that the University girls who live at the small dormitory (Mary Spiller Hall) have a better record and average better grades than any of the sorority houses. For the last six or seven years the dormitory girls have had the record for scholarship above all the sororities.

Excerpt describing girls living in Mary Spiller house as high achieving, Oregon Agricultural College Alumni Association, 1917

Mention should also be made of the clearing and landscaping of three pieces of University-owned land, between the Erb Memorial Student Union and Carson Hall, south of the Student Union, and east of Straub Hall—a total of two and one-half blocks—together with the removal of Mary Spiller Hall, a small wooden annex north of Hendricks Hall, which blocked the vista to the west of the Student Union. These developments have greatly enhanced the unity and attractiveness of the east campus.

Excerpt describing why Mary Spiller house was razed, Biennial Report for the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, 1951 to 1952

APPENDIX G - WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES DEPARTMENT

The Women's and Gender Studies Department is located within Hendricks Hall. From the Center for the Study of Women in Society (CSWS) *Annual Review: 40 Years Strong: A timeline of feminist research, teaching, and activism on campus*. Retrieved from https://csws.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/docs/publications/2013_CSWS_Annual_Rvw_Timeline.pdf

40 Years Strong *A timeline of feminist*

University of Oregon is home to one of our nation's oldest women's research centers – the Center for the Study of Women in Society. CSWS actively engages in generating, supporting, and disseminating research on the complexity of women's lives and the intersecting nature of gender identities and inequalities. Made possible through a gift honoring early feminist Jane C. Grant, the Center's history is deeply rooted in four decades of feminist research, teaching, and activism on campus. This timeline traces a few key moments in this history and the evolution of CSWS.

1970s

1970: *A report on "The Status of Women at the University of Oregon" finds women woefully underrepresented among faculty tenure-track and staff positions, earning lower wages, and clustered around stereotypically female disciplines.*

Joan Acker teaches "Women's Role in Society" through the Sociology Department, the first course to focus solely on this subject.

1971: *Federal audits find UO guilty of discriminatory policies against women.*

Students organize the University Feminists to fight for women's services and the institutionalization of women's studies on campus.

University Feminists secure gynecological services at the student health center. Women who had been denied health services for decades now had access for two hours each week.

1972: *Congress passes Title IX legislation prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.*

A woman teaches a UO class in 1968. A report in 1970 found that women constituted only 10.5 percent of the full-time teaching faculty at the University of Oregon.

The first Introduction to Women's Studies course is offered at UO, taught by a graduate teaching assistant.

1973: *More than thirty university feminists take over the steps of Johnson Hall to demand childcare facilities for all university women, immediate hiring of a full-time coordinator for a women's studies department, funding for women's studies faculty, free access to continuing education for low-income women, increased access to women's health care, and a campus women's research center.*

The Center for the Sociological Study of Women (CSSW) is founded within UO's Department of Sociology, with Joan Acker serving as director. Faculty members pursue research on women, and graduate students begin writing dissertations on women.

The Oregon State Board of Higher Education approves the formation of a Women's Studies Program at UO, the first of its kind in Oregon.

UO librarian Edward Kemp writes to Fortune *editor William Harris to ask about acquiring the papers of his late wife, Jane C. Grant, an early women's liberationist and cofounder of* The New Yorker. *Harris offers to show Kemp Grant's papers.*

Looking back... JUNE 5, 1973 — A Proposal for an Institute for Research on Women

"The following is a proposal for the establishment at the University of Oregon of an Institute for Research on Women. The Institute would be under the Graduate School, and its function would be to encourage and carry out multi-disciplinary research as well as graduate research training on the processes of sex differentiation and the changing roles of women and men in society.

"The Need for the Institute: Human societies are universally differentiated on the basis of sex or gender. This differentiation is an integral part of the culture; it affects the structure of social institutions and the distribution of power. Almost universally females are subordinate to males. Although the phenomena of differentiation and stratification are well-known, little is understood of the processes by which they develop, are maintained, and evolve. In addition, much of the previous scholarly and scientific work on the social situation of women and on the differences between the sexes has been done in the context of accepting cultural stereotypes of the nature of women and men as immutable and inevitable. This view has prevented researchers from dealing creatively with the processes of change now obviously underway. Consequently, there is a need which is becoming widely recognized to raise new questions from new perspectives. In the social sciences and the humanities there has been great growth in the last three years of interest in previously neglected theoretical and empirical questions relating to women and men and changing sex roles. Evidence of this development is that almost every major social science journal has, in the last two years, devoted an entire issue to the subject...."
— from the Executive Committee Minutes

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

October 1, 1973

MEMORANDUM

To: Dean Aaron Novick

From: Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost

Subject: Center for the Sociological Study of Women

I am pleased to advise you that President Clark has approved the establishment, within the Department of Sociology, of a Center for the Sociological Study of Women, subject to the conditions set forth in Professor Richard J. Hill's letter of September 13, 1973 and your memorandum of the same date. The Center is approved for a three-year period through academic year 1975-76.

President Clark has authorized a budget of $5,244 for the Center. This sum will be added to the budget of the Department of Sociology.

Harry Alpert

HA/km

cc: President R. D. Clark
Vice Provost H. D. Wattles
Professor Richard J. Hill
Mr. Ralph C. Sunderland
Mrs. Myra T. Willard

16 October 2013

research, teaching, and activism on campus

On October 1, 1973, the Center for the Sociological Study of Women was established at UO on a three-year trial basis with an annual budget of $5,244 to pay for graduate assistants, a student secretary, library acquisitions, supplies, and a telephone. Sociology professor Joan Acker served as CSSW's first director.

1974: *Kemp meets with Harris in New York to examine Grant's papers. Harris asks if UO has a women's studies program, and Kemp tells Harris about the Center for the Sociological Study of Women. Harris donates Grant's papers and talks about establishing a fund for the study of women at UO.*

UO President Robert Clark meets with Harris in New York to discuss the fund. Harris expresses frustration that other universities have wanted to use the money he intends to donate for purposes other than women's studies.

1975: *President Clark receives a letter from a law firm announcing that William Harris intends to bequeath a very substantial portion of his estate to the "University of Oregon Fund for the Study of Women." Harris visits Eugene as the guest of President Clark and meets with leading UO faculty doing research on women.*

Two years following its approval by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, the Women's Studies certificate program is launched at UO.

University Feminists change their name to Women's Resource & Referral Service and continue advocating for women's rights on campus.

1976: *The UO Library Special Collections Department receives the papers and photographs of Jane Grant, as well as her personal book collection.*

1977: *William Harris sells White Flower Farm and changes his will to reflect, with a few small exceptions, that his entire estate is to go to "the University of Oregon Fund for the Study of Women."*

The Women's Resource & Referral Service (WRRS) coordinates the first weeklong Women's Symposium.

1979: *The WRRS organizes the first campus Take Back the Night rally, march, and speak-out in conjunction with Sexual Assault Support Services, called the Eugene Rape Crisis Center at that time.*

1980s

1981: *The UO Foundation receives a $3.5 million endowment from the estate of William Harris for a women's research center. At the time it was the largest gift UO had received from a single donor. Planning begins to expand the mission of the Center for the Sociological Study of Women (CSSW).*

1983: *CSSW changes its name to the Center for the Study of Women in Society (CSWS) to reflect its broader mission to generate, support, and disseminate research on women.*

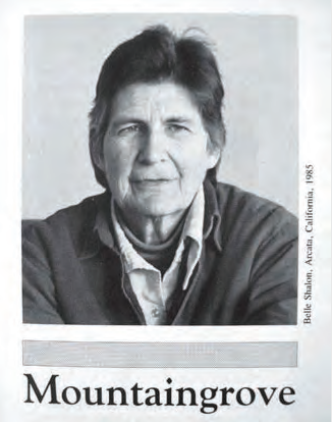
1987: *CSWS expands its annual publication into a glossy magazine format with full-color cover. The* CSWS Review *is designed to acquaint a broad scholarly audience with the center and its ongoing research projects.*

1988: *Project Safe Ride, the Women's Resource & Referral Service, Women in Transition, and the Women's Task Force join to form the ASUO Women's Center.*

In 1983, campus, community, and noted guests celebrated the opening of the expanded and renamed Center for the Study of Women in Society, endowed by a gift from the estate of William Harris, New York publisher, in honor of his wife: publisher, activist, and feminist Jane Grant. Pictured at the November 6 opening celebration, from left, are Barbara Pope, Mavis Mate, Jean Stockard, Marilyn Farwell, Mary Rothbart, Joan Acker, Miriam Johnson, Jessie Bernard, Donald Van Houton, Carol Silverman, Kay McDade, and Patricia Gwartney-Gibbs.

Looking back... 1988

"The New Pioneers" Lecture



"We wanted to have a dream circle around what was the future of the women's movement, so we gathered on this land and we kept close to the middle of the circle. We were all going to sleep in the dream circle. And from the coast we brought rope to make weavings, and everyone wove a weaving that she was going to sleep under, in her sleeping bag. Some women wove very beautiful weavings. Now mine was a symbolic weaving. It lasted through the night. Some women wove beautiful weavings with shells and feathers.

"One of the dreams I remember was dreaming of a woman who was going down a spiral, down, down, down into a forgotten city where there was treasure. She was going down to find her treasure, which I think is what we have been doing in the second wave of feminism, finding our treasure."

Artist Ruth Mountaingrove delivered a slide-illustrated lecture on her photographs and her personal history in the feminist communal movement in the winter of 1988 at the University of Oregon, sponsored by the Center for the Study of Women in Society and the Photography at Oregon Gallery, which also jointly sponsored an exhibition of Mountaingrove's work at the UO Museum of Art's photography gallery. At her talk she underscored the need for feminists to preserve their history and promised her papers and photographs to the UO Libraries Special Collections and University Archives, a promise made good.

—From the 1988 *CSWS Review*

Timeline continued

1990s

1990: *CSWS implements "A University for Everyone," a two-year curriculum program to integrate scholarship on women of color into large survey classes in the social sciences and humanities. It represents the first full-scale attempt to promote curriculum integration of materials on either race or gender at UO.*

1992: *Further shaping its identity as a center for research on women, CSWS launches Women in the Northwest—a major initiative to promote, support, and disseminate research on women in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, as well as across regions, national borders, and racial, ethnic, and class lines.*

1993: *The Women's Studies Program and the Center for the Study of Women in Society move to the third floor of Hendricks Hall. CSWS hosts "At the Epicenter: Women, Research & Communities" to celebrate ten years since the $3.5 million gift from William Harris made the Center's mission possible.*

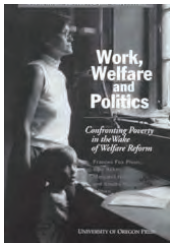
1995: *CSWS honors life-long Oregon resident and centenarian Mazie Onorato Giustina for her gift of $100,000 to support the Women in the Northwest Research Project. In the coming decades, the initiative will fund numerous visiting scholars, research conferences, and publications.*

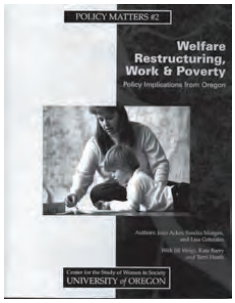
1997: *The State Board of Education approves the Women's Studies major at UO, though the Women's Studies Program remains without independent departmental status.*

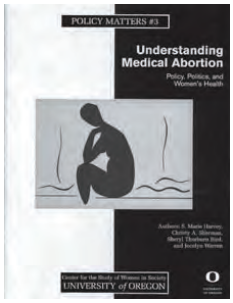
1999: *CSWS launches* Policy Matters, *a series of reports that consider issues of public policy affecting women and their families and communities in Oregon, the Pacific Northwest, and beyond.* Policy Matters *was produced as part of the Center's Women in the Northwest research initiative.*

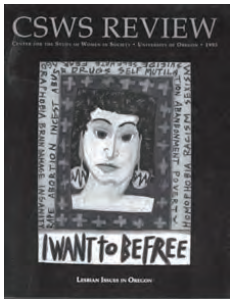
The UO Knight Library exhibits materials from the Jane C. Grant collection, "Talk of the Town: Jane Grant, 'The New Yorker,' and the Oregon Legacy of a Twentieth-Century Feminist."

Clockwise from left: In 1995, donor and friend Mazie Onorato Giustina was honored by CSWS and Dave Frohnmayer, then UO president, for her generous gift to the CSWS Women in the Northwest initiative. • The CSWS Welfare Research Team, funded by the Giustina gift. From left, Lisa Gonzales, Joan Acker, Sandra Morgen, and Jill Weigt (not pictured, Kate Barry and Holly Langan). • A page of a brochure for University for Everyone, a two-year curriculum program inititated in 1990. • Covers of *CSWS Review* and *Policy Matters*. • Poster for Work, Welfare, and Politics conference, Feb. 2000. • Cover of the book *Work, Welfare and Politics* • Work, Welfare, and Politics conference attendees.









2000s

2000: *Major research initiatives at CSWS include the Women in the Northwest project, the Feminist Humanities Project, the Women's Health and Aging initiative, and Ecological Conversations: Gender, Science, and the Sacred.*

2005: *CSWS provides support to establish the Center for Race, Ethnicity, and Sexuality Studies at UO. The goal of CRESS is to highlight intersectional research being done by faculty at UO and to generate a climate of intellectual exchange and conversation about that work.*

2007: *Through a Research Interest Group on the Americas, CSWS begins incubation of a new center that will focus on Latin America and U.S. Latino/a populations.*

2009: *The Women's Studies Program becomes the Department of Women's and Gender Studies at UO. The Queer Studies minor is established in WGS, and the Sally Miller Gearhart Fund for Lesbian Studies is established to enable WGS to bring outstanding scholars to campus.*

2010: *After three years of development within CSWS, the Center for Latino/a and Latin American Studies is established as an independent research center at UO. The purpose of CLLAS is to facilitate collaborative research, scholarship, intellectual community, and community outreach focused on Latin America and U.S. Latino/a populations.*

2013: *On November 7-9, CSWS, WGS, and ASUO Women's Center present a 40th Anniversary Celebration of feminist research, teaching, and activism on the UO campus.*

Clockwise from top: An ASUO- Women's Center "Take Back the Night" rally, 2013. • Then–CSWS director Sandi Morgen with visiting CSWS-Rockefeller Scholars Primila Jayapal and Brinda Rao, participants of the CSWS-hosted Rockefeller Foundation resident fellowship program Ecological Conversations: Gender, Science, and the Sacred, which brought together a diverse group of scholars and activists over three years to engage in dialogue on a host of scientific philosophical, political, and spiritual discourses addressing our human interactions with the non-human world / May 2002. • At the first UO Sally Miller Gearhart Lecture in Lesbian Studies (from left): Donella-Elizabeth Alston, coordinator, Ethnic Studies Department; Sally Miller Gearhart, founder and designer, Women's Studies Program at San Francisco State University; Carol Stabile, director, Center for the Study of Women in Society) / 2009.

Right: A poster from the project: Women's Acceptability of the Vaginal Diaphragm (2001, 2002), a project of the Women's Health and Aging Initiative led by Dr. Marie Harvey. Harvey received funding to study whether women are willing to use a diaphragm not just to prevent pregnancy but also to protect them from sexually transmitted diseases. The three-year project interviewed current and former diaphragm users and tried to get young women at risk of contracting STDs to use the device.

Funding Source: National Institutes of Health

Principle Investigator: Marie Harvey

Department: Center for the Study of Women in Society

Amount Funded: $1,000,000

csws.uoregon.edu 19

APPENDIX I - SIGNIFICANT PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH HENDRICKS HALL

Thomas G. Hendricks (*Summarized from the Lane County Historian Vol. XXIII, No. 2 by the Lane County Historical Society*)

T.G. Hendricks was born in Henderson County, Illinois on June 17, 1838. There were twelve children in his family, T.G. Hendricks was the third, born to James M. Hendricks and Elizabeth Elkins Bristow Hendricks. At nine years old, T.G. Hendricks and his family followed his grandfather, Elijah Bristow, on a journey west eventually landing near Cloverdale.

From a young age, T.G. Hendricks wanted to become a country storekeeper. After attending the Columbia college, he started his career as a clerk at his uncle's mercantile store in Eugene in 1858. Between 1874 and 1884, he became a partner and later the sole owner of the store. The first brick building in Eugene was built in 1866 by the store.

In 1883, T.G. Hendricks opened a private bank with Steward Eakin. He gave his store to J.D. Matlock. The bank was first named Hendricks and Eakin Bank but was changed to First National Bank of Eugene when they received a National charter in 1886. T.G. Hendricks was president of the bank for thirty-three years, until he resigned and handed the reigns over to younger men who had mentored in the banking business.

Hendricks and Eakin Bank, 1885, Lane County History Museum.

Outside of his career, T.G. Hendricks served as a county school superintendent where he visited schools and studied their needs. He was one of the first councilmen for the City of Eugene and was mayor twice. He spent a term on the State Senate. He was one of the first to help organize the first water company in Eugene. He was also a founder of the Public Library. T.G. Hendricks was a founder of the University of Oregon and served on the University's governing body for twenty-four years. He and his wife donated to the preservation of a City Park, so its natural state could be preserved for future generations. T.G. Hendricks was instrumental in securing funding for the new State University's (University of Oregon) hunt for a suitable site and building.

Martha Stewart Hendricks (left), date unknown; T.G. Hendricks (right), 1901, Lane County History Museum.

T.G. Hendricks was a charter member and deacon, later an elder and trustee, of the Christian Church that was organized in Eugene in 1866. He helped to establish the Eugene Divinity school which is now the Bushnell University.

T.G. Hendricks married Mary Jane Hazelton in 1861. They had a son, Harry, who passed away in infancy. Mary passed away in 1867. Harry and Mary rest in a common grave at the Masonic Cemetery. T.G. Hendricks remarried in 1869 to Martha A. Stewart. T.G. Hendricks and Martha had two daughters, Ada born in 1876 and Ruby born in 1881. T.G. Hendricks passes away on December 12, 1919.

EXCERPTS ABOUT MARY SPILLER HOUSE

DORMITORIES 27

Three residence halls for women are maintained on the Eugene campus. Both Hendricks Hall and Susan Campbell Hall, each accommodating 112 girls, are divided into units of nine suites each, each suite planned for four occupants. A suite consists of a study room, dressing room, and sleeping porch with individual beds. Each floor in each unit has a bathroom equipped with showers, tubs and lavatories. Each study room is furnished with a study table, bookstand, reading light, four chairs, and a couch. Each dressing room is equipped with hot and cold water, individual chiffoniers with mirrors, and individual closet space. Bedding, rugs and curtains are supplied by the University. In the basement a trunk room and complete laundry equipment including stationary tubs, boilers, clothes-lines, ironing boards and electric irons are available. Each student must furnish her own towels, a water glass, and an extra blanket. Mary Spiller Hall is a frame building connected by a sun parlor and dining-room with Hendricks Hall. It accommodates 18 girls, having six single rooms and six double rooms. The furnishings are the same as for the other halls.

The expenses for living for each student in the women's halls are as follows:

Board, payable in advance three times each term: Per week.....$ 5.50
Room (furnished), payable in advance—
Room in suite: Per term..... 24.00
Single room: Per term..... 36.00

Housing Regulations at Eugene. The following regulations govern the housing of students at Eugene, with the provision that when financial reasons make it necessary the housing committee may excuse students from dormitory residence and permit them to live in approved homes when rates for board and room are lower.

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Excerpt describing girls living in Mary Spiller house as high achieving, Oregon Agricultural College Alumni Association, 1917

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Excerpt describing why Mary Spiller house was razed, Biennial Report for the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, 1951 to 1952

T.G. Hendricks, date unknown, Lane County History Museum.

T.G. Hendricks and family, date unknown, Lane County History Museum.

Hendricks Residence, 1885, Lane County History Museum.

Hendricks residence, 1890, Lane County History Museum.

Hendricks family, 1894, Lane County History Museum.

Hendricks Family at 892 Charnelton St., 1898, Lane County History Museum.

APPENDIX J - NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS/PERSON

Morning Register, Febuary 5, 1918

GIRLS IN HENDRICKS HALL

THIRTY-SIX OCCUPY NEW BUILDING AT PRESENT.

Dexter Club, of Mary Spiller Hall Organization, Goes Out of Existence.

Morning Register, Febuary 19, 1918

HENDRICKS HALL TO OPEN

FORMAL OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD FRIDAY.

Tea Will Be Served and Hostesses Will Be Everywhere for Visitors.

Morning Register, January 26, 1918

• • •

Girls May Select Rooms—Girls desiring rooms in Hendricks hall the new women's dormitory at the University which opens the first of next month, may make their choices now. The Mary Spiller hall girls had first choice, and now that they have completed their selections, the other coeds are to have their turn.

• • •

The Eugene Guard, January 7, 1918

Hendricks Hall Soon to Be Ready to Receive Students

Rooms in Hendricks hall, the new resident building for women at the University, are open for reservatiou. The hall will be ready for occupancy by the first of next month, according to Dean Elizabeth Fox. A large reception and house-warming is planned as a formal opening for the new building. The date is not yet set. The dormitory will be under the direct supervision of Dean Fox, who will be a resident of the building.

Those wishing to engage rooms must speak to Dean Fox. A deposit of five dollars is necessary to secure a room. All fees are payable to L. H. Johnson, at the University's business office. The building will hold 108 women when completely furnished. The rooms will be one dollar a week, and the board will be four dollars a week. A fee of one dollar a month will be charged for furnishings. All bedding, including sheets and slips, will be furnished to the students.

Fifty women have already spoken for rooms. "All reservations," said Dean Fox, "should be made as soon as possible."

Morning Register
Febuary 1, 1918

NEW BUILDING WILL OPEN

DINNER WILL BE GIVEN IN HENDRICKS' HALL TONIGHT.

Forty Girls Who Have Already Taken Residence and Others Will Be Present.

Hendricks hall, the woman's dormitory at the University, will be formally opened this evening with a family dinner. The 40 girls who have already taken up their residence in the new building, will be present.

Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, member of the board of regents, and Mrs. Roy Bishop, chairman of the woman's building committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be guests at a formal open house next month, says Dean Elizabeth Fox, head resident at the dormitory, when all arrangements in the new home for University women will be complete.

The rooms in Mary Spiller hall, the old dormitory which accommodated 22 girls, will be used by Miss Lilian Tingle, head of the department of household arts, for classes and laboratory work.

The Eugene Guard
Febuary 2, 1918

ENJOY FIRST DINNER
IN NEW DORMITORY

The college women who are to make their homes in Hendricks Hall, the new dormitory on the campus, enjoyed their first dinner in their new hall on Friday evening. To celebrate the occasion, the meal was made formal in a manner, and yet was "strictly a family affair." The only guests were Mrs. George Gerlinger, of Dallas, who is a regent of the University, and Mrs. Roy Bishop, of Pendleton, who is the chairman of the women's building committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The diners met a short time before dinner was announced to get well acquainted and later all were seated about the tables which were decked with Japanese quince. After dinner all gathered in the attractive living rooms to listen to a talk by Mrs. Gerlinger.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS REFERENCING GERTRUDE TALBOT (HENDRICKS HALL CHAPERONE IN THE EARLY 1900'S)

The Oregon Sunday Journal,
December 14, 1913

MME. MONTESSORI ARDENT ADVOCATE OF SUFFRAGE

—Photograph copyright by International News Service.
Dr. Marie Montessori, upon her arrival in New York on the steamship Cincinnati.

The recent arrival in this country of r. Maria Montessori, originator of the ready justly famous Montessori metho l of educating small children, is the ibject of much interest both east and est, for there are few if any new de- artures along educational lines that ive aroused the interest and secured e publicity that the Montessori ethod has.

Portland has two schools in which the ontessori method is taught. Mrs. C . Farrington conducts a small school her home in Irvington. She has been earnest student of the Montessori ethod for several years. This year iss Gertrude Talbot opened a Montes- ri school in connection with Miss Cat- 's institution. Miss Talbot was last year a student under Mme. Montessori at her school in Rome and she is an ardent enthusiast over the merits of the method and over the originator, Mme. Montessori, whom she declares to be a very remarkable woman in many ways, a woman whom it is a joy and inspiration to know.

On arriving in New York Mme. Montessori, through her interpreter said: "Now that republics are in fashion, women should have the vote. In the old days of monarchies nobody had a vote, but now the men have, why the women are also entitled to it.

While in this country Mme. Montessori will deliver a number of lectures on suffrage as well as on her famous method of training children.

The Oregon Sunday Journal,
December 28, 1913

TRAINING FOR CHILDREN AT EARLY AGE IS URGED

Miss Gertrude Talbot, who spent last winter in Rome studying the Montessori method, and who now conducts a Montessori school in Portland, was one of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Parent-Teacher association of the Stephens school. In her introductory remarks Miss Talbot said: "I am now beginning to realize that many people do not look upon the question of infant education as seriously as I had supposed. It has not been a vital issue for many. There have been no provisions made in the city's schools for the child under six. That, to one who fully realizes from experience the importance of these early years, seems almost incredible in a city the size of this, and in this age too, when such great interest is being shown in the serious study of little children; when educators of all nationalities are giving their thought to the subject. There is a great effort put forth to comprehend the child in its economic and ethical value. This interest is expressed in many forms, principally in maintaining schools, training schools for teachers and in establishing kindergartens as a part of the public school system.

"The conservation of the first six years of the life of a child is a serious consideration. The state can't of course, take the child before three, but as the average school life is over at 14, why not make the most of those three years. How are those precious impressionable years usually spent? They are worse than wasted in a city. Perhaps you contend, but this is the business of the home, this is the mother's duty, and so it is, but does she or can she fulfill it. Many mothers go out to work, many have leisure but feel the lure of the moving pictures and vaudeville and leave their children to the mercy of their neighbors or take them with them, which is worse. Others have leisure and money and their children are left to the care of ignorant nurse maids.

"I do not say that these mothers consciously neglect their children, but for various reasons they do not and cannot nurture them as they should, many do not know how.

"There are three sides to the child's nature, physical, mental and spiritual (or moral as you choose); most parents neglect the mental and spiritual and provide only for the physical at this age."

Miss Talbot then followed in a most interesting discourse on the Montessori method.

The Oregon Daily Journal,
September 26, 1918

Miss Talbot to Chaperone at Oregon

Popular Instructor at Miss Collins' School to Be in Charge of Hendricks Hall.

By Nona Lawler

MISS GERTRUDE TALBOT will leave Friday for Eugene to take up her new work as chaperon of Hendricks hall, the new girls' dormitory at the University of Oregon. There are some 140 or 150 girls at the hall which is a beautifully appointed, new building. Here it is planned the guests of the university and notable people who are visiting there will be entertained in the future rather than at the home of Professor and Mrs. P. L. Campbell, the president of the university and his wife. Miss Talbot visited over the last week-end with President and Mrs. Campbell. She is a woman of exceptional charm and attainments and will be a great acquisition to the university. She has been making her home in Portland for the last five years with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Webster Talbot, being in charge of the Montessori system at the Catlin school on Westover Terrace.

The Oregon Daily Emerald,
January 26, 1926

FACULTY ENTERTAINED BY HENDRICKS HALL

The girls of Hendricks Hall and Miss Gertrude Talbot were hostesses at a dinner party Thursday night at which a group of faculty members and their wives were present. The guests were: Captain John J. McEwan, Captain J. T. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn E. Hoover, Miss Lillian Stupp, and Mr. Stephenson Smith.