

CHAPMAN HALL

HISTORIC ASSESSMENT



University of Oregon
Campus Planning
Campus Planning, Design and Construction

May 2015 (updated January 2016)

Additional information about the history of Chapman Hall and campus development is available in the *UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan* which can be found on the CPDC website:
<http://cpdc.uoregon.edu/>.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This assessment identifies the historic features of Chapman 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 Chapman Hall during any alterations or additions.

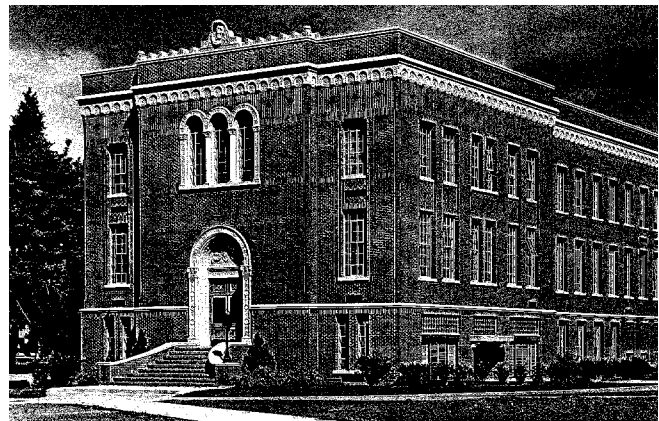
Please note that this assessment incorporates information from a prior preliminary historic assessment from 2011. Information from the 2011 assessment has been included and updated in this complete version, which is intended to replace the 2011 preliminary assessment.

The assessed areas are shown on the Surveyed Areas and Ranking maps (pp. 3-11). 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

Chapman Hall has a “primary” historic ranking (UO 4.0 Survey of Buildings). This means that it has high historical significance and excellent integrity making it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The building has architectural significance as the work of Ellis Lawrence and as a major component of his campus plan. It serves to frame the Memorial Quad, a primary historic landscape and public outdoor space for the University. The Memorial Quad is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is the most formal open space on campus. Originally Chapman Hall was part of a three-wing humanities complex intended to mirror the similar science complex of which Condon Hall was the only section constructed. The building’s



Chapman Hall. c. 1940s.



Chapman Hall. 2006.

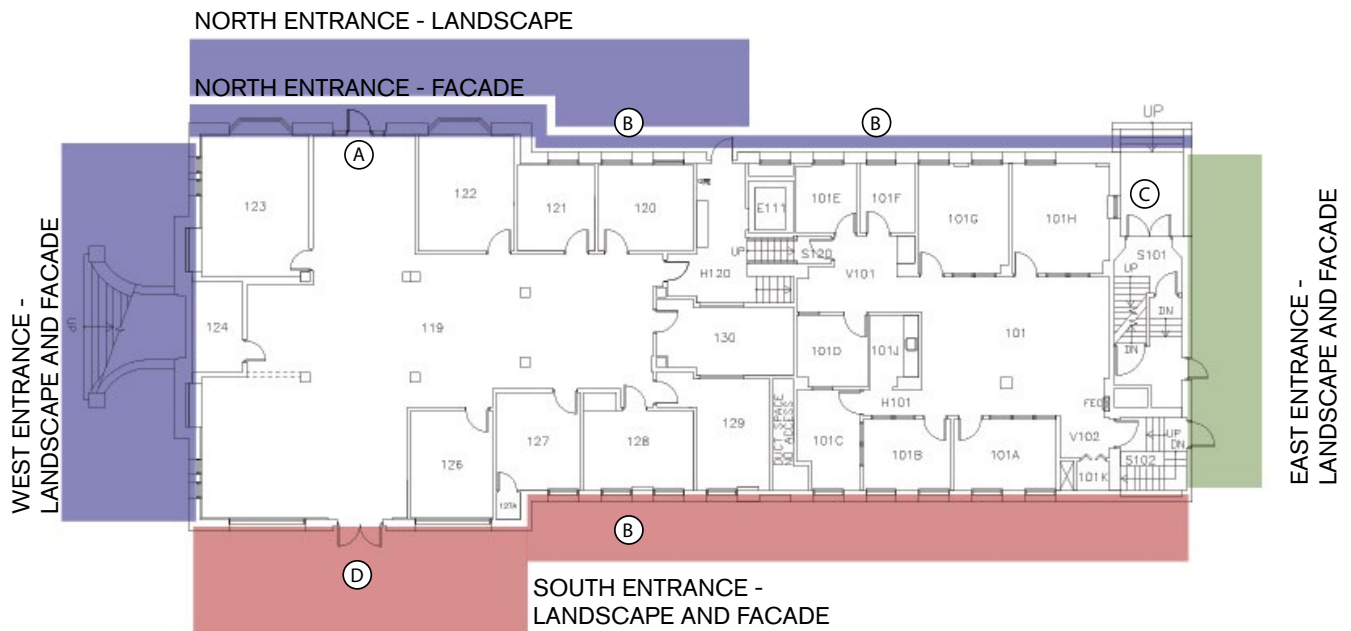
historical roles as an instructional facility and as home to the former university bookstore also contribute to its importance.

The high level of craftsmanship in Chapman Hall's detailing and its excellent integrity also contribute to its significance. The few exterior modifications have been done in a sensitive manner, and the interior spaces retain much of their original fabric and character.

Like its sister buildings on the Memorial Quad, Chapman Hall is stylistically complex and difficult to classify. The arrangement of the diverse elements that constitute its architectural composition is generally Classical. The individual elements draw on a wide range of Greek and Roman archetypes, and there are even a few Egyptian echoes such as the corner pilasters that represent bundled reeds. Much of the terracotta detailing has a definite Art Deco or Moderne machine-inspired feeling. This represents the last use of terracotta ornamentation on a UO campus building. Chapman reflects design elements common to the other buildings on the Memorial Quad, such as the frieze with round arch details, to create a unified design language. These stylistic elements are perhaps best understood in Lawrence's own words. In his 1914 campus plan, he recommends that "the more monumental buildings . . . be erected in the Classic style, while the buildings of the minor groups in Renaissance and Colonial styles." Lawrence himself characterized it as a "composite, not a true historical style." As a matter of interest, Chapman Hall was designed to mirror Condon Hall architecturally yet Chapman is made of concrete walls with brick veneer while Condon is made of brick load bearing walls.

SURVEYED AREAS & RANKINGS

EXTERIOR



Ranking Key:



Exterior Features of Note:

- Ⓐ Original terracotta planters above Primary North Entrance
- Ⓑ Mezzanine and ground floor windows feature security bars incorporated into the window frame system. Presumed to be original but differ from original 1939 detail
- Ⓒ Original wooden double doors
- Ⓓ Original wooden double doors and bronze storefront window system

EXTERIOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES

WEST ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE AND FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: High

- primary facade
- facade contributes to the character of Chapman Hall and the Memorial Quad
- significant large steel windows
- quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

NORTH ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE

Level of Historic Significance: High

- contributes to the character of the 13th Avenue Axis, a primary public edge.
- frames and defines the entrance of what was the Cooperative Bookstore.

Level of Integrity: Good.

NORTH ENTRANCE - FACADE (including vestibule)

Level of Historic Significance: High

- contributes to the character of Chapman Hall
- contributes to the character of the 13th Avenue Axis, a primary public edge
- one of the primary entrances for what was the Cooperative Bookstore
- quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Good

EXTERIOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES

SOUTH ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE AND FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- contributes to the character of Chapman Hall
- medium contribution to the character of the Lawrence Campus Plan
- one of the primary entrances for what was the Cooperative Bookstore
- quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Fair

EXTERIOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES

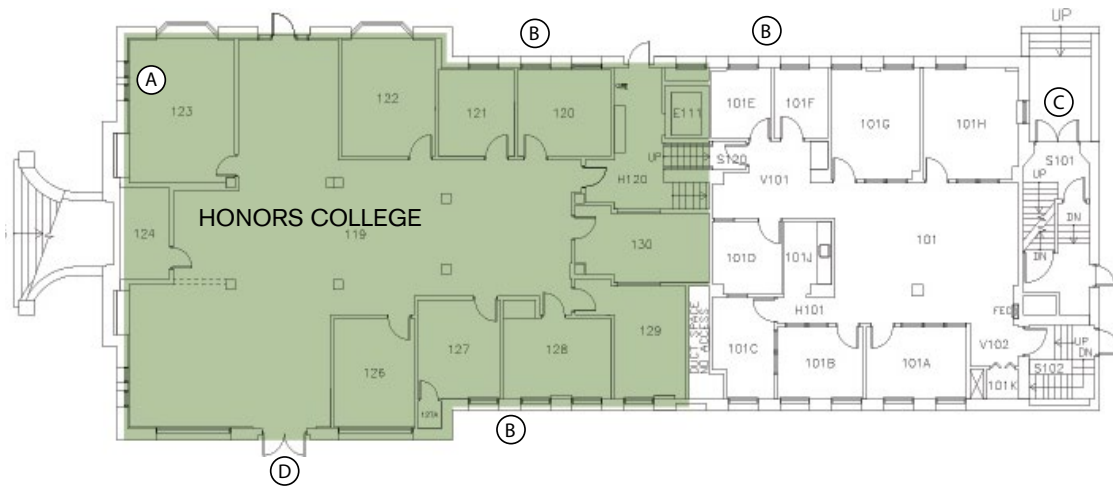
EAST ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE AND FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- minor contribution to the character of the Chapman Hall.
- minor contribution to the character of the Lawrence Campus Plan

Level of Integrity: Good

INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR



Ranking Key:



Interior Features of Note:

- Ⓐ Interior security bar system. Presumed to be original, but not found in original 1938 or 1939 plans
- Ⓑ Mezzanine and ground floor windows feature security bars incorporated into the window frame system. Presumed to be original but differ from original 1939 detail
- Ⓒ Original wooden double doors
- Ⓓ Original wooden double doors and bronze storefront window system

FIRST FLOOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES

HONORS COLLEGE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- housed the Cooperative Bookstore from 1939-1966.

Level of Integrity: Fair

- original open floor plan reconfigured into offices

SECOND FLOOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES

INTERIOR MAIN STAIR - S202, S302

Level of Historic Significance: High

- original primary vertical circulation through Chapman Hall
- quality of architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

SECOND FLOOR CORRIDOR

Level of Historic Significance: High

- primary public space and horizontal circulation through Chapman Hall
- original built-in display cases

Level of Integrity: Good

OFFICE - ROOM 223

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- office spaces representative of the building's function and use for the University
- 1942 mural on south wall painted by E.R. Scott as a part of the W.P.A. program in conjunction with UO masters degree thesis work
- original built-in cabinet and drawers

Level of Integrity: Good

SECOND FLOOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES

CLASSROOM - ROOM 207

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- largest lecture hall in Chapman Hall
- classroom spaces representative of the building's function and use for the University
- caps the end of the Second Floor Corridor

Level of Integrity: Fair/Poor

- reconfigured and remodeled for ADA accessibility

SECOND FLOOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES

CLASSROOMS - ROOMS 202, 203, 204

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- classroom spaces representative of the building's function and use for the University

Level of Integrity: Good/Fair

- some of the original finishes have been replaced

OFFICES - ROOMS 212, 221, 222

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- office spaces representative of the building's function and use for the University

Level of Integrity: Good/Fair

- some of the original finishes have been replaced

SECOND FLOOR NON-CONTRIBUTING RANKED SPACES

ELEVATOR AND ELEVATOR CIRCULATION

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- originally configured as office spaces which were representative of the building's function and use for the University

Level of Integrity: Poor

- reconfigured to build elevator and elevator circulation

OFFICE - ROOM 206

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- office spaces representative of the building's function and use for the University

Level of Integrity: Fair

- reconfigured during Room 207 remodel

THIRD FLOOR



Ranking Key:



Interior Features of Note:

- Ⓐ Original built-in cabinet and bookcase
- Ⓑ Original glass block wall
- Ⓒ Some original wood trim still remains
- Ⓓ Original configuration of built-in cabinet, but the cabinet faces have been altered or replaced
- Ⓔ Original configuration of built-in bookcase, but finish details differ from original bookcases found throughout Chapman Hall
- Ⓕ Built in cabinet - was originally a sewing drawer cabinet
- Ⓖ Original built-in cabinet of sewing drawers - top four rows of drawers replaced with corkboard panels
- Ⓗ Original built-in display case and drawers.
- Ⓘ Original built-in bookcase and fuel bin cabinet - bookcase is missing adjustable shelves
- Ⓙ Original fireplace with ceramic tile hearth and wood mantel
- Ⓚ Original hidden cabinet with shelves
- Ⓛ Original built-in buffet cabinet and shelves - faces of buffet cabinet doors replaced
- Ⓜ Original pine board paneling on north wall in northeast corner of room

THIRD FLOOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES

THIRD FLOOR CORRIDOR

Level of Historic Significance: Medium/High

- serves as the primary public space and horizontal circulation through Chapman Hall
- built-in display case

Level of Integrity: Fair

- layout has been reconfigured more than once
- some of the original finishes have been replaced

CONFERENCE ROOM - ROOM 303

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- originally used as the “Living Room” and “Dining Room” for the Home Economics students, a curriculum no longer at the University
- classroom is representative of the building’s function and use to the University

Level of Integrity: Good

- missing original folding partition along center beam
- slight alteration made to built-in buffet cabinet doors when doors were replaced

THIRD FLOOR TERTIARY RANKED SPACES

HONORS COLLEGE LIBRARY - ROOM 301

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- originally used as the “Sewing Laboratory” for the Home Economic students, a curriculum no longer at the University
- classroom is representative of the building’s function and use to the University
- original built-in cabinet of drawers for sewing students

Level of Integrity: Fair

- much of the original built-in casework has been altered or removed
- reconfigured to serve as a library

OFFICE - ROOM 320A, 320B

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- office is representative of the building’s function and use to the University
- original built-in cabinet and drawers
- original glass block panel

Level of Integrity: Good

THIRD FLOOR NON-CONTRIBUTING RANKED SPACES

STUDENT LOUNGE - ROOM 305; OFFICES - ROOMS 306, 308; CLASSROOM - ROOM 307;

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- originally configured as the “Foods Laboratory” for the Home Economics students, a curriculum no longer at the University

Level of Integrity: Poor

- reconfigured into offices, classrooms, and lounge space

- all of the built-in desks, counters, and cabinets have been removed

OFFICE - ROOM 309; ELEVATOR

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- originally configured as a laundry room for the Home Economics students

Level of Integrity: Poor

- reconfigured into an elevator shaft and an office

OFFICE - ROOM 313; CONFERENCE ROOM - ROOM 314; ELEVATOR CIRCULATION

Level of Historic Significance: Low

- originally configured as a locker room for the Home Economics students

Level of Integrity: Poor

- reconfigured into an office, a conference room, and circulation for an elevator

OFFICES - ROOMS 320, 320C, 320D, 320E

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- originally configured as offices and as the “Bedroom” for the Home Economics students, a curriculum no longer at the University
- offices are representative of the building’s function and use to the University

Level of Integrity: Poor

- reconfigured multiple times and now serves as an office suite only

BRIEF HISTORY AND TIMELINE

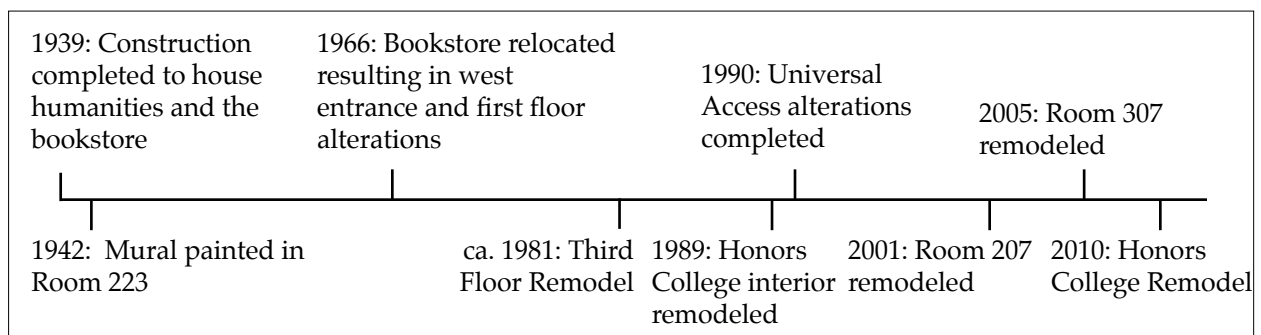
Chapman Hall, designed by Ellis Lawrence, was constructed in 1939 to house the Humanities departments and the Student Cooperative Store (university bookstore). Chapman Hall was named for Charles H. Chapman, president of the University from 1893-1896. The capitol project was funded by the Public Works Administration, a New Deal era program. Its siting was a part of the Lawrence plan for the central campus area anchored by the Memorial Quadrangle (1940).

The first floor of Chapman Hall served as the students' Cooperative Bookstore from 1939-1966. Originally, the second floor housed the English department and the third floor housed the Modern Home Economics facilities. In 1966, the bookstore was relocated and interior partition walls were added to create a series of offices. Since the relocation of the bookstore, the upper floors of Chapman Hall have served as offices and classrooms for various departments. Some alterations have taken place since the bookstore relocation in 1966. The most significant have been a ca. 1981 third floor remodel, the 1989 Honors College interior renovation, the 1990 ADA Remodel, the 2001 Room 207 renovation, the 2005 Room 307 renovation, and the 2010 Honors College Remodel. Presently, Chapman Hall houses offices, classrooms, and the Undergraduate Honors College.

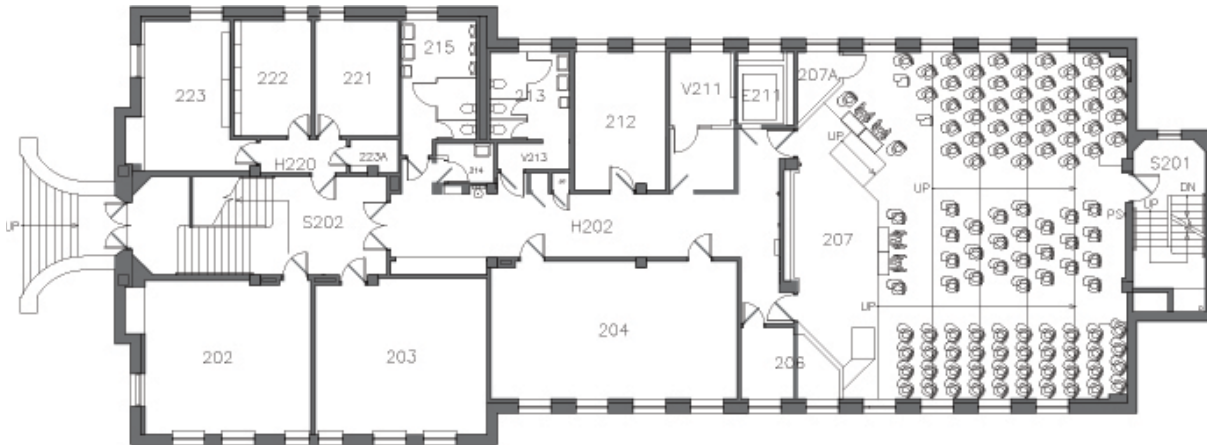


Cooperative Bookstore on first floor with the original open floor plan and pendant lights. 1945.

Timeline:



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



Key:

Original walls, structure, and doors

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

One of the most commonly used Standards approach for the treatment historic properties is **Rehabilitation** and is the most likely Standard to be applicable to Chapman 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

The character and the quality of craft and materials of the exterior of Chapman Hall play a significant part in the architectural character of the building. In addition,

Chapman Hall contributes to the spatial quality and architectural character of the Memorial Quadrangle, a primary and significant public space and landscape in campus. It also contributes to the character of the 13th Avenue Axis, a primary public corridor through campus. The treatment of the overall exterior of Chapman Hall, especially its primary and secondary ranked landscapes, facades, and entries, 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 Chapman Hall that are important in defining its overall historic character and its historic relationship between the building and the landscape. Pay particular attention to the primary and secondary ranked landscapes. This includes the north entry sequence and entry court, the west entry sequence, the south entry sequence and court, and their associated historic walkways and paths, vegetation, landforms, walls and fences, and furnishings.
- 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 additions or adjacent new construction 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 terracotta detailing, the tooling and bonding patterns, and color. Pay particular

attention to the primary and secondary ranked facades. These include the North, West, and South facades.

- Protect and maintain the masonry and terracotta 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 repointing 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.

ENTRANCES

- Identify, Retain and Preserve the 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 western entrance, its landscaping, stairs, doors, stair tower windows, masonry, and terracotta detailing, and other significant character-defining features. The north entry into the Honors College is also a significant entry and its functional and decorative features include, but are not limited to, the landscaping, doors, sidelights, awnings, masonry, terracotta detailing, and original portions of the vestibule.
- 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
- If a historic entrance feature is completely missing, like the lamp posts at the west entrance, 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.

INTERIOR

The interior of Chapman Hall has retained much of its original fabric and character, unlike many other historic interiors of University buildings, which have been heavily altered. The interior of Chapman Hall reflects the University's history and use as an educational institution. The interior also has many features of note that exemplify craft and quality. The treatment of the interior, especially primary public spaces and original features like built-ins and finishes, should be performed in such a way that it does not diminish the interior's overall historic character.

SPACES

- Identify, Retain and Preserve significant interior spaces. Pay particular attention to primary and secondary ranked spaces, such as the western entry interior stairs, the second and third floor corridors, and the overall configuration of spaces and their use. Included in this consideration are the size, configuration, proportion, and relationship of rooms and corridors and the relationship of features to 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. Install permanent partitions in tertiary or non-contributing spaces; when the new use requires the subdivision in primary and secondary spaces, removable partitions that do not destroy the sense of space should be installed. If an existing interior stairway must be enclosed where required by code, do so in such a way that its character is retained. Place new code-required stairways or elevators in tertiary or non-contributing spaces and service areas of the historic building.

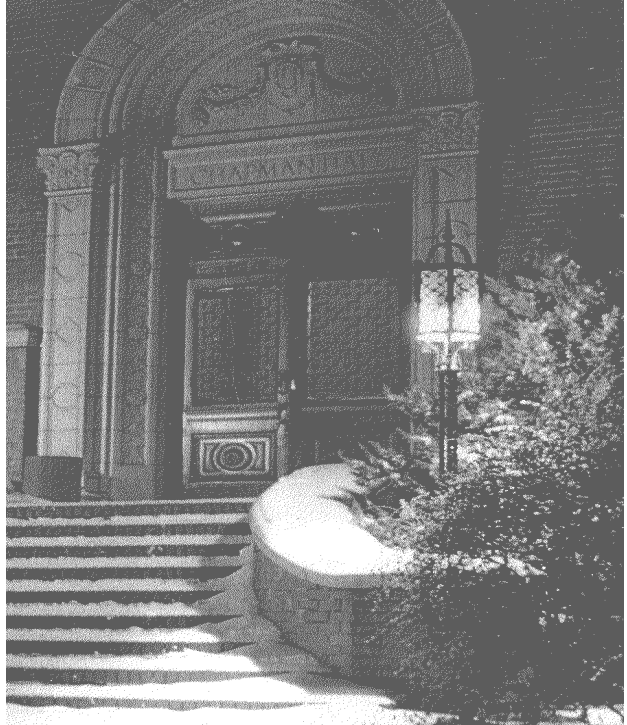
FEATURES AND FINISHES

- Retain and preserve interior features and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, in particular the primary and secondary ranked spaces. This includes, but is not limited to, the original stair materials and finishes, the original built-ins, the wood trim, original flooring, original door hardware and room numbers, and the features indicated in room 303. In general, consider interior finishes that accent interior features and provide color, texture, and patterning to walls, floors, and ceilings.
- 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 new additions or alterations, reuse decorative material or features that have had to be removed during the rehabilitation work including wall and baseboard trim, door molding, panelled doors, and simple wainscoting; and relocating such material or features in areas appropriate to their historic placement. If required for the new use, add a new floor in a manner that preserves character-defining structural features, and interior spaces, features, and finishes.

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.



West Entry terracotta arch. 2011.



Entry Stairs with lamps. Date unknown.



West Entry doors. 2011.



West Entry lamp scars. 2011.

section for information about the entrance).

c. **2007:** Two of the four original stone benches were temporarily removed so that the sculpted legs could temporarily support the new Women’s Quad honorary benches (the original bench tops are in storage). Once new legs are cast, the original bench components will be returned to their original location.

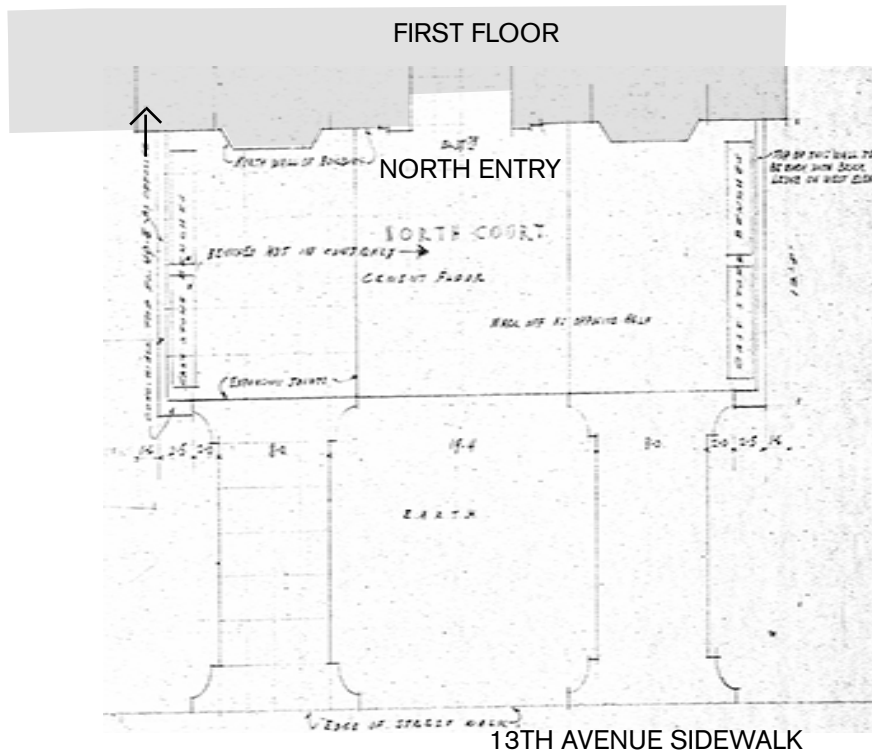
Note: In 1913 13th Avenue had a street car running its length. Until 1971 the street was a heavily trafficked public space overrun by automobiles. In 1971 the university purchased the street and closed it from vehicle traffic; it is now a pedestrian and cyclist zone, only allowing automobiles for emergency and campus services (refer to the UO 4.0 Survey of Landscapes, 13th Avenue Axis Survey Form).



Original cast stone benches & 2' tiled concrete slab (west side). 2011.



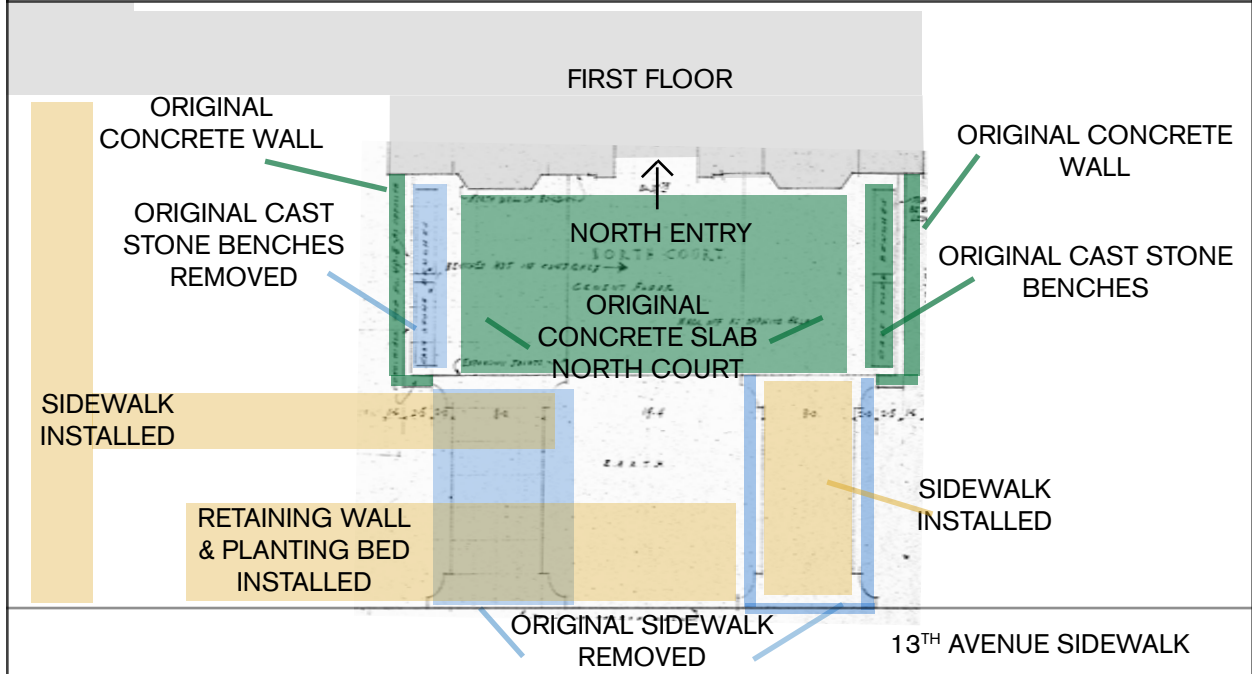
Location of removed stone benches & Rhododendron (east side). 2011.



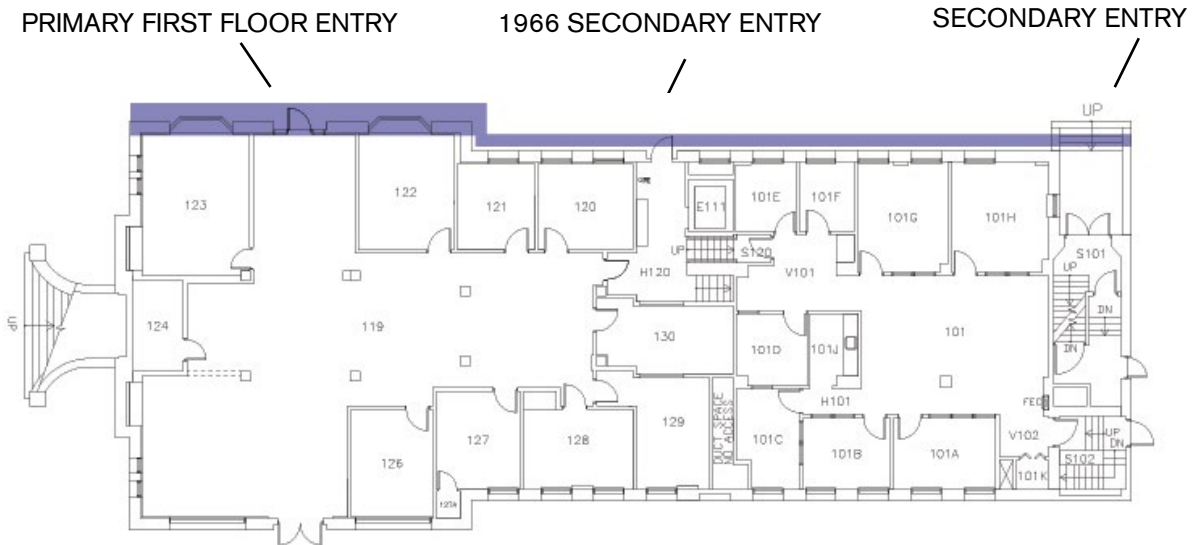
1938 North Entry/Court Plan showing sets of cast stone benches, concrete retaining wall, & original sidewalk layout.

1938 Original Drawing of North Court Diagram of Alterations

Original Existing Removed Installed



NORTH ENTRANCE - FACADE



RANKING: PRIMARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

ORIGINAL USE: Cooperative Bookstore entrance, secondary egress
EXISTING USE: Primary First Floor Entrance and Secondary Entrances



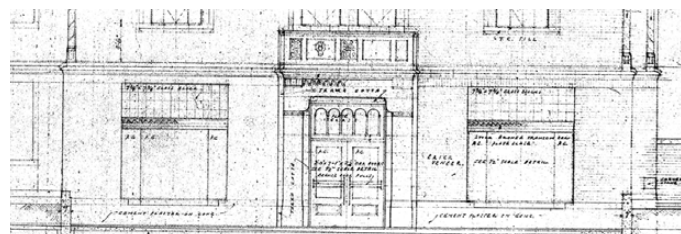
Modified existing entry. March 2015.

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

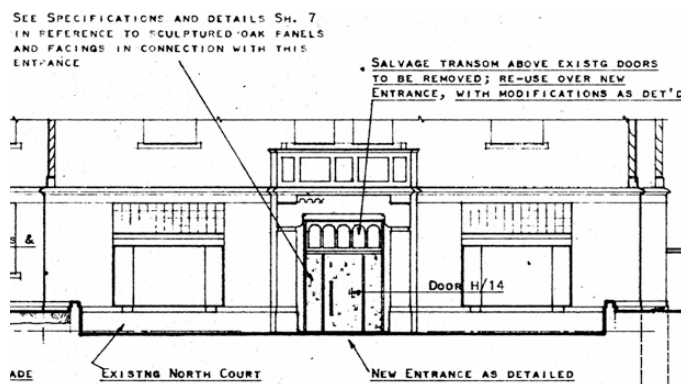
- terracotta mouldings, inlays, cornice, coping, and archways
- brick veneer
- steel frame windows
- concrete concrete and terracotta exterior sills; concrete and metal interior sills
- glass block panels
- terracotta planters above Primary First Floor Entry
- bronze grills

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- original wooden doors at secondary entry
- original steel frame windows



Original 1938 drawing of North Entry Elevation.



1966 North Entry Elevation showing new door.

- original security bars incorporated into the construction of the mezzanine and basement level windows
- terracotta detailing, especially planter above Primary First Floor Entry

ALTERATIONS:

1966 Cooperative Store Relocation:

The original exterior Primary First Floor Entry vestibule was removed by relocating the Primary First Floor Entry door to be flush with the exterior wall. Original drawings indicate side lites and terracotta detailing on the two walls framing the exterior vestibule. The windows served as bookstore display cases (refer to drawings below). A single-panel oak door with side panels replaced the original double-door entrance. Original bronze hardware was removed. The original transom windows were salvaged and relocated above the new door.

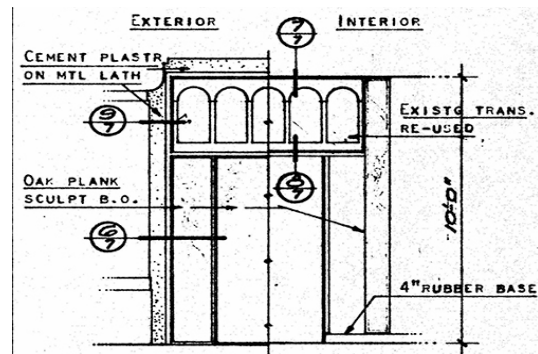
Cement plaster on metal lath framed the new opening, and a 4" rubber base was installed on the interior. The original vestibule concrete slab was chipped to fit the new entry, and a new concrete slab was poured to match the interior floor level. Brick veneer was patched as required along the north facade. The Primary First Floor Entry became an "exit only" door due to a new interior office configuration until 2010 (refer to First Floor - Honors College).

A new Secondary North Entry was created by removing an original steel sash window and concrete sill. A solid door was installed and the brick veneer wall was repaired as needed. A cement panel was installed above the door, drawings having specified an art panel.

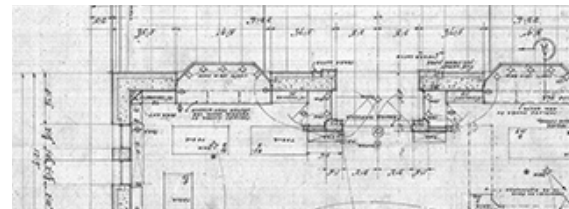
1990 ADA Remodel: The glazing of the original steel windows in what became the new elevator shaft were painted a gloss black. In the third and second floor windows of the elevator shaft, part of the window was altered



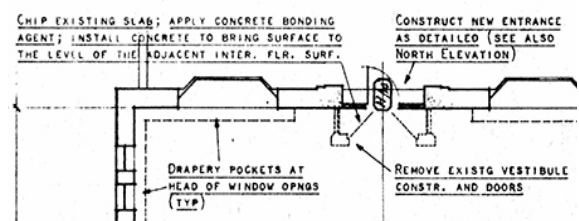
Cooperative Store showing original recessed North Entry doors. 1945.



1966 interior elevation drawing showing new door & side panels, salvaged transom windows, and dropped ceiling.



Original 1938 drawing of North Entry Plan showing original vestibule configuration.



1966 North Entry/Court Plan showing relocated doorway.

to install ventilation grills.

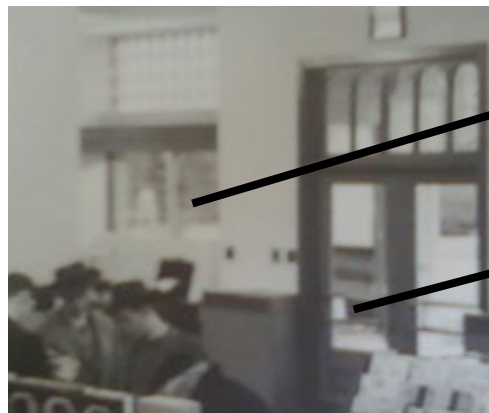
2010 Honors College Remodel: The Primary First Floor Entry was remodeled during the Honors College Remodel. The single panel door was replaced with a door with upper and lower glass panels. It now serves as an entrance to the Honors College on the ground floor. The new Secondary Entry was also remodeled. The door was removed and replaced with a wood door with upper and lower glass panels. Glass block was installed above the door opening in place of a cement panel from 1966. Also, an exterior copper awning was installed.

Date Unknown: Single-unit operable windows with interior screens were installed on the west facing portion of the two bay windows.

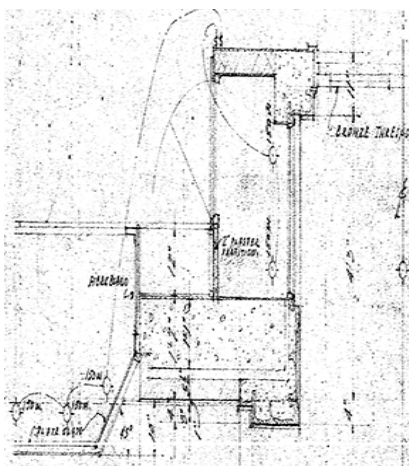
Screens were installed over the three windows on the ground floor immediately to the west of the secondary entrance.



Operable window unit installed in west portion of bay window. 2011.



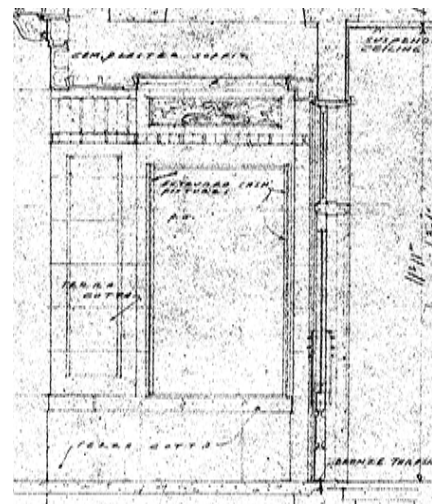
North Entry vestibule & display cases. 1945.



Original 1938 drawing of North Entry Plan showing sidelites and built-in display cases in bay window.



Existing original terracotta detailing, with concrete wall framing the relocated door. 2011.



Original 1938 drawing of North Entry elevation of exterior vestibule indicating sidelites & terracotta detailing.



Terracotta detailing consistent with original drawings. Indicates that the original vestibule likely had terracotta detailing as shown on drawing (see p. 25 and 27). 2011.



Secondary North Entrance added in 1966, with 2010 awning and door. 2011.

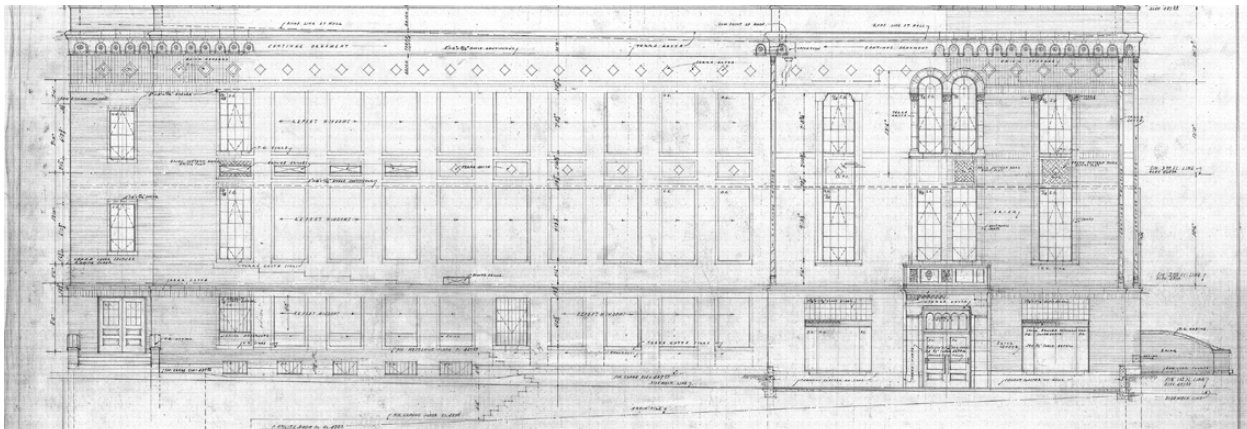


WINDOW ALTERED TO INSTALL VENTILATION GRILL FOR NEW ELEVATOR IN 1990 REMODEL

GLAZING PAINTED A GLOSS BLACK AFTER INSTALLATION OF NEW ELEVATOR SHAFT IN 1990 REMODEL

1966 SECONDARY NORTH ENTRY WITH 2010 ALTERATIONS

North facade with the 1966 Secondary North Entry and 1990 ADA remodel alterations. March 2015.



Original 1938 drawing of the north facade. Notice absence of the 1966 Secondary North Entry and of the 1990 ventilation grill.

SOUTH ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE AND FACADE

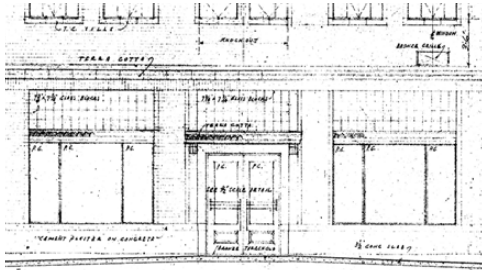


RANKING: SECONDARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR

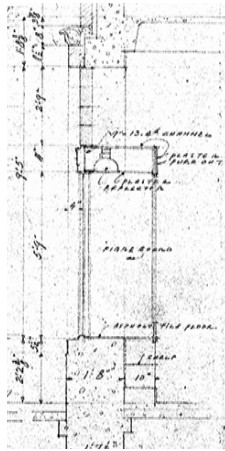
ORIGINAL USE: Cooperative Bookstore Entrance
EXISTING USE: Honors College Entrance

- HISTORIC MATERIALS:**
- terracotta mouldings, inlays, cornice, coping,
 - concrete concrete and terracotta exterior sills;
concrete and metal interior sills
 - bronze grills
 - hardwood doors, door hardware & bronze door pulls
 - glass block panels
 - 3.5"-deep concrete slab marked off in 2' squares
 - two floor drains in the outer corners of the court
 - four cast stone benches (two likely from the North Court)
 - brick veneer

- EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**
- original wooden double doors and bronze storefront system at south entry



Original 1938 drawing of the south elevation.



Original 1938 drawing of a section through display case in south window.

- terracotta detailing
- cast stone benches at entry
- steel frame windows

ALTERATIONS:

1966 Cooperative Bookstore

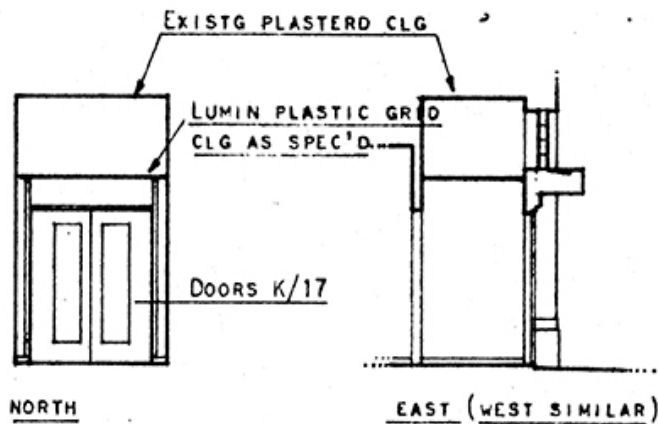
Relocation: The original exterior doors were refinished, maintaining original hardware. An interior vestibule was constructed and a second set of doors was installed (refer to drawings on following page). A suspended lumin plastic grid ceiling was installed below the original 12' plastered ceiling. Originally built-in display cases framed in the South Entry windows, mirroring the North Entry configuration (refer to p. 12 & drawing #1 to the right.) The built-in features were removed, retaining the original 18" deep concrete sill.

The interior ramp to the basement level was repaved to be at level with the ground floor, serving as duct space and the floor of an office. Original sashes of three windows were relocated to a higher position on the facade to account for this change. One original window was removed, and the opening was infilled with brick veneer. The Loading Dock on the southeast corner of the facade was removed, and a fire stair installed (refer to East Entrance - Landscape and Facade).

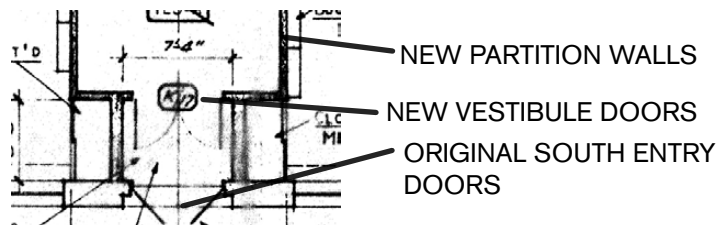
Date Unknown: Various potted plants were added in the court. Also, it appears that two cast stone benches were added, creating a total of four benches. Original drawing indicates only two benches



*South Entry with original door and hardware and new awning
April 2015.*

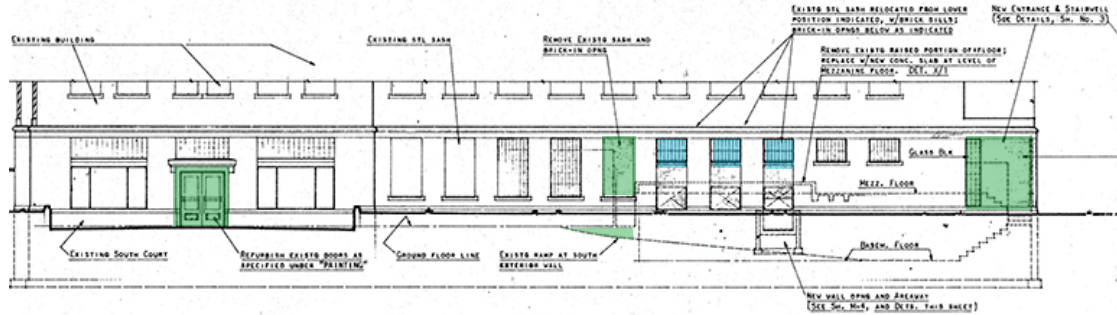


1966 South vestibule interior elevations showing dropped ceiling, new vestibule doors, & retained original glass block.

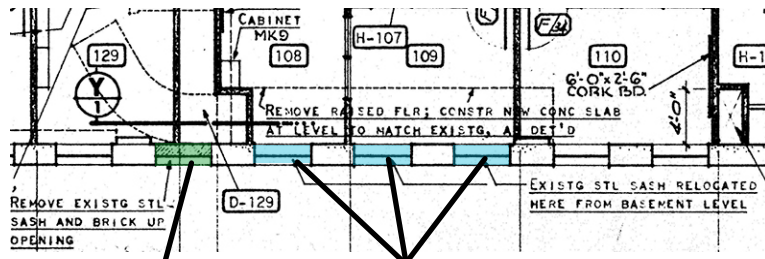


1966 South entrance vestibule plan showing new configuration.

in the court (refer to the South Court drawing below). It is possible that the two additional benches were installed at the time of construction.



1966 South Elevation drawing showing refurbished original door, infilled window, three relocated windows, repaved interior ramp, and new southeast corner stairwell.

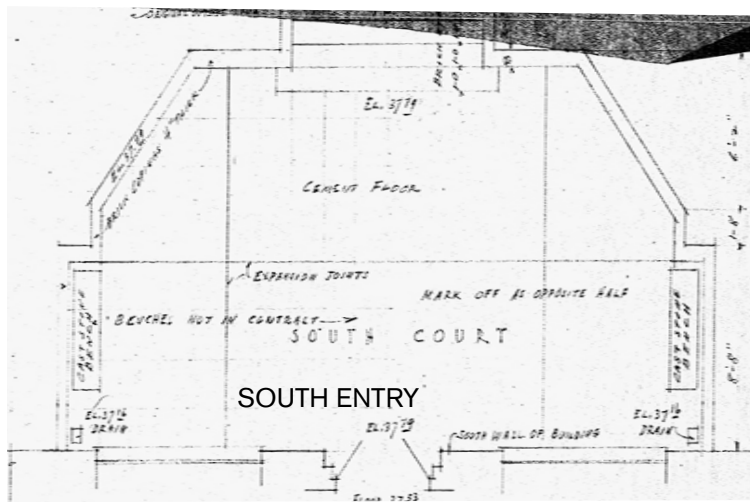


INFILLED ORIGINAL WINDOW OPENING STEEL WINDOW SASH RELOCATED FROM BASEMENT LEVEL

1966 drawing showing removed and infilled windows, south ramp repaving, and three relocated windows.



Detail of original 45° edge-cut of brick cap on concrete retaining wall. 2011.

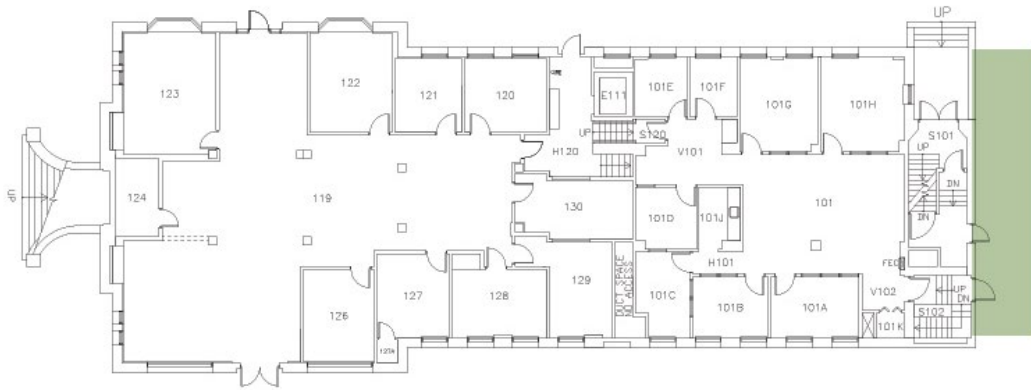


1938 original drawing of South Court, showing two original cast stone benches.



Four benches in South Court, originally only two. 2011.

EAST ENTRANCE - LANDSCAPE AND FACADE



RANKING: TERTIARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

ORIGINAL USE: Egress, loading dock
EXISTING USE: Egress, Parking Lot, & Walking Path

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

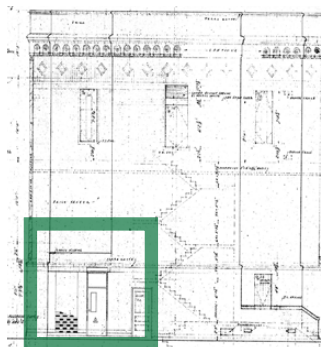
- terracotta mouldings, inlays, cornice, coping, and sills
- brick veneer
- bronze grills
- steel-frame windows
- central door and hardware

ALTERATIONS:

1940s: It appears that Chapman Hall was originally designed with a walking path leading directly east. The parking lot appears to have been formed by the 1940s but it was half the size it is today.

1966 Cooperative Bookstore Relocation: The original loading dock at the southeast corner was removed and replaced with a stair to the basement level. Also, the fire hook-up on the east facade was added.

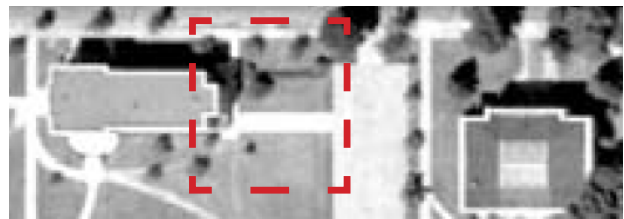
Sometime before 1968 the parking lot expanded to its present size.



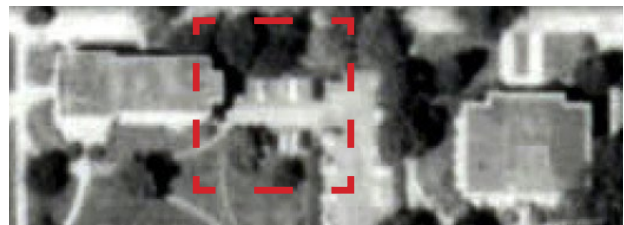
Original 1938 drawing of East Elevation.



East Elevation. 2011.



East parking Lot. 1944.



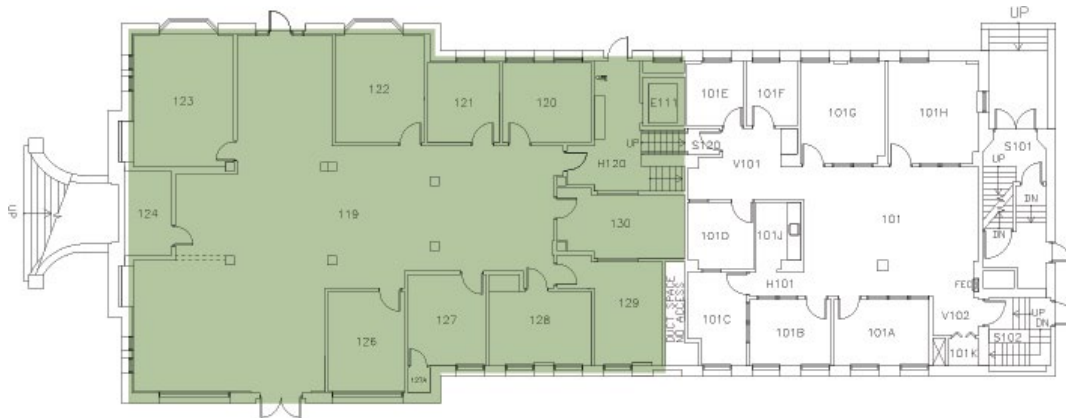
East parking lot. 1968.



East parking lot. 2008.

DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREAS - FIRST FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR - HONORS COLLEGE



RANKING: TERTIARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR

ORIGINAL USE: Cooperative Bookstore
EXISTING USE: Honors College Offices



Interior office area, 2011.

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- steel-frame windows with interior vertical bars
- concrete and metal interior sills
- single-pane bay windows with the exception of two single-unit window replacement
- suspended plaster on metal lath ceiling at perimeter soffit
- concrete window seats under bay windows

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- interior security bar system in western windows
- original wooden double doors and bronze storefront system at south entry



Cooperative Store with original plastered ceiling roughly 12' high, & original light fixtures. 1945.

ALTERATIONS:

1966 Cooperative Bookstore Relocation:

A second set of interior stairs to the first floor mezzanine were removed and the floor slab was repaired. Drapery pockets were added above existing bay window openings. Dropped acoustical tile ceiling with a perimeter soffit was installed approximately 2' below the original plastered ceiling throughout with HVAC



Store showing original configuration with two sets of stairs to first floor mezzanine in rear, with partial walls. 1945.

and electrical concealed above. Original light fixtures were removed and replaced with flush fluorescent panels in the installed drop ceiling.

Original concrete flooring was covered with carpet, and the composite base was replaced with a 4" rubber base. Office partition walls with wood trim were installed, dividing the space. An interior ramp to the basement level was repaved to match the ground floor level (refer to South Entrance - Landscape and Facade). Fiberboard display cases in the windows framing the north and south entrances were removed. This included the removal of plaster reflectors above the window frames, along with 10" shelving in front of the concrete sill.

1990 ADA Accessibility Renovation: An elevator shaft, associated circulation space, and related equipment were constructed as apart of the ADA accessibility renovation.

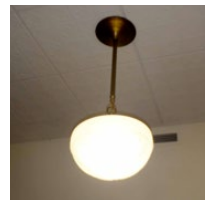
2010 Honors College Remodel: The Secondary North Entrance and Elevator Lobby were renovated. Tile flooring, wood trim, decorative ceiling tiles, and light fixtures were installed.



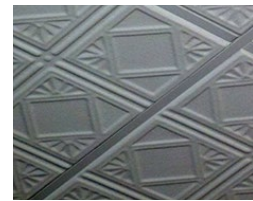
Original ceiling mounted lighting fixture. 1945.



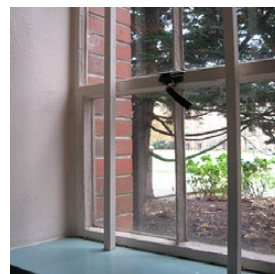
Original wall mounted lighting fixture. 1945.



Secondary north entrance lobby - new light and ceiling tile from 2010 remodel. 2011.



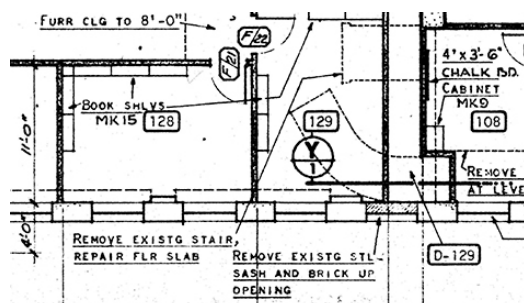
1966 dropped ceiling w/ perimeter soffit exposing original plastered ceiling above.



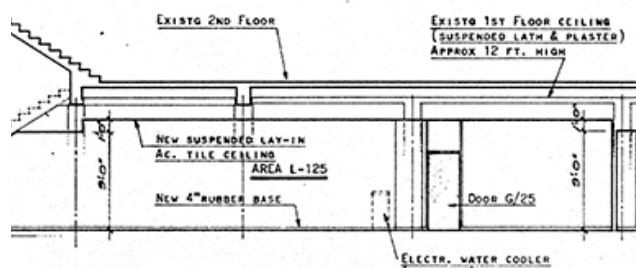
Original steel window, interior bars, and interior metal sill. 2011.



Original concrete window seat in bay windows. 2011.



1966 plan drawing showing removal of south stair to first floor mezzanine and infill of existing window.



1966 interior section drawing showing suspended lay-in ceiling and flooring over original concrete.

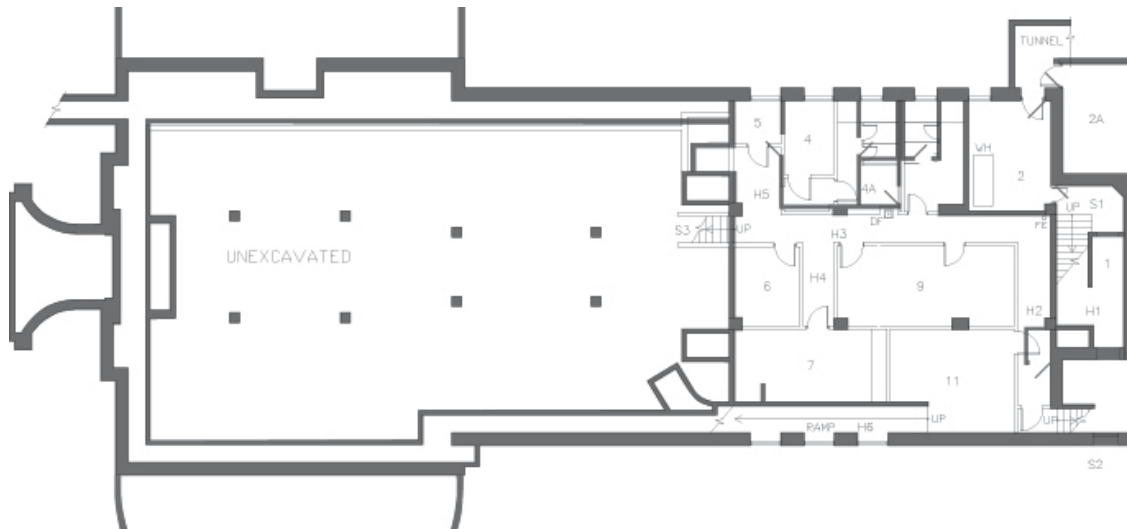


Diagram showing original 1938 basement layout overlaid onto the existing 2015 basement layout. Notice the open floor plan with column grid.

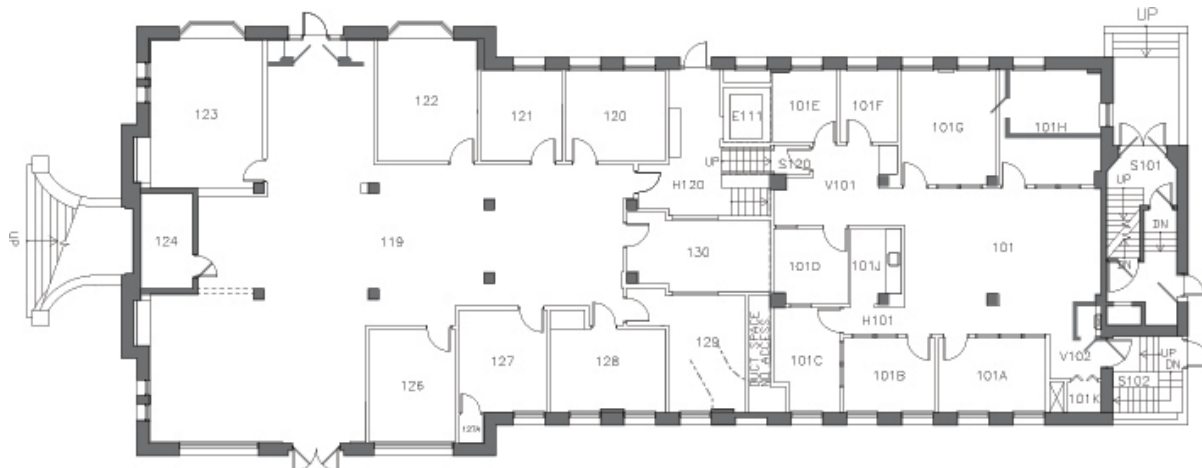
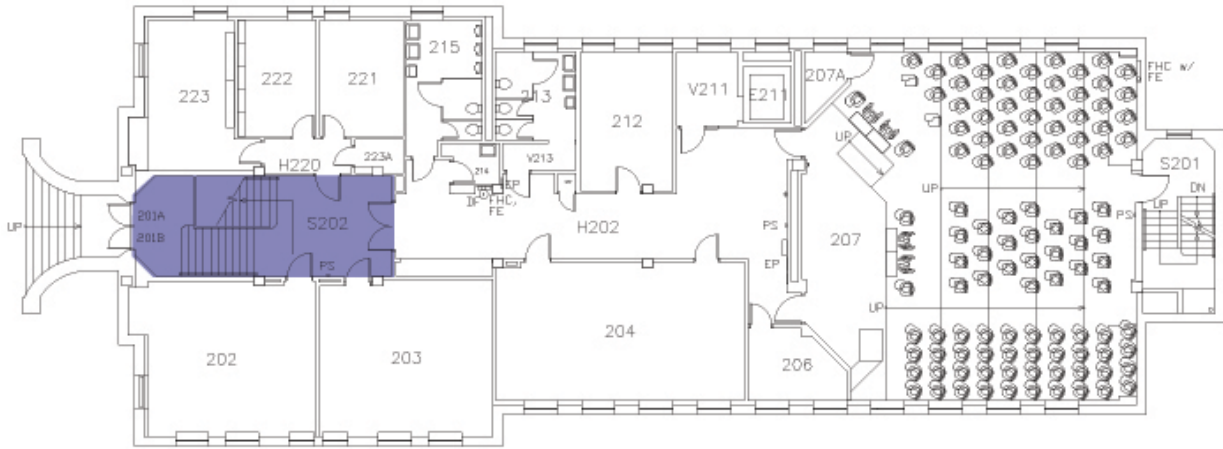


Diagram showing original 1938 ground floor layout overlaid onto the existing 2015 ground floor layout. Notice the open floor plan with column grid, two sets of interior stairs, and a ramp up to the mezzanine level.

DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREAS - SECOND FLOOR

INTERIOR MAIN STAIR - S202, S302



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

ORIGINAL USE: Primary Entrance
EXISTING USE: Primary Entrance

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- 6" quarry tile flooring
- tile stair nosings
- plaster walls with mahogany trim
- 6" rubber baseboards
- acoustical plaster ceiling
- oak hand rails
- glass block at third floor

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- wood trim
- display cases
- bronze plaque at Main Entry
- glass block at third floor landing
- original arched steel frame windows
- original pendant light at top of stairwell
- oak handrails
- original double doors to second and third floor corridors
- original tile stair nosing



Main doors looking down from 2nd floor. 2011.



Main Stair looking down from 3rd floor to 2nd floor. 2011.

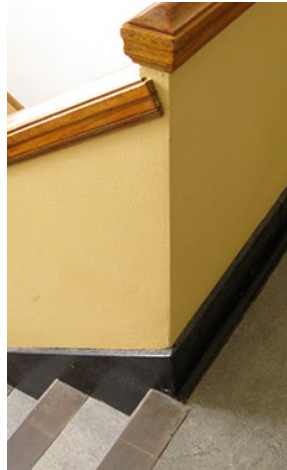
ALTERATIONS:

c. 1966: Original 4' 6" canvas wainscot on the plastered walls was removed. Also, fluorescent lights were added. What the original lights were is unknown.

1989 Honors College Remodel: The original jaspe linoleum stair tread was replaced as part of the Honors College Remodel.



Detail of stairs from Main Entry. March 2015.



Detail of stairs and handrail. March 2015.



Display at Main Entry. March 2015.

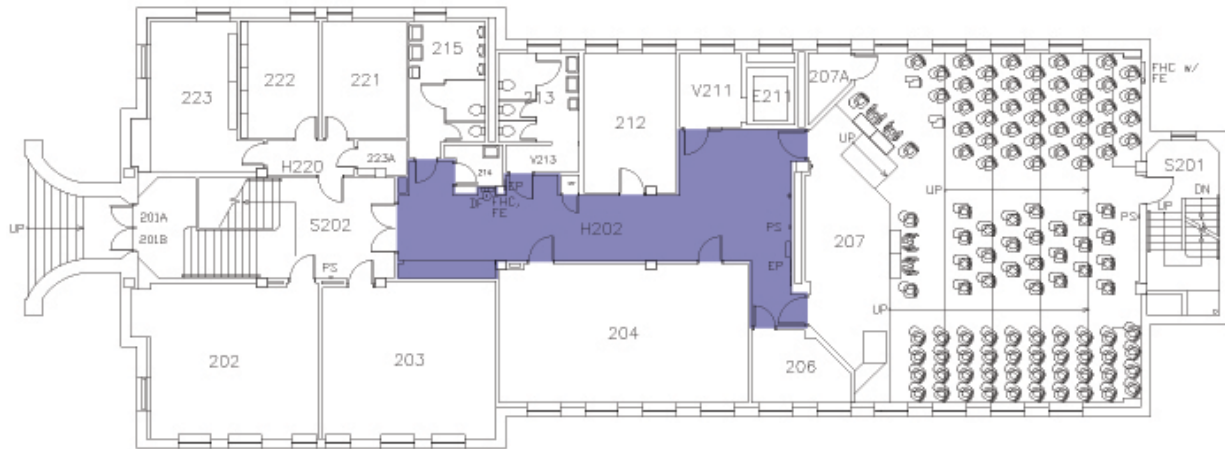


Original arched windows and original decorative pendant light. 2011.



Entry to third floor from main stairwell showing double doors and glass block. 2011.

SECOND FLOOR CORRIDOR - H202



RANKING: PRIMARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

ORIGINAL USE: Primary horizontal circulation

EXISTING USE: Primary horizontal circulation

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe Linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- canvas wainscot
- plaster walls
- suspended lathe and plaster ceiling
- stained and waxed mahogany trim
- metal picture frame moulding
- ceilings furred to 9'-0"

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

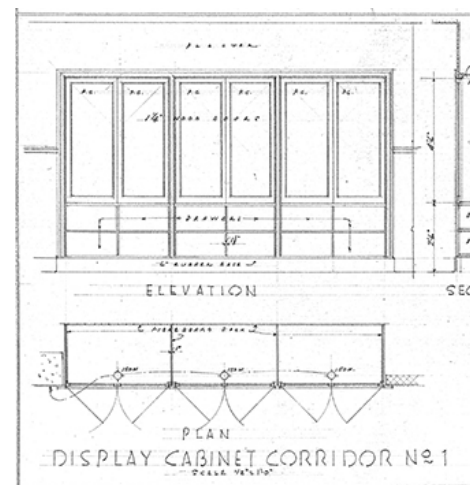
- built-in display case matches original Ellis Lawrence drawings
- wood trim

ALTERATIONS:

1978 Safety Lighting Update: To improve the safety of the corridors, a new 225 amp



Existing display cabinets and wood trim. March 2015.

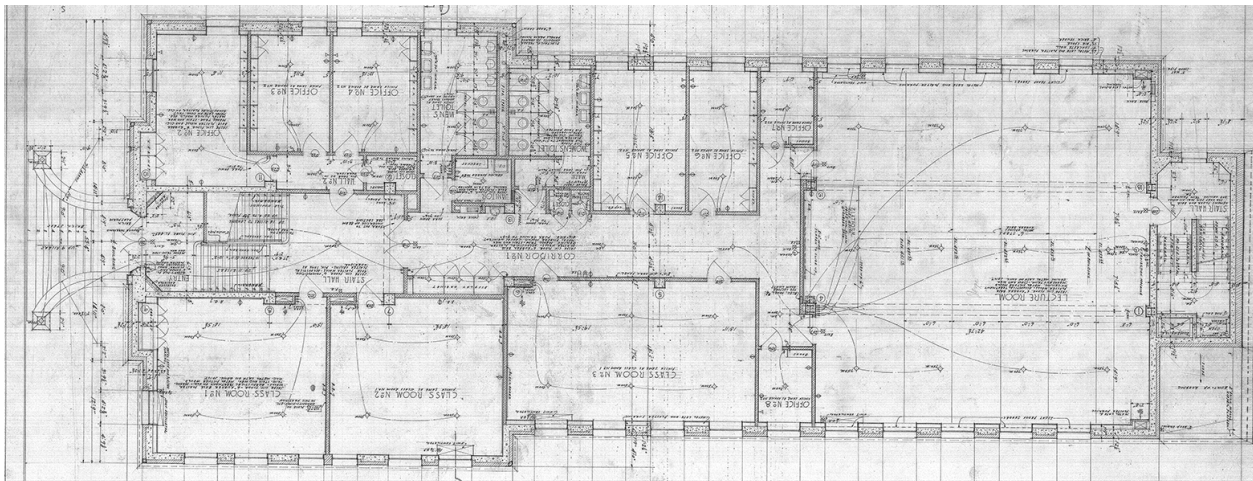


Original 1938 drawings of display cabinets.

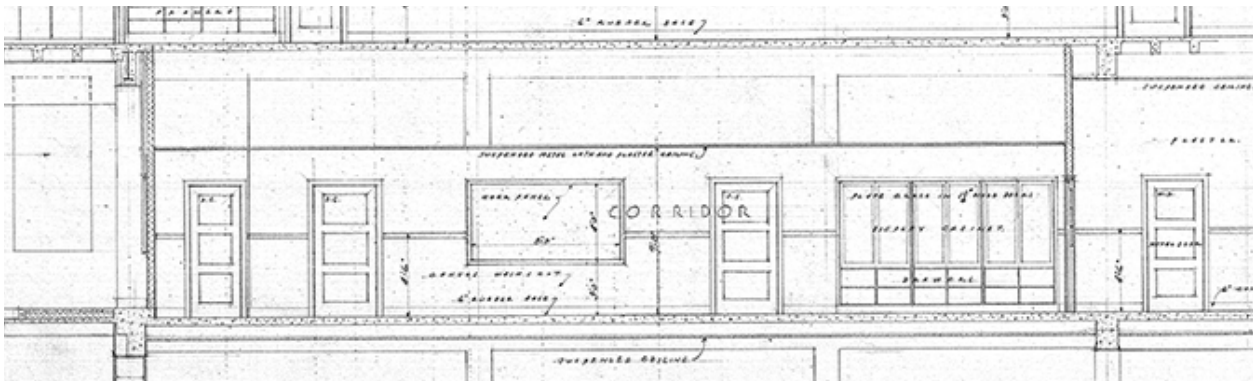
service was added, as well as new fluorescent and emergency lighting. The original lighting is unknown at this time.

1986 Lighting Upgrade: BPA/IBP concerns prompted another lighting upgrade, this time of the entire building.

1990 ADA Accessibility Renovation: A new elevator shaft was constructed in the location of what was “Office No. 7” of the original building plans. “Office No. 6” was removed and replaced with a vestibule connecting the elevator to the corridor. While the location of the entrances to Chapman Hall’s largest lecture hall (Room 207) remained the same, this renovation altered the character of the volumetric quality of this space.

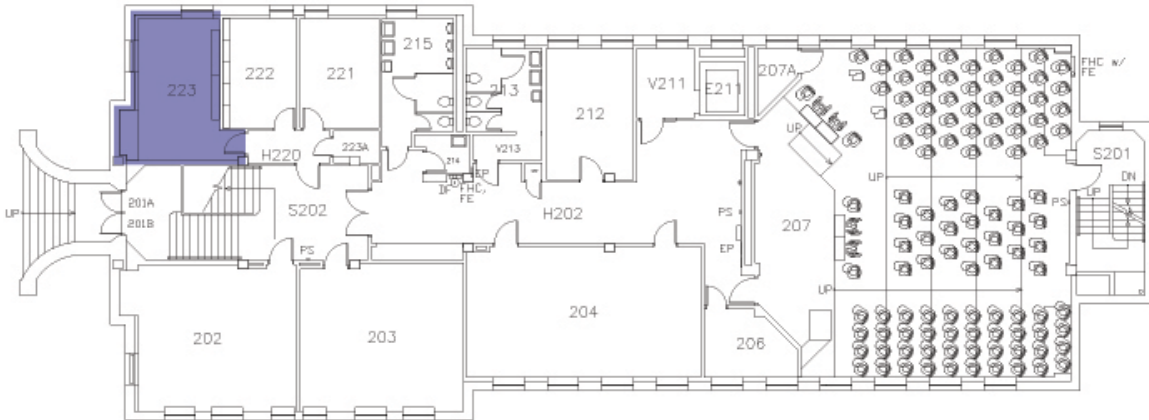


Original 1938 second floor plans by Ellis Lawrence indicating the original layout of the corridor



Original 1938 longitudinal section through the second floor corridor. Note the display cabinet just past the double doors into the main stair well.

SECOND FLOOR - OFFICE - ROOM 223



**RANKING: PRIMARY (MURAL),
SECONDARY (ROOM)**
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT/GOOD**

ORIGINAL USE: Office
EXISTING USE: Office

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- plaster walls and ceiling
- mural (1942)
- mahogany trim, stained and waxed
- steel-frame single-pane windows with metal over concrete interior sills
- hardwood door with mail slot
- ceiling at 14'-0"

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Built-in cabinets match original Ellis Lawrence drawings
- Built-in bookcase differs from original Ellis Lawrence drawings. Instead of five cases along the east wall, there are four. These cases also differ in construction than the original bookcases in Rooms 222, 221, and 212
- On the south wall is a mural painted soon after the building opened. While not original, it is considered an important part



Built-in cabinet matches original Ellis Lawrence drawings. 2011.



Built-in bookcase. Original drawings indicate 5 sections instead of the 4 in this photograph. 2011.

of the building's historic fabric. It was painted in 1942 by E. R. Scott as a part of the W.P.A. program in conjunction with his UO masters degree thesis work. It is executed in the New Deal social realist style and depicts a student studying in the center surrounded by a number of American radicals and social thinkers from the period spanning 1620 to 1930 including Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Dewey.

ALTERATIONS:

Date Unknown: The flooring, originally jasper linoleum, was replaced with wall-to-wall carpeting. Ceiling mounted lighting was replaced with drop fluorescent lights at center of room. The built-in bookcase was altered from the original and one of the five sections of the case was removed. Slight damage to bottom left corner of mural.



Existing lighting. 2011.



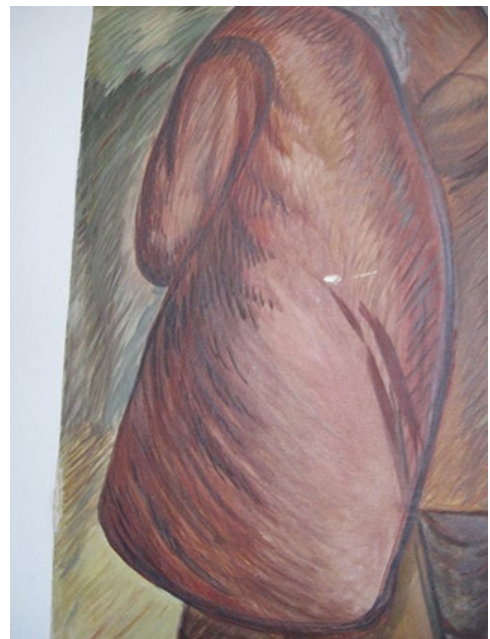
Original door and mail slot. 2011.



Steel frame hopper window opening. 2011.

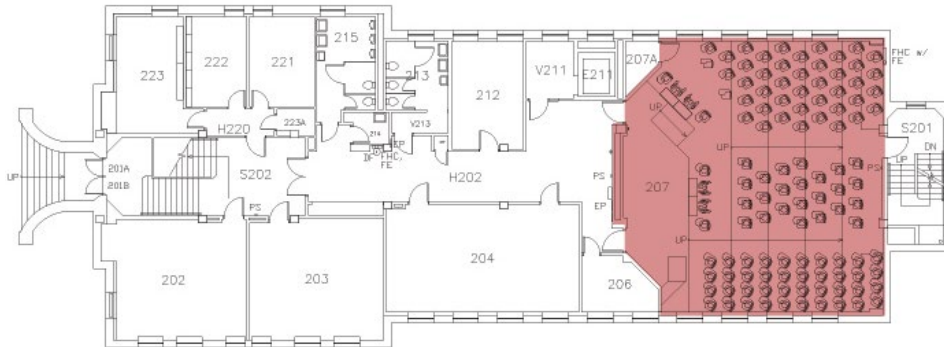


1942 E. R. Scott mural. Notice slight damage to mural on the red jacket near bottom left corner. 2011.



Detail of slight damage to 1942 E. R. Scott mural. March 2015.

SECOND FLOOR - CLASSROOM - ROOM 207



RANKING: SECONDARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR/POOR

ORIGINAL USE: Lecture Hall

EXISTING USE: Lecture Hall



Original size/shape of lecture room.

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- fixed seating
- steel-frame single-pane windows with metal over concrete interior sills
- wood chair rail
- hardwood doors

ALTERATIONS:

2001 Room 207 Remodel: The room was reconfigured for ADA accessibility: a ramp was added and the seating was refurbished and rearranged. The doors were modified for ADA accessibility, but retain original hardware.

A storage room (Room 207a) was added in the northwest corner of the room, and the adjacent office (Room 206) was expanded into the original southwest corner of the Lecture Hall to maintain symmetry. Original linoleum tile flooring and an original 6" raised platform in the front of the classroom were removed. Original composite base moulding was replaced with 4" rubber baseboard. The original plastered ceiling was covered by 10' suspended ceiling 2'x4' tile. Original pendant light fixtures were replaced with fluorescent fixtures.



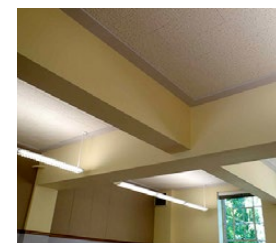
Note: This room was used in the 1978 film Animal House as Professor Dave Jennings (Donald Sutherland) classroom.



Entry doors. 2011.



Original trim. 2011.



View of ceiling. 2011.

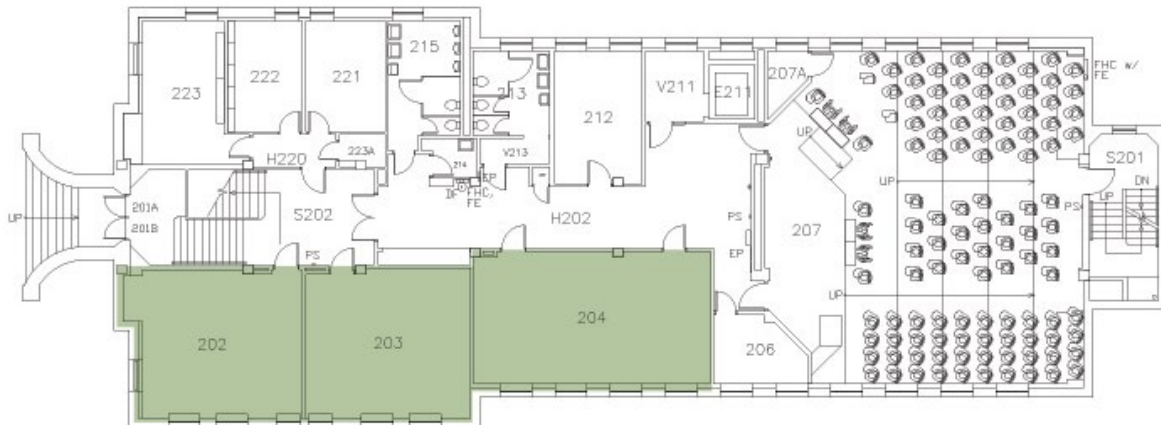


View of classroom (looking southwest). 2011.



View of storage room addition, ADA door, and fixed seating (looking northwest). 2011.

CLASSROOMS - ROOMS 202, 203, 204



RANKING: TERTIARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD/FAIR

ORIGINAL USE: Classrooms

EXISTING USE: Classrooms

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- 6" rubber base
- plaster walls
- acoustical treatment on ceiling
- mahogany trim stained and waxed
- metal picture moulding at ceiling
- metal lath on concrete joists under flooring
- ceiling height 14'-0"

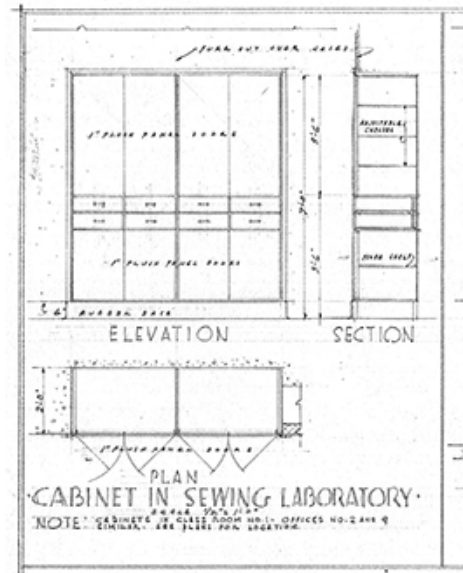
EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- built in cabinets in room 202 match original Ellis Lawrence drawings
- two (empty) map valences on western wall of room 203

ALTERATIONS:

1986 Lighting Upgrade: Original lighting fixtures, which are unknown at this time, are replaced.

Date unknown: Addition of screens,



Original 1938 detail drawings of the typical built-in cabinet for Chapman Hall.



Built-in cabinets in room 202 match original Ellis Lawrence Drawings. March 2015

speakers, and projectors and associated mountings and electrical wiring.

New flooring in Room 204.

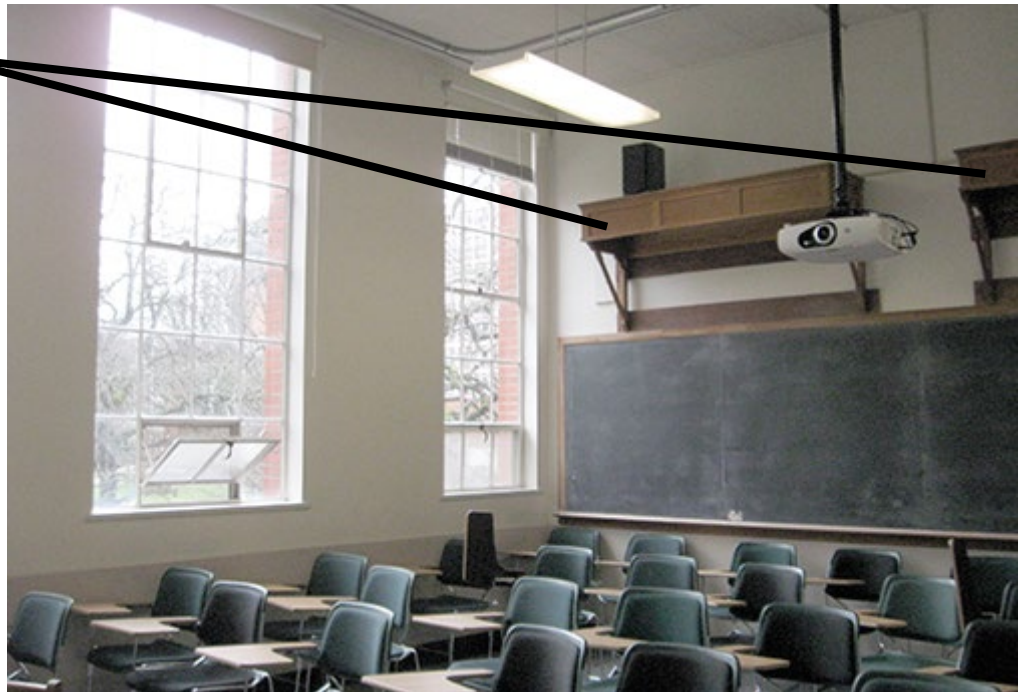


Northeast corner of Room 202. March 2015.



Southwest corner of Room 202. March 2015.

EMPTY MAP
VALENCES



Southwest corner of Room 203. Notice empty map valences along the classroom's western wall. March 2015.

The maps in the map case in Room 203 have since been removed. It is now being used as a shelf for the classroom sound system (see third image on previous page).



Western interior wall of Room 204. March 2015.



Southeastern corner of Room 204. March 2015.

OFFICES - ROOMS 212, 221, 222



RANKING: TERTIARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD/FAIR

ORIGINAL USE: Offices

EXISTING USE: Offices

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jasje linoleum floor
- 6" Rubber baseboard
- plastered walls and ceiling
- mahogany trim stained and waxed
- metal picture moulding at ceiling
- metal lath on concrete joist under flooring
- acoustical plaster on ceiling
- ceiling height 14'-0"

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- original built-in bookcases in Room 222. The cabinet doors on the most northern section of the bookcase are missing however.
- original built-in bookcases in Room 212. A cabinet along the south wall and two sections of the cases on the west wall are no longer existing.
- original jasje linoleum flooring in Room 222.
- original built-in bookcases in Room 221 match original 1938 Ellis Lawrence drawings.
- original wood trim found in all offices.



Original jasje linoleum flooring in Room 222. March 2015.

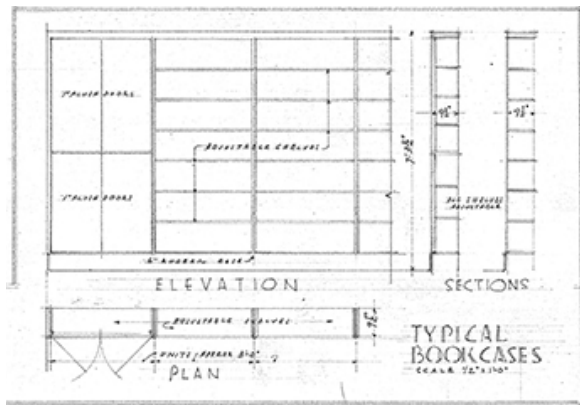


Original built-in bookcase in Room 212. The cabinet along the south wall and two sections of the bookcase indicated in the original 1938 drawings are no longer existing. March 2015.

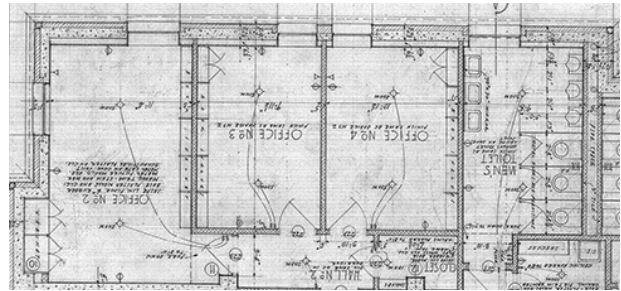
ALTERATIONS:

1986 Lighting Upgrade: Original lighting fixtures, which are unknown, are replaced.

Date unknown: Original jasper linoleum flooring replaced with carpeting in most offices, with the exception of Room 222 which still has the original flooring. The original built-in cabinet and two sections of the built-in bookcases were removed in Room 212.



Original 1938 Ellis Lawrence drawings of a typical detail of the built-in bookcases. Notice the cabinet doors on the far left.



Original 1938 Ellis Lawrence plans of the offices. Notice the number of sections in each of the bookcases, their location, and indications of cabinet doors.

MARKS FROM HINGES FROM ORIGINAL CABINET DOORS WHICH WERE REMOVED AT AN UNKNOWN DATE

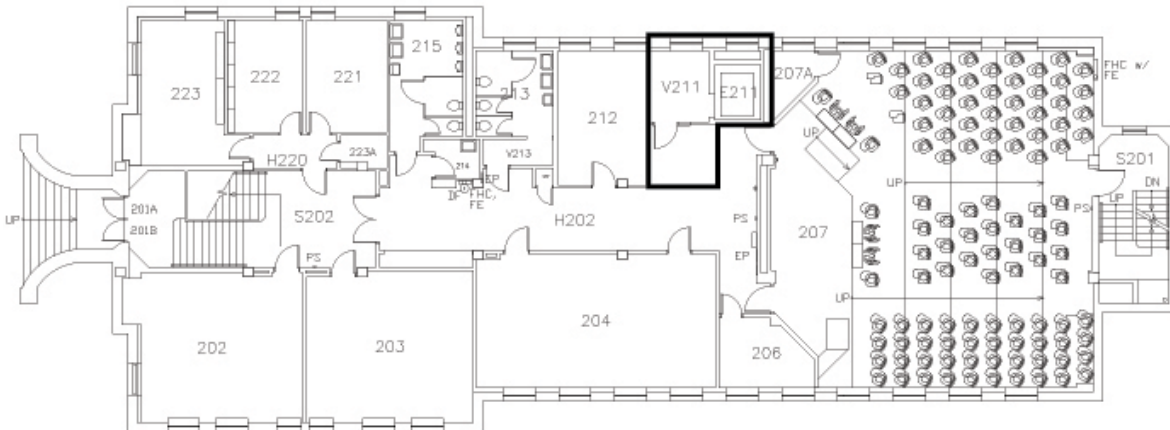


Original built-in bookcases in Room 221. March 2015.



Original built-in bookcases in Room 222. Notice the missing cabinet doors in the far right. March 2015.

ELEVATOR AND ELEVATOR CIRCULATION - ROOMS V211, E211



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

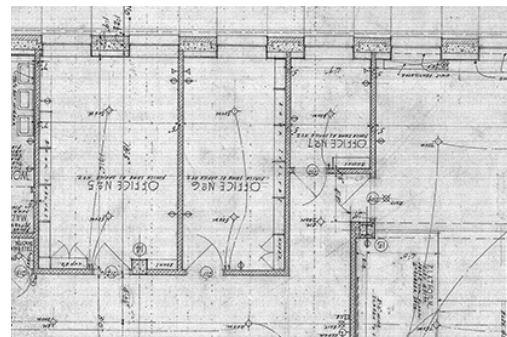
ORIGINAL USE: Offices
EXISTING USE: Elevator and elevator circulation spaces

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspé linoleum floor
- 6" Rubber baseboard
- plastered walls and ceiling
- mahogany trim stained and waxed
- metal picture moulding at ceiling
- metal lath on concrete joist under flooring
- acoustical plaster on ceiling
- ceiling height 14'-0"

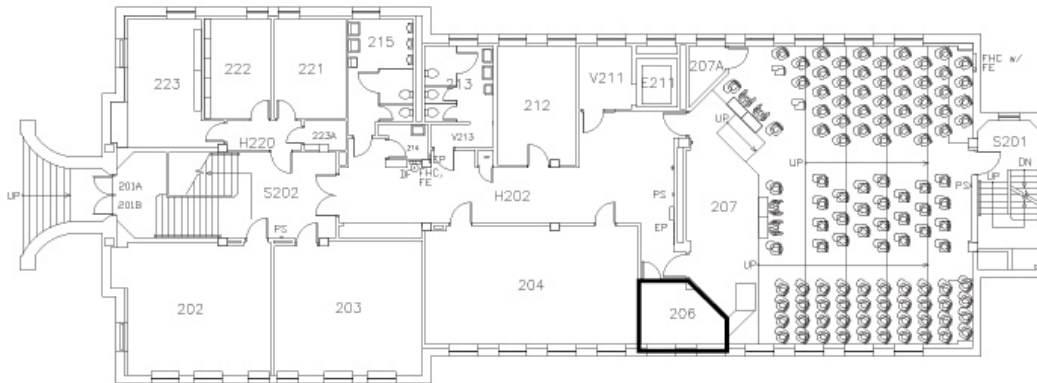
ALTERATIONS:

1990 ADA Accessibility Remodel: What used to be Office No. 6 and 7 were replaced by the construction of a new elevator shaft and vestibule as a part of the 1990 Handicapped Accessibility Renovation. The windows to Office No. 7 were painted a gloss black to hide the elevator from the exterior to preserve the character of the facade.



Original 1938 Ellis Lawrence plans of the offices that were reconfigured in 1990 for an elevator shaft and elevator circulation.

OFFICE - ROOM 206



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR

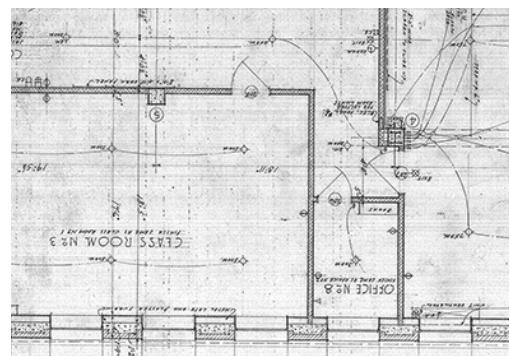
ORIGINAL USE: Office
EXISTING USE: Office

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- 6" Rubber baseboard
- plastered walls and ceiling
- mahogany trim stained and waxed
- metal picture moulding at ceiling
- metal lath on concrete joist under flooring
- acoustical plaster on ceiling
- ceiling height 14'-0"

ALTERATIONS:

2001 Room 207 Remodel: During the 2001 remodel of the second floor auditorium, what was originally Office No. 8 (now Room 206), was expanded to the east into the auditorium space. During this remodel, the ceiling height of Room 206 was lowered. In the original plans by Ellis Lawrence, a built-in bookcase along the north wall of Room 206 is indicated. It is uncertain whether the existing bookcase in the same location is original or not, or to what extent it has been altered. The shelves match the original bookcases in Rooms 221, 222, and 212, but the trim around the case differs in appearance. It has also been painted white.



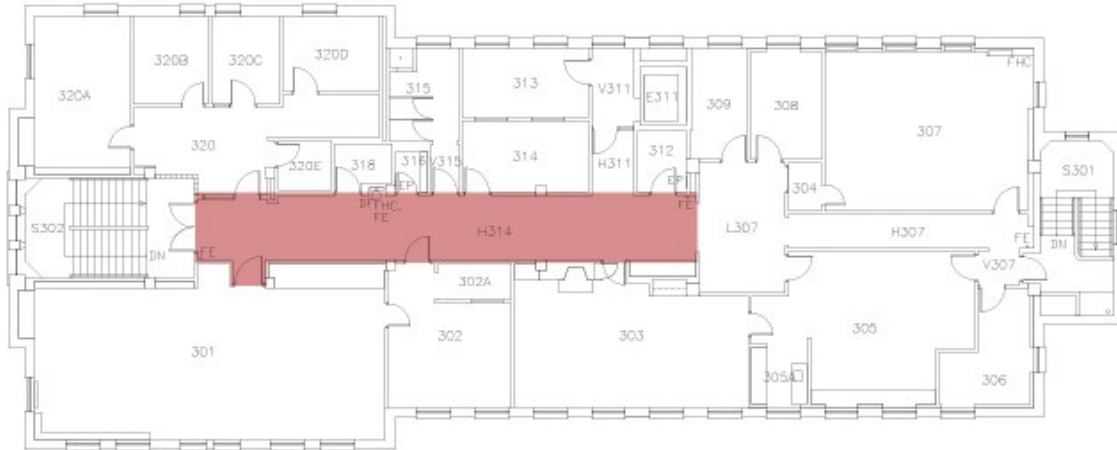
Original 1938 Ellis Lawrence plans of the office. Notice the built-in bookcase along the north wall.



Built-in bookcase in location of original built-in bookcase. Shelves appear to be original, but painted. Trim around the case appears to have been altered. March 2015.

DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREAS - THIRD FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR CORRIDOR



RANKING: SECONDARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM/HIGH

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR

ORIGINAL USE: Primary horizontal circulation

EXISTING USE: Primary horizontal circulation

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jasper linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- canvas wainscot 4'-6" high from floor
- chair rail
- mahogany wood trim, stained and waxed
- ceilings furred to 9'-0"
- plastered ceiling
- metal picture frame moulding

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- built-in display case matches original Ellis Lawrence drawings

ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: The third floor corridor originally ended at a pair of double doors that lead to what was originally the Foods Laboratory for the Home Economics Department. According to 1981 floor plans, the Foods Laboratory was reconfigured



View looking east through corridor. March 2015.



Detail of third floor corridor finishes. March 2015.

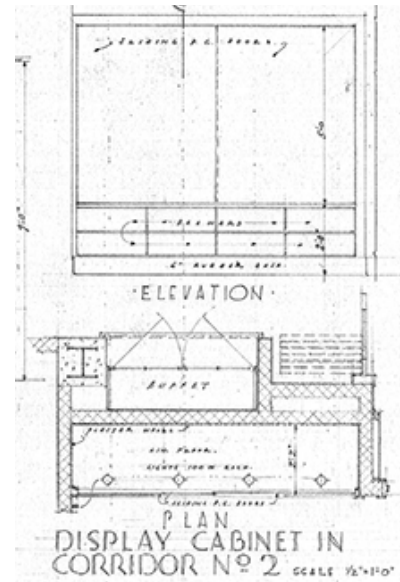
into offices and classrooms with new partition walls and the corridor grew to extend to the eastern stairwell of the building. Also altered during this remodel was the configuration of the circulation to the northeast offices. What originally was a work room with a front counter and a door connecting it to the main hallway was removed and replaced with a folding iron door, according to 1981 floor plans. Other alterations along the corridor include the reconfiguration of the locker and laundry rooms to the north into four offices that all connected to the corridor.

1989 Honors College Remodel: The classrooms and offices in the eastern end of the building were reconfigured into a lecture room and a student lounge. This shifted the extension of the corridor to the east stairwell more north.

1990 ADA Accessibility Remodel: A new elevator shaft and vestibule were constructed in the location of what was the “Laundry Room” and “Locker Room” of the original building plans. The windows associated with the elevator shaft were painted a gloss black to hide the elevator from the exterior to preserve the character of the facade.

Post-1990: The folding iron door that provided access to the north east office work room was replaced with a metal storefront system and a conventional door.

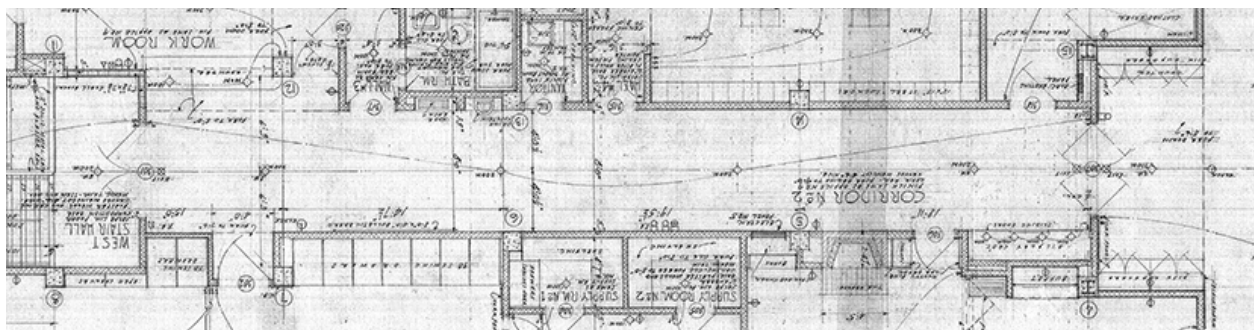
A remodel of the wall finishes, flooring, and lighting were done.



Original 1938 detail drawing of third floor corridor display case.



Existing third floor corridor display case. March 2015.



Original 1938 plan of third floor corridor.

CONFERENCE ROOM - ROOM 303



RANKING: SECONDARY

**LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:
MEDIUM**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

ORIGINAL USE: Living Room and Dining Room for Home Economics Department
EXISTING USE: Conference Room

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

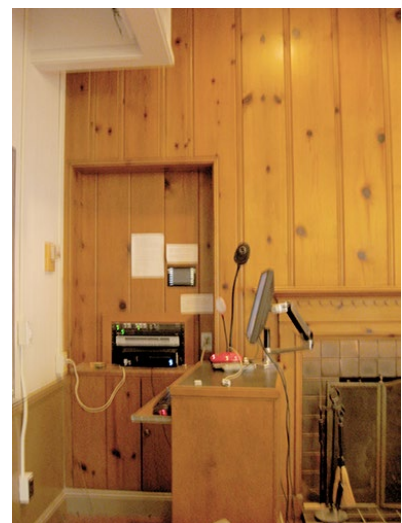
- straight line linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- pine wood trim, stained and waxed
- knotty pine paneling on north wall of Living Room
- folding partition wall between Living Room and Dining Room
- ceilings furred to 11'-0"
- acoustical plastered ceiling
- metal picture frame moulding

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- original knotty pine paneling
- original fireplace with ceramic tile hearth and wood mantel
- original built-in bookcase and fuel bin in Living Room



Existing conditions of Room 303, looking west. March 2015.



Original built-in bookcase and fuel bin. Shelves of bookcase are no longer existing. March 2015.

- original built-in hidden closet of shelves in Living Room just west of the entry
- original built-in buffet cabinet and counter in Dining Room has had the bottom cabinet faces replaced. Replacements slightly differ from original Ellis Lawrence drawings. Instead of four cabinet faces over the buffet cabinets, there are now two larger ones. The plywood laminate top to the buffet cabinet was also replaced



Original fireplace with wood mantel and knotty pine paneling. March 2015.

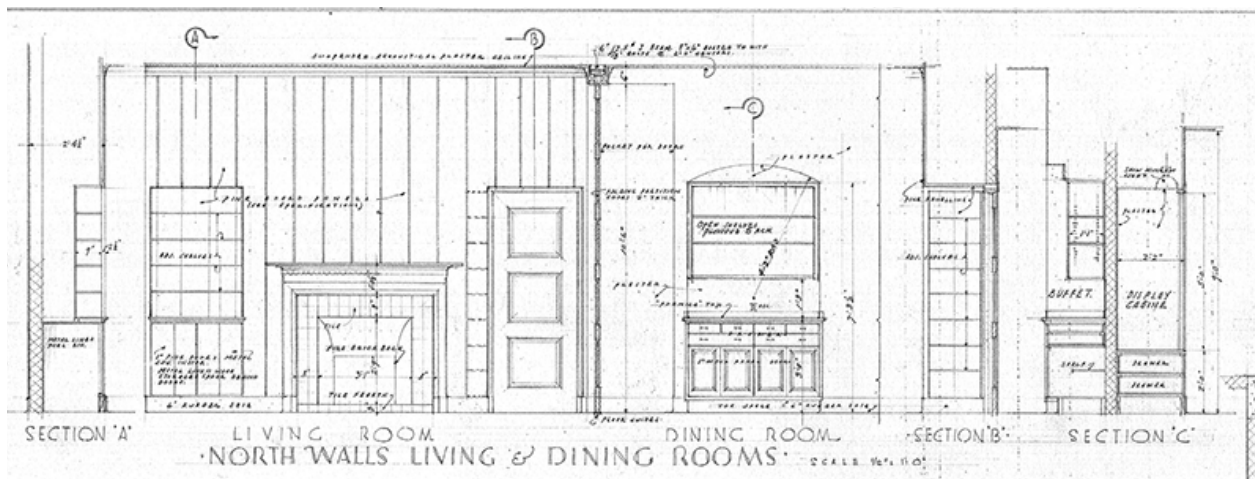
ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: The Folding Partition Wall is no longer indicated on 1981 dated plans.

1989 Honors College Remodel: Living and Dining Rooms were reconfigured into a conference room. New carpet flooring was installed. A new screen valance was constructed along west wall. New wooden base trim was added. The four cabinet fronts to the built-in buffet cabinet were replaced with two larger cabinet fronts. The plywood laminate top of the buffet cabinet was also replaced. All existing paneling was refinished.

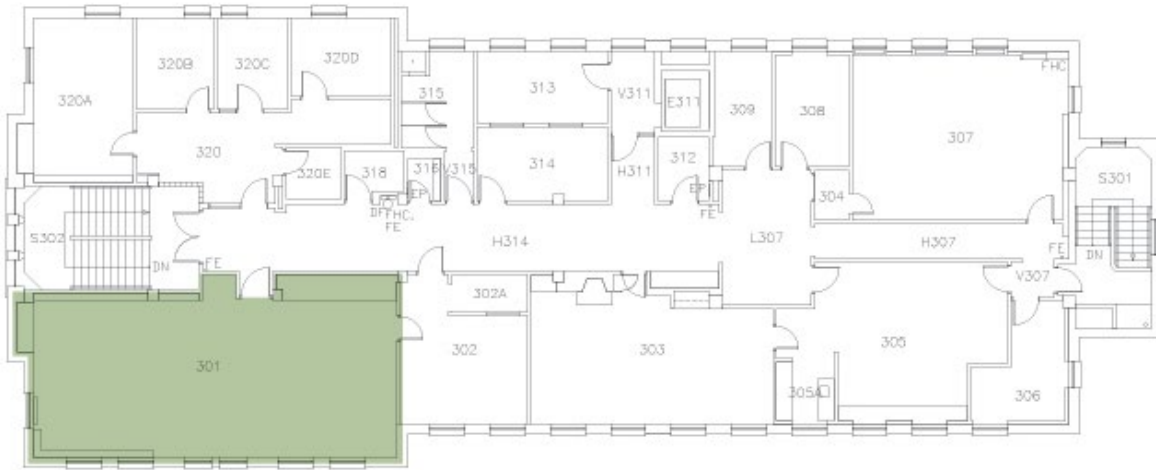


Original built-in buffet counter and cabinet and open shelving above. March 2015.



Original 1938 detail drawings of north wall paneling, fire place, and built-ins.

HONORS COLLEGE LIBRARY - ROOM 301



RANKING: TERTIARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR

ORIGINAL USE: Sewing Laboratory
EXISTING USE: Honors College Library

- HISTORIC MATERIALS:**
- jaspe linoleum floor
 - 6" Rubber baseboard
 - plaster walls
 - mahogany trim, stained and waxed
 - 12'-0" ceiling height
 - acoustical tile ceiling
 - metal picture frame moulding

- EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**
- built-in cabinet in northwest corner
 - original built-in sewing drawer case along north wall in northeast corner slightly altered from original Ellis Lawrence drawings. Top four rows of drawers converted to a cork board
 - built-in bookcase on north wall near the entry

ALTERATIONS:
ca. 1981: Sewing Laboratory reconfigured into



View of Honors College Library looking east. March 2015.



Original built-in sewing drawer cabinet. Top four rows of drawers converted into shelving in 1981 and later into what is now a corkboard. March 2015.

Student Faculty Lounge. The top four rows of drawers of the built-in sewing drawer cabinet along the north wall were converted into open shelving. The built-in sewing drawer cabinet just west of the entry was reconfigured into a coat closet. The built-in cabinet in the west wall was converted into a counter with shelving above. Other alterations include new finishes, new lighting, and the new exterior awnings.

Date unknown: Student Faculty Lounge reconfigured into current Honors College Library. New, near-ceiling high cabinets (not built-ins) installed into the space. The configuration of the built-in cabinet on the west wall matches the original drawings, but the material and the cabinet fronts do not match the built-in cabinets of Rooms 223 and 320A. They are assumed to be replacements. The trim around built-in bookcase along the north wall is assumed to be replaced as well. It differs from the trim of the original bookcases found in Rooms 202, 212, 221, and 222 and it matches the trim of the new cabinets. The open shelving above the built-in sewing drawers was converted into a cork board at some point after 1981.



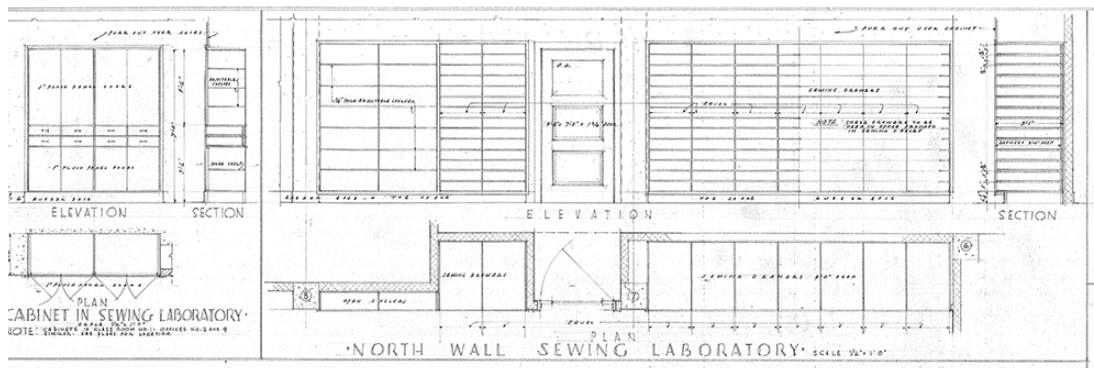
Built-in cabinet on west wall. Configuration matches original drawings but it is presumed that the cabinet faces have been replaced. March 2015.



View of north wall. New cabinets on far left. Original but altered built-in bookcase in center. Newer built-in cabinet on right. March 2015.

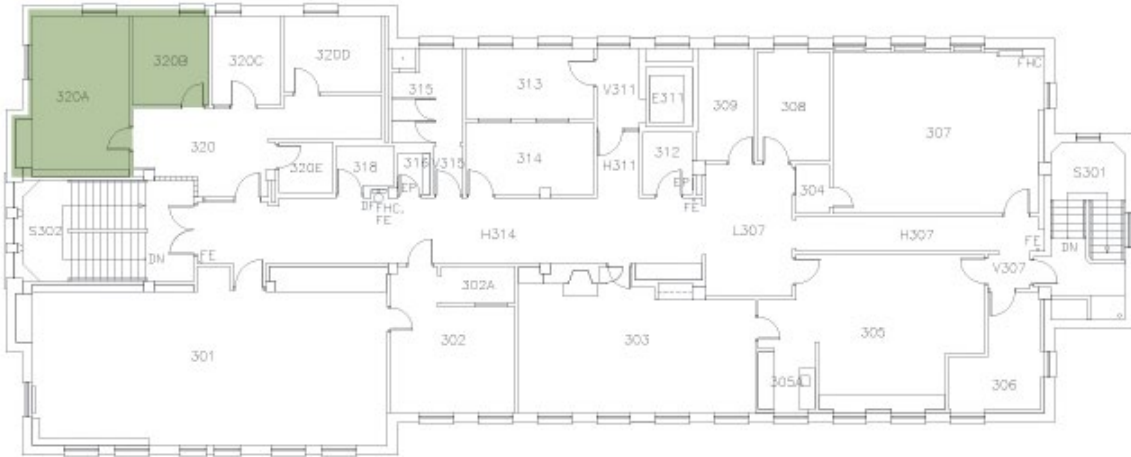


This built-in cabinet on the north wall was originally a smaller section of built-in sewing drawers. March 2015.



Original 1938 detail drawings of Sewing Laboratory built-ins.

OFFICE - ROOM 320A, 320B



RANKING: TERTIARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

ORIGINAL USE: Office

EXISTING USE: Office

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- 6" Rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- mahogany trim, stained and waxed
- 12'-0" ceiling height
- acoustical plaster ceiling
- metal picture frame moulding

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- built-in cabinet in southwest corner of Room 320A
- original built-in bookcase along south wall of Room 320A. Currently about 1 foot shorter than indicated in original Ellis Lawrence drawings.
- glass block panel above door of Room 320B

ALTERATIONS:

Date Unknown: New interior finishes. New lighting. The built-in bookcase along south wall in Room 320B is removed.



Original 1938 detail drawings of the typical built-in cabinet for Chapman.



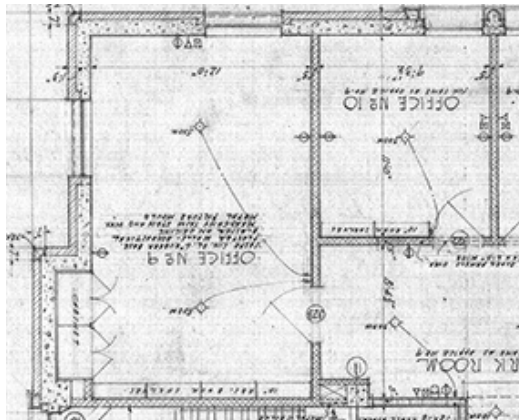
Built-in cabinets in Room 320A match original Ellis Lawrence Drawings. March 2015.



Original built-in bookcase in Room 320A. Currently about 1 foot shorter than indicated in original Ellis Lawrence drawings. March 2015.



Existing lighting in Room 320A and 320B. March 2015.



*Original 1938 plan of Room 320A and 320B
Note the location of the built-in cabinet and bookcase.*

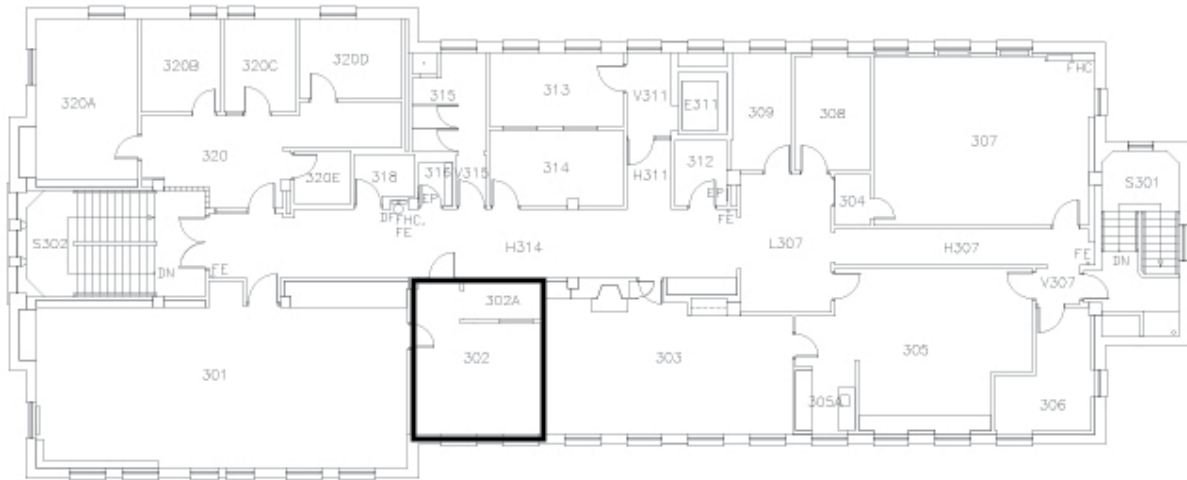


Original glass block panel above door of Room 320B. March 2015.



View of northwest corner of Room 320B. Notice placement of built-in bookcase compared to the original drawings above. Also note the difference in construction compared to the original bookcase in Room 320A seen in the photo above. March 2015.

COMPUTER LAB - ROOM 302



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

ORIGINAL USE: Fitting Room
EXISTING USE: Print Room

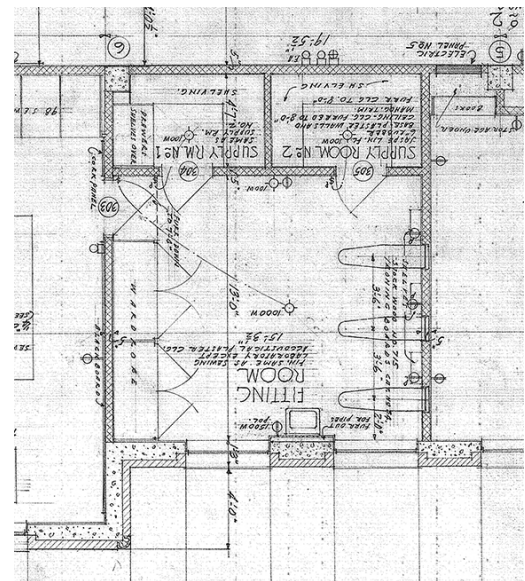
HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- 6" Rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- mahogany trim, stained and waxed
- 12'-0" ceiling height
- acoustical plaster ceiling
- metal picture frame moulding

ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: Fitting room reconfigured. Its reconfigured use is unknown. Adjoining supply closets altered with partition wall removed, eastern most door filled in, and the removal of built-in shelves for a new counter with drawers and shelves above.

Date Unknown: Room is reconfigured into a computer lab. The western half of the supply room is opened up and a new door was added to connect the room to the 2nd floor corridor. Air conditioner unit installed into western most window.



Original 1938 plans of the Fitting Room and its connection to the Honors College Library (currently the Print Room).

STUDENT LOUNGE - ROOM 305; OFFICES - ROOMS 306, 308; CLASSROOM - ROOM 307



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

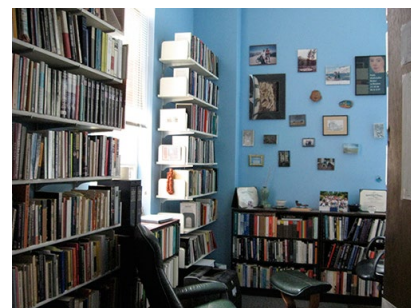
ORIGINAL USE: Foods Laboratory for Home Economics Department
EXISTING USE: Classrooms, Offices, and Student Lounge

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- straight line linoleum floor
- 6" rubber tile baseboard
- plaster walls
- acoustical tile ceiling
- painted fir trim
- metal picture frame moulding
- steel-frame single-pane fixed windows with hopper and awning openings
- metal over concrete interior sills
- hidden radiators in sill
- ceiling height 12'-0"

ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: The space was originally an open floor plan with work stations for the Home Economics Department's Foods Laboratory and storage spaces along the back, eastern wall. According



Office - Room 306 (facing west). March 2015.



Office - Room 308 (facing north). March 2015.

to drawings dated from 1981, it was reconfigured with new partition walls into offices and a classroom. With the new partitions came new interior finishes and new lighting.

1989 Honors College Remodel: Partitions were demolished and new partitions were constructed into their current configurations. New interior finishes and ceilings were added.

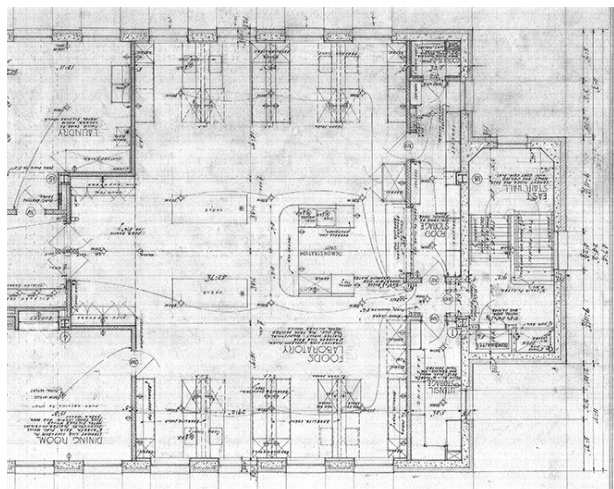
2005 Room 307 Remodel: New interior finishes and ceilings were added. New light fixtures were added and closely resemble the original light fixtures as seen in historic photographs of the cooperative book store.



Classroom - Room 307 (facing northwest). 2011.

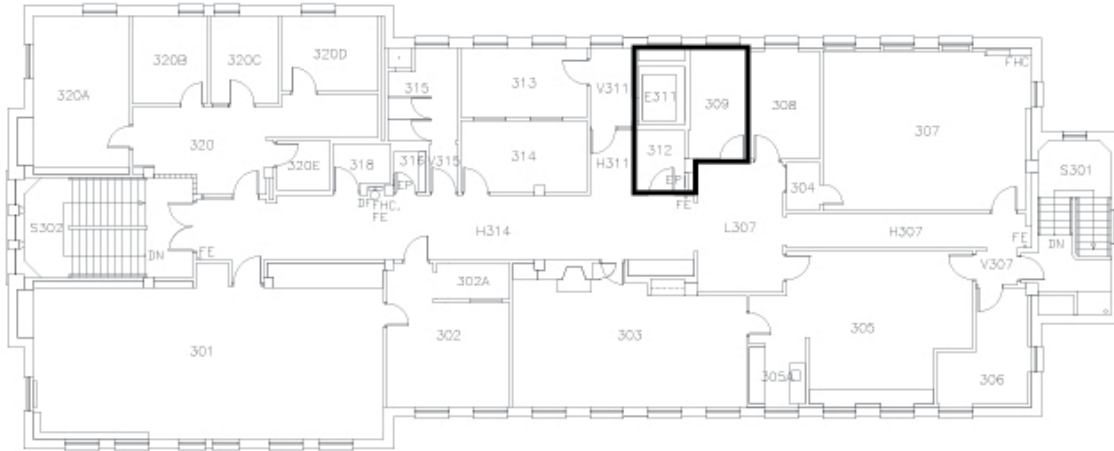


Classroom - Room 307 (facing north). 2011.



The original 1938 Ellis Lawrence drawings of the Foods Laboratory in Chapman Hall. Notice the work stations in the open floor plan and the storage spaces along the back eastern wall.

OFFICE - ROOM 309; ELEVATOR



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

ORIGINAL USE: Laundry Room
EXISTING USE: Office and Elevator Shaft

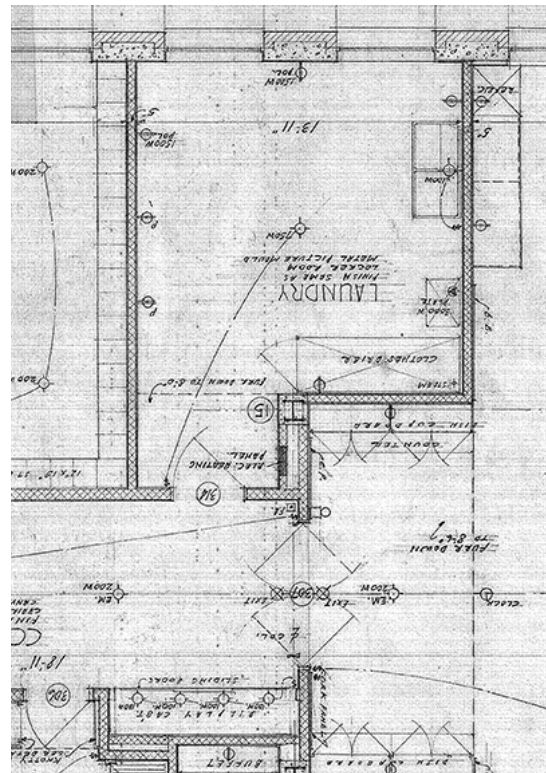
HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jasje linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- fir trim, painted
- plaster ceiling
- 12'-0" ceiling height, with exception of entry with 8'-0" ceiling height
- metal picture frame moulding

ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: Laundry Room is reconfigured into offices. New finishes and new lighting installed

1990 ADA Accessibility Renovation: Offices reconfigured into existing office and elevator shaft. New finishes and new lighting installed. The windows associated with the elevator shaft were made an opaque black to hide the elevator from the exterior to preserve the character of the facade.



Original 1938 plans of the Laundry Room (currently an elevator and an office).

OFFICE - ROOM 313; CONFERENCE ROOM - ROOM 314; ELEVATOR CIRCULATION

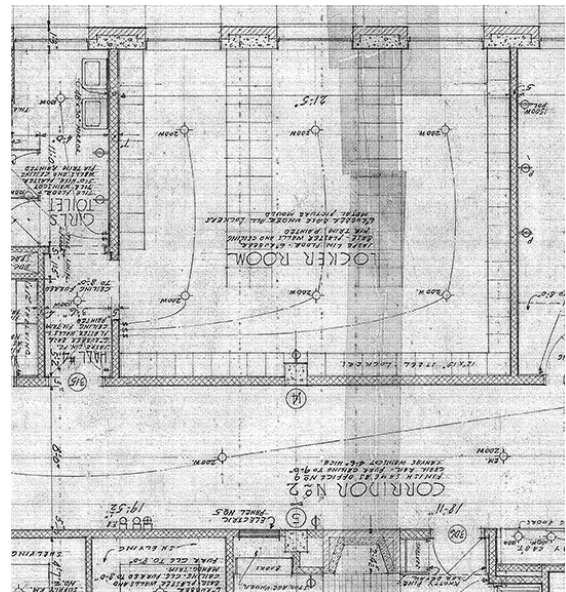


RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

ORIGINAL USE: Locker Room
EXISTING USE: Office, Conference Room and Elevator vestibule

HISTORIC MATERIALS:

- jasje linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- fir trim, painted
- plaster ceiling
- 12'-0" ceiling height
- metal picture frame moulding
- steel lockers
- 6" rubber base under all lockers



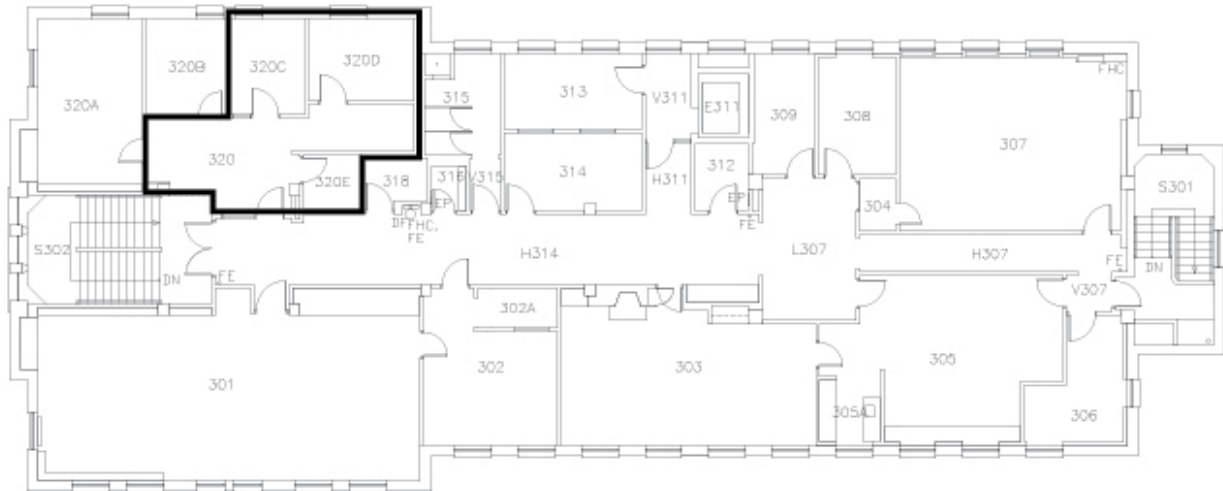
Original 1938 plans of the Locker Room (currently an office, conference room, and elevator vestibule).

ALTERATIONS:

ca. 1981: Locker Room is reconfigured into offices. New finishes and new lighting installed.

1990 ADA Accessibility Renovation: Offices reconfigured into existing office, conference room, and elevator vestibule. New finishes and new lighting installed.

OFFICES - ROOMS 320, 320C, 320D, 320E



RANKING: NON-CONTRIBUTING
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: POOR

ORIGINAL USE: Office, Workroom, and Bedroom
EXISTING USE: Offices

HISTORIC MATERIALS:
 Workroom and Office:

- jaspe linoleum floor
- 6" rubber baseboard
- plaster walls
- mahogany trim, stained and waxed
- plaster ceiling
- 12'-0" ceiling height
- metal picture frame moulding
- glass block panels

Bedroom:

- Same as workroom and office except:
- straight line linoleum floor
 - fir trim, painted
 - walls papered

EXISTING INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- original glass block in southwest



Room 320 looking south. Note original glass block. Originally a built-in counter stood where the storefront window system and bench is located in the photo. March 2015.

wall of Room 320 and above door to Room 320B

ALTERATIONS:

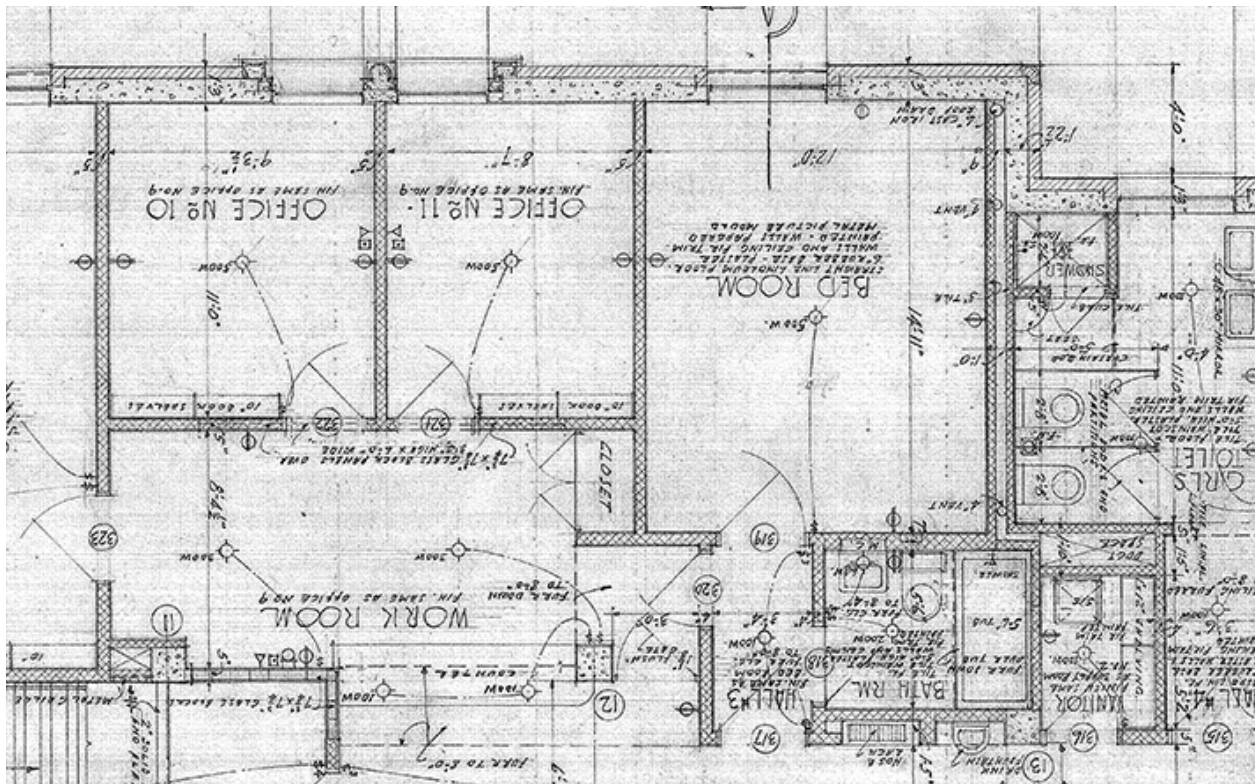
ca. 1981: Front counter in workroom is removed. Folding iron door to workroom installed. Bedroom is reconfigured into machine room. South wall to what is now Room 320C is removed. Built-in bookcase along the south wall is also removed.

2002 Room 320D Remodel: Machine Room is reconfigured into an office and a workroom.

Date Unknown: Storefront window system installed in place of folding iron door to entrance of workroom. South wall to what is now Room 320C rebuilt, and door installed with a sidelight.



Original glass block wall in Room 320. March 2015.



Original 1938 plans of the offices and Bedroom, the northwest corner of the third floor.

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 archeological significance, was not applicable to any campus resources.)

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

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

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

INTEGRITY

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

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

unaltered. If this is the case, the resource has excellent integrity.

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

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

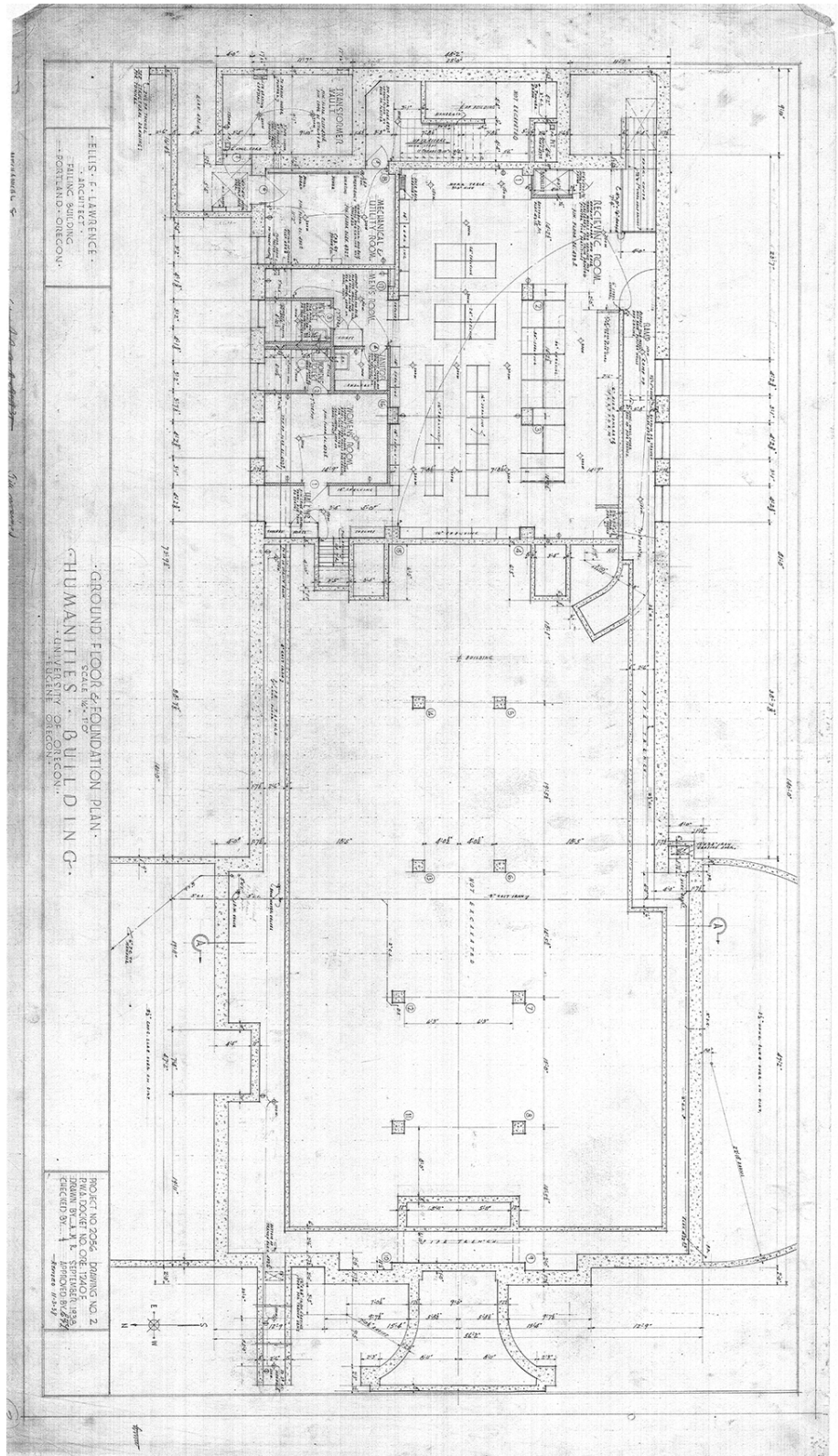
- excellent integrity – retains a very high percentage of original fabric, and the original design intent is apparent.
- good integrity – retains a significant percentage of original fabric, with a discernible design intent.
- fair integrity – original fabric is present, but diminished.
- poor integrity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

RANKING LEVELS

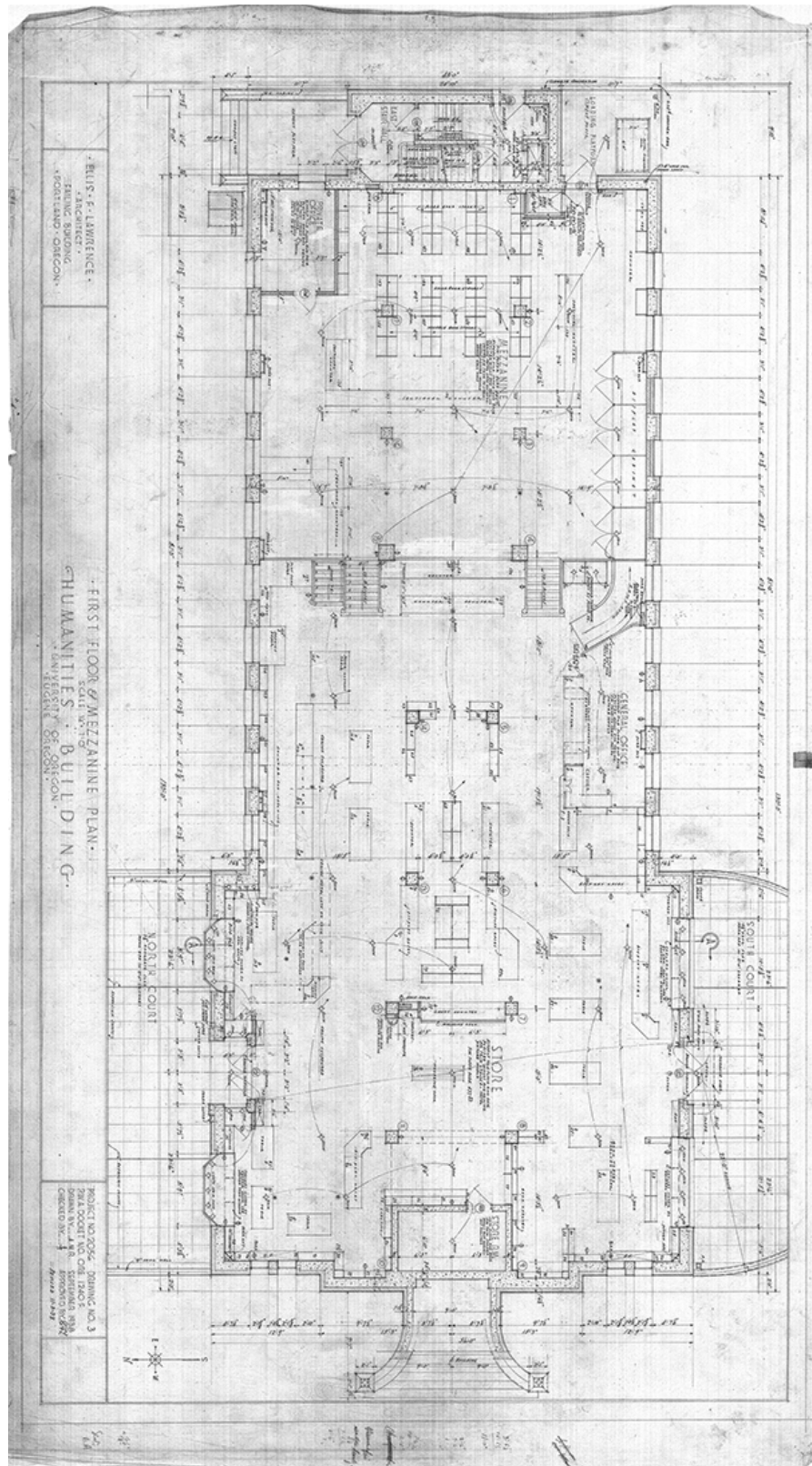
Historic rankings were determined by evaluating two factors: the resource’s historic significance and its integrity. Using a matrix (below), an historic ranking for each resource was determined based on one of four ranking levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-contributing.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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).			
<input type="checkbox"/> 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).			
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.			
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.				

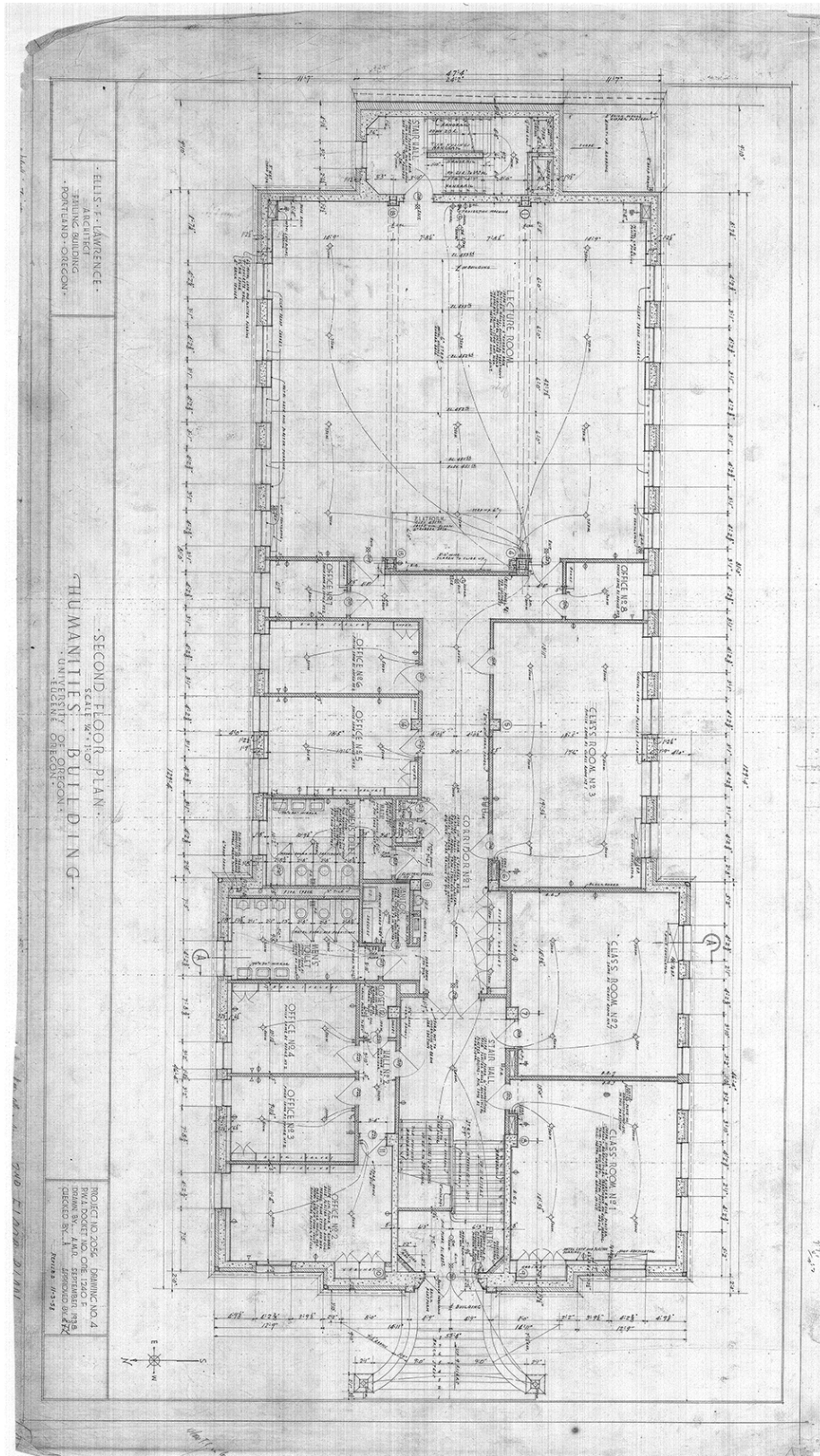
APPENDIX B - 1938 FLOOR PLANS



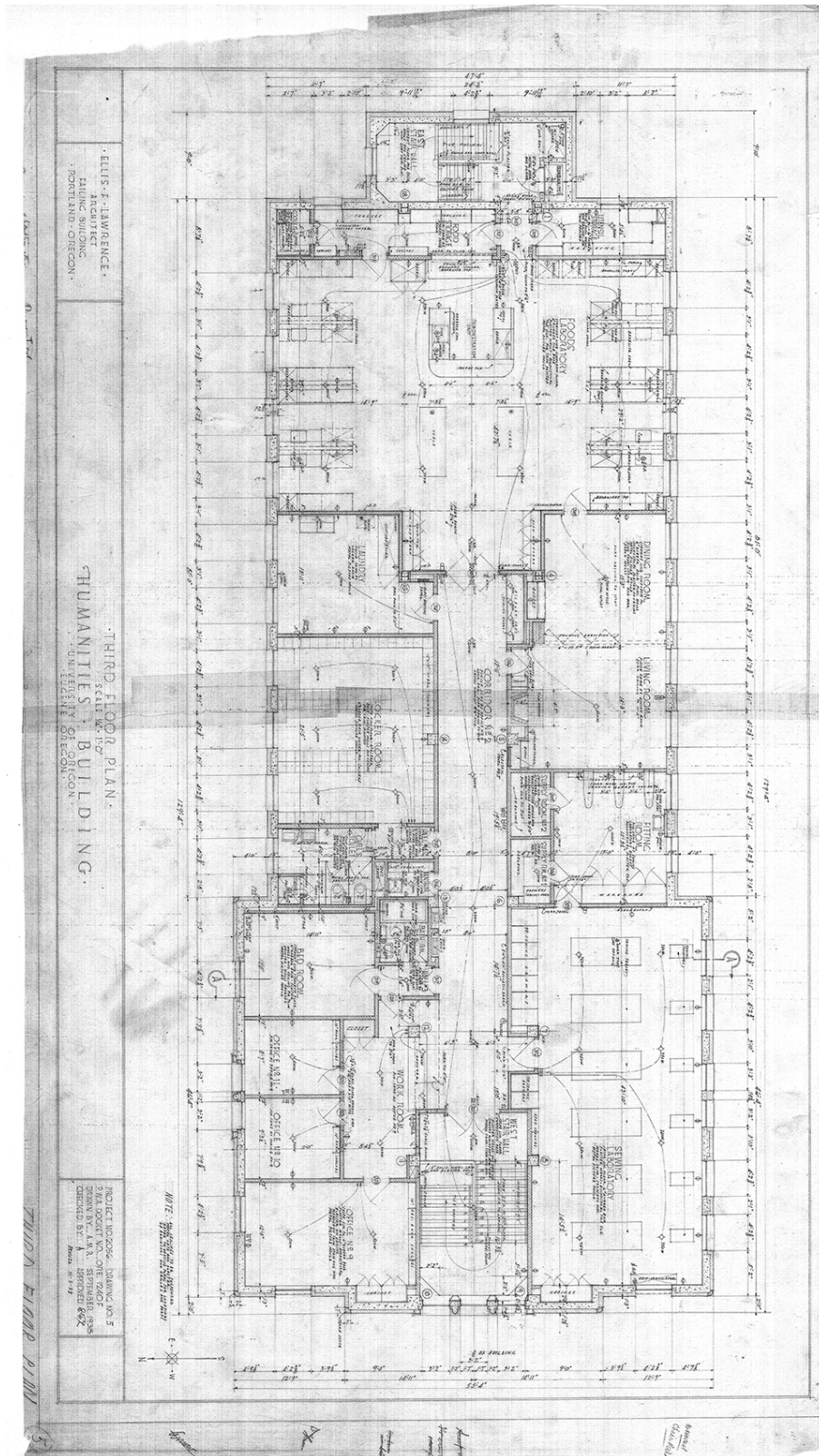
BASEMENT FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR

APPENDIX C - 4.0 SURVEY OF BUILDINGS, CHAPMAN HALL

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

RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Current building name: Chapman Hall
Historic building name: Humanities Building
Building address: 990 East 13th Ave.
Ranking: Primary

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural style classification: Mediterranean
Building plan (footprint shape): rectangular
Number of stories: 2 on a raised basement
Foundation material(s): concrete
Primary exterior wall material: brick
Secondary exterior wall material: terra cotta
Roof configuration/type: flat
Primary roof material: elastic membrane
Primary window type: 24 light, fixed-type windows with two hopper light insertions
Primary window material: steel
Decorative features and materials: Decorative red and white terra cotta tile and cornices, Roman arches, pilasters, brick ornamental bands, brick basket-weave patterns below the upper windows, Art Deco detailing
Landscape features: Several mature trees and foundation plantings (*Rhododendron*, *Photinia*)
Associated resources: PWA-sponsored mural in room 223 (E. R. Scott, 1942); Memorial Quad, 13th Ave Axis, Condon Hall, Johnson Lane Axis
Comments: Built as a Public Works Administration project, it is difficult to define Chapman's architectural style. This is true of many of Ellis Lawrence's buildings on the University of Oregon campus as he skillfully drew from such diverse styles as Eclecticism, Modernism, and Neoclassicism.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Date of construction: 1939
Architect: Lawrence, Holford, Allyn
Builder/Contractor: Stein Brothers, Eugene, general contractors; Mercer Steel, metal sash and doors; Marlatt Heating and Plumbing, Eugene; Barnes and Martin, Eugene, plaster; Oregon Art and Tile, Portland
Moved? (yes/no): no Date of move(s): N/A
Description/dates of major additions/alterations: 1966: two north doors added; 1989: Honors College interior remodel; 1990: Universal access alterations; 1993: elastic membrane roof installed; 2001: auditorium remodel; 2005: Room 307 remodel

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS & SIGNIFICANCE

Original use(s) or function(s): classrooms, offices, University Bookstore

Current use(s) or function(s): classrooms, offices

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

Period of significance: 1939

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary):

Chapman Hall, designed by Ellis Lawrence, was constructed in 1939. The building is named for Charles H. Chapman, President of the University from 1893-1896. The project was funded by the Public Works Administration, a New Deal era program. It is part of the Lawrence plan for the central campus area anchored by the Memorial Quadrangle. Originally, it was part of a three-wing humanities complex intended to mirror the similar science complex of which Condon Hall was the only section constructed. Like its sister buildings on the Memorial Quad, Chapman Hall is stylistically complex and difficult to classify. The arrangement of the diverse elements that constitute the architectural composition is generally Classical in feeling. The individual elements draw on a wide range of Greek and Roman archetypes and there are even a few Egyptian echoes, such as the corner pilasters that represent bundled reeds. Much of the terra cotta detailing has a definite Art Deco or Moderne machine-inspired feeling. This represents the last use of terra cotta ornamentation on a U of O campus building. Chapman reflects design elements common to the other buildings on the Memorial Quad, such as the frieze with round arch details, to create a unified design language. These stylistic elements are perhaps best understood in Lawrence's own terms. In his 1914 campus plan, he recommends that "the more monumental buildings... be erected in the Classic style, while the buildings of the minor groups in Renaissance and Colonial styles..." Lawrence himself characterized it as a "composite, not a true historical style." As a matter of interest, Chapman Hall was designed to mirror Condon Hall architecturally yet Chapman's structure is concrete walls with brick veneer while Condon is made of brick bearing walls.

Chapman Hall displays a high level of craftsmanship in its detailing. One especially noteworthy interior feature is the mural in room 223 by E. R. Scott. It is executed in the New Deal social realist style and depicts a number of American radicals and social thinkers including Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Dewey. It was completed by Scott as part of his thesis work for a Masters degree from the U of O.

The lower level of the building served as the student's cooperative bookstore from 1939-1966, an area which now houses the Graduate School. Originally, the second floor housed the English department and the third floor housed the modern home economics facilities. Since then, the upper floors have served as offices and classrooms for various departments and now house the undergraduate Honors College.

Chapman Hall has architectural significance as the work of Ellis Lawrence and as a major component of the Lawrence campus plan along with the existing built landscape. It has excellent integrity, the few modifications have been done in a sensitive manner, and the interior spaces retain much of the original fabric and feeling. So, not only was Chapman designed by a significant Oregon architect and a man important to the history of the architecture program at the U of O, the building is located in a place crucial to the story of the campus' development under Lawrence. That is, it is an integral member of an ensemble of buildings referred to as one of Lawrence's greatest works. The building is also significant in the area of education as an important building on the U of O campus and as the former University Bookstore (Student Cooperative Store). The high degree of integrity, quality of workmanship and architectural design by Ellis Lawrence make Chapman Hall individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Chapman also possesses some significance under Criterion A for its importance as a University landmark and connection to the relief programs of the Great Depression/New Deal era; this would extend its period of significance. Due to its excellent integrity and high significance to the UO campus, it is ranked as a primary resource.

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

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

- A. Associated with significant events C. Distinctive architecturally
 B. Associated with significant persons D. Archaeologically 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):

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Getty Foundation Campus Heritage Grant Application, University Planning Office and Facilities Services.

Shellenbarger, Michael and Kimberly Lakin. *Ellis Lawrence Building Survey*. Oregon Inventory of Historic Places, 1989. vol.2 (Eugene). Compiled by the Historic Preservation Program, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon. Salem, OR: State Historic Preservation Office, 1989.

Long, Stephen. *Historic Continuity: A Diagnosis Report*. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon Office of Planning and Campus Development, 1980.

"Stories Behind the Buildings", *Old Oregon*, December 1951.

Plans and Specifications for Chapman Hall, Facilities Services, Physical Plant, University of Oregon.

Historic Photo Inventory, Physical Plant, University of Oregon.

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

RECORDING INFORMATION

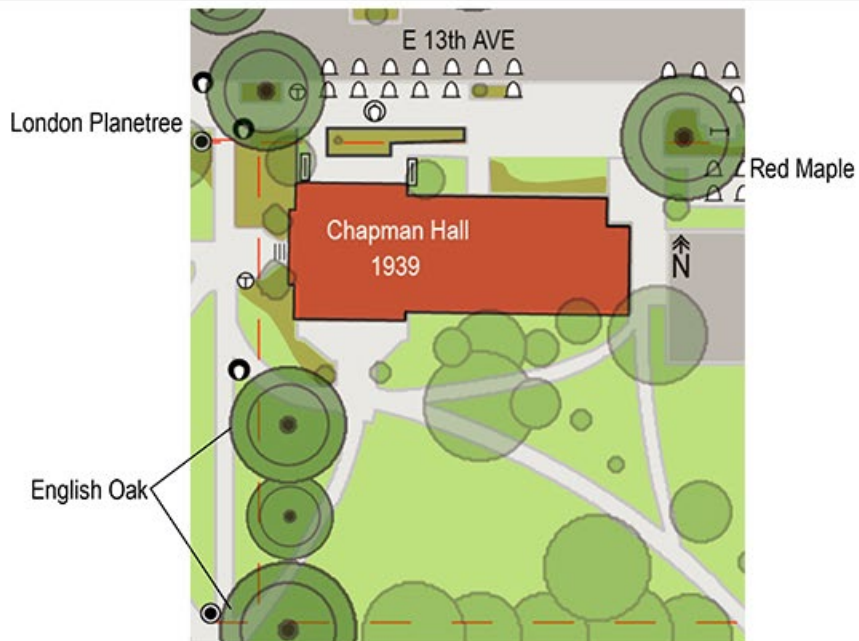
Researched: Shawn Lingo/Jeremy Mauro, February 2006
 Recorded: Susan Johnson and University Planning Office, Summer 2006
 Photo number or name:

PHOTOGRAPH



(See Continuation Sheet 1 for additional photos)

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 archeological 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.