Knight Library
Preliminary Historic Assessment

Knight Library, 1937
unknown source

University of Oregon
Campus Planning
Campus Planning and Facilities Management

October 2022
Additional information about the history of University Hall and campus development is available in the UO Campus Heritage Landscape Plan which can be found on the CPFM website: cpfm.uoregon.edu

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

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# KNIGHT LIBRARY
## PRELIMINARY HISTORIC ASSESSMENT
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INTRODUCTION

This assessment identifies the exterior (including landscape elements) and interior historic features and spaces of the 1937 Knight Library structure. This historic assessment does not apply to the subsequent 1950, 1966, and 1994 building additions. 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 Knight Library during any alterations or additions.

The assessed areas are shown on the Surveyed Areas and Ranking map (pg. 4). 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

The 1937 Knight Library structure has high historic significance, good integrity and excellent condition, and is therefore a “primary” ranked historic building per the UO’s Campus Heritage Landscape Plan - 4.0 Survey of Buildings. It is listed in the National Register under criteria A (association with significant events) and C (distinctive architecturally).

Building History (excerpts from the UO Knight Library Historic Survey): Knight Library is the terminus for the Memorial Quadrangle and the Knight Library Axis, and is associated with resources such as other Lawrence buildings on the Memorial Quadrangle, Memorial Quadrangle, Knight Library Axis, Kincaid Green, and Southwest Campus Green. Ellis Fuller Lawrence’s original plan called for an auditorium to be built in this site, as the termination of the south axis and most important building in his beaux-arts plan. The axis extended from the auditorium to Dad’s Gates and beyond to the train station. However, the decision was made by President Hall to build a library in its place. The library was funded by the Public Works Administration (“PWA”) and the Works Program Administration (“WPA”) program funds and is representative of the last surge of building before WWII. The library has been referred to as Oregon’s best example of integrated art and architecture.

It is the most fully executed of Lawrence’s buildings incorporating sculpture, painting and metalwork, much done by students, graduates, and professors. Much of the interior artwork is mostly intact (see Appendix F: 2017 Historic Knight Library Art and Architecture Guide).

Knight Library, along with the Memorial Quadrangle, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 9, 1990. The original Lawrence building from 1937 was nominated and listed and the 1950 and 1966 additions were listed as non-contributing. At the time the National Park Service accepted the building, the 1994 addition had yet to be built. The library was listed under A because it was funded by Public Works Administration funds and listed under C as a significant element in Lawrence’s Beaux Arts plan and for the fine craftsmanship displayed on the exterior and interior of the library. The original portion of the building is listed in the nomination as Beaux Arts Eclecticism while the additions are Modernistic. Some elements of the original design reflect a “moderne” character including the decorative motifs, and functional elements such as entrance lanterns.
ALTERATIONS

Although Knight Library has had three major additions (1950, 1966, and 1994), they were all built to the south (rear) facade, leaving the north (front) 1937 facade and the Memorial Quadrangle intact. For this reason, the significance of the 1937 building has not been diminished by the later additions.

- First addition: Lawrence (son, Abbot Lawrence), Tucker and Wallmann added 57,000 sq ft for additional stack space, mechanical room, elevators, stairs, ramps and Instructional Media Center in the basement, 1950.
- Second Addition: Claire K. Hamlin and B. King Martin added 100,000 sq ft, 1966.
- Third Addition, TBG Architects and Planners (Eugene); Shepley Bulfinch Richardson Abbott (Boston), design consultants added 132,000 sq ft, 1994.
TIMELINE - MAJOR REMODELS

1935: Construction began on September 17

1937: The new building opened on May 3rd


1984: Accessibility Ramp Addition/Exterior Restoration. Architects: Walter Gordon (Ramp) and Brockmeyer/McDonnell

1990: Listed on National Register of Historic Places on March 9th

1991: Fire Sprinklers & Fire Alarms installed

1993/94: 132,000 SF Addition. Architect: TBG Architects and Planners (Eugene; Shepley Bulfinch Richardson Abbott (Boston), design consultants

1994: Name changed to honor Philip Knight, President and CEO of Nike, Inc., and University of Oregon Alumni


2022: Exterior restoration of brick and north entry doors

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mid-1920s: Funding (approx. $460,000) obtained for a new library as a Public Works Administration project

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SURVEYED AREAS & RANKINGS
EXTERIOR

Ranking Key:
- Primary
- Secondary
- Non-contributing

Key References:
- Knight Library Historic Resource Survey Form: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/knightlibrary05_30_07.pdf
- UO Summary Table of Historic Rankings & Designations: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/cpfm2.uoregon.edu/files/histallindex_11-18-20151_0.pdf
SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES - 1937 NORTH BUILDING

NORTH FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Knight Library, the Memorial Quadrangle, and the Knight Library Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details
Level of Integrity: Good

WEST FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Knight Library and the Knight Library Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details
Level of Integrity: Good

EAST FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Primary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Knight Library and the Knight Library Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details
Level of Integrity: Good

SETTING
Physical association with the Memorial Quadrangle and the Knight Library Axis

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES - 1937 NORTH BUILDING

UPPER SOUTH FACADE
Level of Historic Significance: High
- Secondary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Knight Library
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details
Level of Integrity: Good

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR TERTIARY AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RANKED SPACES

LOWER SOUTH FACADE ADJOINING 1950 AND 1966 ADDITIONS
Level of Historic Significance: Medium
- Tertiary and non-contributing facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Knight Library
Level of Integrity: Fair
NORTH FACADE
RANKING: PRIMARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
- Designed by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence
- Terminus for Memorial Quadrangle and Knight Library Axis
- Beaux Arts Eclecticism architectural style
- American bond brick and cast stone materials
- 15x15 multi-pane double-hung windows; 2nd story reading room windows with original ornamental pattern
- Cast stone belt courses, lettering & bas relief panels & balconies, parapet coping & cornice with heads, and brick 1st floor rowlock header courses
- Decorative metal entry doors; wrought iron artwork by O.B. Dawson
- Entrance lanterns
- Integrated art and architecture
ALTERATIONS

Decorative door pull finials (rods are not original). Exterior door fire egress hardware, not original

Differences in joint compound, showing repairs

Exterior stair handrail, not original

Painted wood windows showing signs of weathering
Visible repair in stone and brick

Biological growth on brick and stone; staining

Brick efflorescence

Visible differences in brick and mortar repairs
WEST FACADE

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

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
- Designed by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence
- Beaux Arts Eclecticism architectural style
- American bond brick and cast stone materials
- Cast stone belt courses, lettering & bas relief panels, parapet coping & cornice with heads, and brick 1st floor rowlock header courses
- Designed by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence
- Integrated art and architecture
ALTERATIONS

Exterior doors and hardware, not original

Satellite dish on roof, not original

Painted wood windows showing signs of weathering

Biological growth on brick facade
EAST FACADE

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

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
- Designed by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence
- Beaux Arts Eclectic architectural style
- American bond brick and cast stone materials
- Cast stone belt courses, lettering & bas relief panels, parapet coping & cornice with heads, and brick 1st floor rowlock header courses
- Integrated art and architecture

Existing East Elevation (1937 portion of building), 2022

Knight Library North Elevation, 1935
ALTERATIONS

Painted wood windows showing signs of weathering
Biological growth on stone and brick

HVAC installed on roof, not original
Biological growth on brick and stone

Biological growth on brick and stone; staining

East Library Garden, 1944 (redesigned in 2019 to accommodate a statue of Opal Whiteley)
SOUTH FACADE

RANKING: **SECONDARY (PORTIONS ARE TERTIARY & NON-CONTRIBUTING)**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH (LOWER PORTION IS MEDIUM)**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **GOOD (LOWER PORTION IS FAIR)**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Designed by Architect Ellis F. Lawrence
- Beaux Arts Eclecticism architectural style
- American bond brick and cast stone materials
ALTERATIONS

Roof ladder, not original

1994 south library addition, not original

1966 and 1994 south library additions, not original (southeast corner)

Biological growth on brick and stone; staining
INTERIOR

INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
- Many historic spaces, materials and small-scale features remain intact. Much remains of the original interior, although successive alterations and additions to the south portion of the building have removed the original detail and spatial arrangements.

INTERIOR CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE:
- Original floor plan layout mostly intact, including reading rooms, phone booths, and stairwells
- Various original doors and windows
- Historic north side entry doors on the first floor
- Original wood windows and existing wood window trim
- Original interior design, art and architecture (See Appendix F)
- Original fixtures, such as lighting, decorative metal gates, interior and entrance doors, marble materials, and interior cornice (See Appendix F)
- Original hardware, such as various window and door hardware
- Original interior elements, such as rugs, furniture, draperies, and floor lamps (See Appendix F)
### Surveyed Areas & Rankings - Preliminary

#### Interior

**2019 Second Floor Plan**

<table>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>Non-contributing</td>
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**Other:**

- Not original
- 1950 Addition
- 1966 Addition

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![Second Floor Plan](image-url)
Surveyed Areas & Rankings - Preliminary
Interior
2019 Third Floor Plan

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Primary  Secondary  Tertiary  Non-contributing

University of Oregon

Knight Library
1501 Kincaid Street

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

1950 Addition
1966 Addition
INTERIOR FEATURES - STAIRWELL EAST (S002/S102/S202) AND WEST (S008/S108/S208) - SEE ALSO APPENDIX F

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

All floors stairwell, marble walls and balustrade


Decorative stairwell windows


INTERIOR - BASEMENT (FEATURES OF NOTE)

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

Basement hallway H002, wood doors, trim, and windows

Basement hallway H002, drinking fountain

Basement hallway H017, safe and hardware

Basement hallway H010, under stair wood storage doors
INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR (FEATURES OF NOTE) - SEE ALSO APPENDIX F - 2017 HISTORIC KNIGHT LIBRARY ART & ARCHITECTURE

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

Entry lobbies L108 & L102, decorative gates and doors; marble walls; Art Deco wave motif which rests on a Vitruvian scroll (above door)

Hallway 109, Decorative interior metal gates

Lobby 105, marble walls

Entry lobbies L108 & L102, marble walls at both entries

Knight Library Preliminary Historic Assessment
University of Oregon Campus Planning
Entry lobbies L108 & L102, entry light fixtures and gilded ceiling; Hallway 108 light fixture

Hallway 109, marble walls, and light fixtures (decorative metal gate is not original)

Wood built-ins, Room 102

First floor circulation desk, Lobby 105, not original

Entry lobbies L108 & L102, decorative interior details at both entries

First floor “phone booths”, rooms 110-112 (and rooms 103-104)
(1939) Room 106, “Adelaide Church Memorial Reading Room” (Browsing Room), interior design and layout by Brownell Frasier

(2022) Room 106, “Adelaide Church Memorial Reading Room” (Browsing Room), interior design and layout (the original furnishings, light fixtures, and draperies are no longer extant or of unknown location). Much of the white pine wall paneling, Kasota stone fireplaces, wool rugs, and wood built-ins remain intact.
(c1950) 1st Floor Lobby and Circulation Desk. Note the original south wall, the wall opening/entry to the special collections behind the circulation desk, the original kasota stone walls, and ceiling and volume of the lobby.

(2023) 1st Floor Lobby and Circulation Desk. Note the alterations to the south wall and reconfiguration of the circulation desk and lobby space (c1990). The kasota stone, ceiling and volume remain - further research needed to explore the ceiling configuration behind the altered wall.
(1935) 1st Floor Lobby south wall elevation (originally called the Delivery Room), showing the 19’ wide opening to special collections (located behind the circulation desk) at 7’-1” high and the entire wall covered with “wall units over plaster on hollow tile or concrete.”

Side-by-side comparison of 1st floor lobby floor plans (1935, left, and 2019, right) showing changes to the first floor lobby south wall configuration.
INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR (WOODEN WINDOWS, TRIM, & DOORS)
RANKING: PRIMARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: GOOD

EXISTING LOCATIONS:
• Room 101 & 101C
• Room 102
• Room 106
• Room 115C, D, E, F, G, H, & J
INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR (HVAC VENT COVERS & MISC.)

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

1st floor hallway 101, metal vent cover, wood wall trim

Room 101, metal vent cover

1st floor hallway 101, original hardware

Room 115H, metal vent cover and window hardware
INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR (FEATURES OF NOTE) - SEE ALSO APPENDIX F - 2017 HISTORIC KNIGHT LIBRARY ART & ARCHITECTURE

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

Room 208 ("Map Room"), wood built-ins and flat file cabinets

Room 208, flat file cabinet; room originally designed to house rare books and the map collection

Room 206A, Special Collections, wood built-ins

Room 206, Special Collections, wood built-ins and window trim, HVAC vent cover
(1941) Room 206, Paulson Reading Room (Special Collections)

- Designed by the Ellis Lawrence architectural firm,
- Large carved cedar panel art as focal points at the east and west walls,
- High ceilings decorated with acoustical tile,
- Light fixtures designed by Frederick A. Baker,
- Seven tall northern windows (three of the windows are doors to balconies on the exterior of the north facade),
- Plaster frieze in Art Deco style designed by Ellis F. Lawrence, with design elements suggesting mountains, trees, and crosses.

(2022) Room 206A, Paulson Reading Room (Special Collections)
Room 201, example of unique room number lettering found throughout the building

Room 201, wood built-ins

Stair S207 & S203, wood chair rail trim

Room 206, Special Collections, window balcony and door (3 total)

Hallway H208, marble walls and crown molding
INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR (WOODEN WINDOWS, TRIM & DOORS)

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

EXISTING LOCATIONS:
- Hallway H208
- Hallway H201
- Room 201
- Room 206 & 206A
- Room 208
- Room 203
- Room 209
- Room 211 & 211A

Hallway H208
Room 206
Room 206A
Room 206
INTERIOR - THIRD FLOOR (FEATURES OF NOTE)

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

Room 301A, Philip Ranney Brooks Memorial Library doors

Room 301A, decorative door detail

Room 301A, decorative door details
Room 301, wood built-ins

Room 301, ceiling crown molding

Room 301, window fenestration

Room 301, covered windows (not original)
INTerior - third floor (Wooden windows, trim & doors)
Existent locations:

- 301
- 301A
- 303
- 305
- 305A
- 307
- H301
- H305
- L305

Room 301

Hallway 305 (not all doors are original)

Room 303

Room 305
TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

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


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

EXTERIOR

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

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

FACADES

- Identify, Retain and Preserve the features and details of the facade that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the exterior masonry walls, their composition, and their details such as the exterior ornament, the frieze, bracket supports, ad finishing coats. Pay particular attention to the primary and secondary ranked facades.
- Protect and maintain the masonry and wood details by providing proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features. Clean these facade elements only when necessary to halt deterioration or remove heavy soiling and clean only with the gentlest method possible.
- Where there is evidence of deterioration in the mortar joints of the masonry walls and other masonry features, repair by re pointing the mortar joints. Repair masonry features by patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the masonry using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of masonry features when there are surviving prototypes. Where possible, preserving exterior finish in areas that are still intact.
- Areas of inappropriate brick infill and cementitious parching should be removed and patched with brick units to match the originals in size, shape, color and composition.
• Reapplying finishing coat to cover all exposed areas of brick. All areas of unstable coating should be removed, and all remaining finish coating should be cleaned. New coating should be compatible with the existing and match in color, texture, composition and permeability.

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

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

INTERIOR
• Much of the original interior of the north 1937 portion of the building remains intact and is in excellent condition. There are many historic elements found in decorative interior elements (art and architecture), doors, windows, and window trims, which should be taken into account when renovating the interior.

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

• Retain and preserve interior features and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. In general, consider interior finishes that accent interior features.

• Protect and maintain masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise interior features through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coatings systems. Repaint with colors that are appropriate to the historic building. Abrasive cleaning should only be considered after other, gentler methods have been proven ineffective.

• Repair interior features and finishes by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind--or with compatible substitute material--of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features when there are surviving prototypes.

• In terms of alterations, reuse decorative material or features that have had to be removed during the rehabilitation work including wall and baseboard trim, door molding, paneled doors, and simple wainscoting; and relocating such material or features in areas appropriate to their historic placement.

For more information, please refer to the attached Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67) in Appendix D.
PRIMARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS

Era(s) of Greatest Significance in parentheses.
Letters correspond with the Campus Plan’s open-space designation map.

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

* Note: The Pioneer Axis was expanded and renamed “Women’s Memorial Quadrangle” following completion of this plan. Refer to the Campus Plan.
MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

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

Two plaques dedicated in 1932 to honor the students who fought in the Spanish-American and the First World War

Concrete sidewalks constructed circa 1940

The Kincaid Field memorial plaque dedicated in 1921

Eight Pyramidal English oaks planted in 1940 to honor the senior class president of 1939, Robert Chase Bailey

The Falconer statue by James Lee Hansen (1973) and plaque with Ernest Hemingway inscription.

The Knight Library terrace and fountain were constructed in conjunction with the Library. A brass plaque is located on the fountain as part of Robert Bailey’s memorial

**LEGEND**

- BIKE RACKS
- TRASH CANS
- NEWS STANDS
- SMALL SCALE FEATURES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- SMALL SCALE FEATURES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- BENCHES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- MEMORIAL BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- TREES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- MEMORIAL TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- CAMPUS TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS
- NON-UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS
- LANDSCAPE AREA BOUNDARY

*note: Period of Significance refers to the project period of 1876-1974*
SUMMARY OF EXISTING HISTORIC FEATURES

The Memorial Quadrangle was part of Ellis Lawrence’s plan for campus as early as 1914. Intended to be a key element of his grand entrance to campus, Lawrence envisioned a great axial view that initiated at the Dads’ Gates at 11th Avenue and eventually terminated at the head of the Memorial Quadrangle. The quadrangle was to be the university’s more formally-designed campus open space, and Lawrence initially proposed to build a great civic auditorium as its focal point, later to be replaced by the Library. The Quad gets its name from three distinct memorials. The first is a plaque dedicated in 1921 to the athletes who represented the University of Oregon on Kincaid Field. The second consists of the distinctive walks of the Quadrangle that honor the students who fought in the Spanish-American and First World Wars. The third consists of eight Pyramidal English oaks planted in 1940 to honor the senior class president of 1939, Robert Chase Bailey, who drowned in the Mill Race during his senior year. A brass plaque is located on the Library’s terrace fountain as part of this memorial.
RANKING: PRIMARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
• historic Oak trees
• formal pathway layout
• memorial plaque

View looking south towards Knight Library.

The Memorial Quad circa 1946, as viewed from what was probably the second story of the library.

1950 aerial

View of the Memorial Quad with the Museum on the right.
The Knight Library terrace fountain

The cast stone benches of the Knight Library terrace

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LEGEND**

- TRASH CANS
- NEWS STANDS
- SMALL SCALE FEATURES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- SMALL SCALE FEATURES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- BENCHES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- MEMORIAL BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- TREES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- MEMORIAL TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- CAMPUS TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE
- UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS
- NON-UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS
- LANDSCAPE AREA BOUNDARY

*note: Period of Significance refers to the project period of 1876-1974*
RANKING: PRIMARY
LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:
- cast stone benches
- terrace fountain
- stone and brick landscape walls
- historic Walnut, Beech, Pin Oak, and Red Maple trees

A view west with Gerlinger Hall to the left and Susan Campbell Hall to the right.

A northwest view through the trees with the Schnitzer Museum of Art at left.

1950 aerial, showing how the Axis connected to Kincaid Street during this period.

The fountain at the entrance of Knight Library.

Image looking east, circa 1940, with Susan Campbell Hall at left. The shrubs appear to be forsythia.

Image looking northwest toward Susan Campbell Hall, circa 1921.
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 to the history of the campus and its growth.
- **Low significance** – discernible contribution to the history of the campus and its growth.
- **Very low significance/no significance** – no discernible importance to the history of the campus and its growth.

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

INTEGRITY

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

Evaluation of integrity is based upon the National Register process—defining the essential physical features that represent it's significance and determining whether they are still present and intact enough to convey their significance. For example, if a building is deemed significant because of its exterior detailing and materials (criterion C), one would evaluate whether those items have remained relatively unaltered. If this is the case, the resource has excellent integrity.
Criteria were developed and used in the survey process to help determine each landscape area's level of integrity (described at left).

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

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

**RANKING LEVELS**

Historic rankings were determined by evaluating two factors: the resource's historic significance and its integrity. Using a matrix (below), an historic ranking for each resource was determined based on one of four ranking levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-contributing.
APPENDIX B - 1935 / 2019 FLOOR PLANS

BASEMENT PLAN (1935)
FIRST FLOOR PLAN (1935)
SECOND FLOOR PLAN (1935)
**APPENDIX C - 4.0 SURVEY OF BUILDINGS, KNIGHT LIBRARY**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current building name: Knight Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic building name: The Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building address: 1501 Kincaid Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranking: Primary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architectural style classification: Beaux Arts Eclecticism (original portion) and Modernistic (per National Register nomination)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building plan (footprint shape): rectangular (long front) and rear and side wings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of stories: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation material(s): concrete w/masonry facing (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary exterior wall material: American bond brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary exterior wall material: cast stone (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof configuration/type: flat (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary roof material: BUR (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary window type: 15x15 multi-pane double-hung; 2nd story reading room windows w/spec. ornamental pattern (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary window material: wood and glass (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative features and materials: cast stone belt courses, lettering &amp; bas relief panels &amp; balconies, entryway &amp; reading room window jambs &amp; heads, parapet coping &amp; cornice w/heads, benches, brick 1st floor rowlock header courses; decorative metal entry lamps &amp; doors; marble, travertine, &amp; kasota stone in lobbies, stairs, hall, circulation (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape features: formal north plaza with benches, pool, regularly spaced small trees, &amp; stone entry stairs; small shrubs &amp; trees adjacent to building; east garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated resources: other Lawrence buildings on Memorial Quad, Memorial Quad, Knight Library Axis, Kincaid Green, Southwest Campus Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments: Knight Library is the terminus for Memorial Quad and Knight Library Axis. Artwork in building was done by: O.B. Dawson (wrought iron); Noland Zane (text panels); Arthur &amp; Albert Runquist (murals); Art Clough w/Bates, McClure (carved wood); and Louis Shubart (cast stone).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of construction: 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect: Lawrence, Holford &amp; Allyn (original)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder/Contractor: Ros B. Hammond Inc. (General); Ernest Thomas (cast stone); Urban &amp; Sinnott Inc. (Heating); English-Baker Co. (lighting fixtures); Lutz Marble Co. (interior stone); Art Metal Construction Co. (bookstacks); Hoffmeyer &amp; Collins (masonry), (original).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved? (yes/no): no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of move(s): N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description/dates of major additions/alterations: See Continuation Sheet 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS & SIGNIFICANCE

Original use(s) or function(s): University Library  
Current use(s) or function(s): University Library  
Area(s) of significance: Education, Architecture, Art  
Period of significance: 1935 - 1937  

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary):

Ellis Fuller Lawrence’s original plan called for an auditorium to be built in this site, as the termination of the south axis and most important building in his beaux-arts plan. The axis extended from the auditorium to Dad’s Gates and beyond to the train station. However, the decision was made by President Hall to build a library in its place. The library was funded by the Public Works Administration (“PWA”) and the Works Progress Administration (“WPA”) program funds and is representative of the last surge of building before WWII. The library has been referred to as Oregon’s best example of integrated art and architecture. It is the most fully executed of Lawrence’s buildings incorporating sculpture, painting and metalwork, much done by students, graduates and professors. Much of the interior artwork is mostly intact. The building’s name was changed in 1994 to honor Phillip Knight, President and CEO of Nike, Inc and a University of Oregon alum.

Knight Library, along with the Memorial Quad, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 9, 1990. The original Lawrence building from 1937 was nominated and listed and the 1950 and 1966 additions were listed as non-contributing. At the time the National Park Service accepted the building, the 1994 addition had yet to be built. The library was listed under criteria A and C: it was listed under A because it was funded by Public Works Administration funds and listed under C as a significant element in Lawrence’s Beaux Arts plan and for the fine craftsmanship displayed on the exterior and interior of the library. The original portion of the building is listed in the nomination as Beaux Arts Eclecticism while the additions are Modernistic. Some elements of the original design reflect a “moderne” character including the decorative motifs, and functional elements such as entrance lanterns.

Although Knight Library has had three major additions (1950, 1966 and 1994), they were all built to the south (rear) façade, leaving the north (front) façade and Memorial Quad intact. For this reason, the significance of the building has not been diminished by the later additions. Since it is listed on the National Register, it is considered a primary ranked building.

For further information, please refer to the National Register Nomination form for this building.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

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

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

Preliminary National Register eligibility findings
Building is potentially eligible: _ Individually or _ As a contributing resource in a district only
If eligible individually, applicable criteria (check all that apply): 
X A. Associated with significant events _ B. Associated with significant persons 
X C. Distinctive architecturally _ D. Archaeologically important
If applicable, building qualifies under NR Criterion Considerations: _ Yes _ No If yes, which apply: N/A
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):

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books


Newspaper Articles


Original Documents

President’s Ad Hoc Committee on the Housing of University Library Collections. “Library Facilities at the University of Oregon,” Eugene, OR June 1979.

Photos


(See Continuation Sheet 2)

RECORDING INFORMATION

Researched: Erica Steverson and Sarah Helwick, Winter 2006
Recorded: Susan Johnson and University Planning Office, Summer 2006
Photo number or name: Knight Library
**HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM**

**University of Oregon Cultural Resources Survey**

**Eugene, Lane County, Oregon**

**Summer 2006**

**Continuation Sheet 1**

**Section** 

**Architectural History**

**Page 1**

**Description/dates of major additions/alterations:**

First Addition: Lawrence (son, Abbot Lawrence), Tucker and Wallmann added 57,000 sq ft for additional stack space, mechanical room, elevators, stairs, ramps and Instructional Media Center in the basement, 1950. Second Addition: Claire K. Hamlin and B. King Martin added 100,000 sq ft, 1966. Third Addition: TBG Architects and Planners (Eugene); Shepley Bullfinch Richardson Abbott (Boston), design consultants added 132,000 sq ft, 1994.


**Continuation Sheet 2**

**Section** 

**Bibliographical References**

**Page 3**

**Websites**

RiverFront Research Park, "Amenities," available from [http://researchpark.uoregon.edu/amenities.html](http://researchpark.uoregon.edu/amenities.html); Internet; accessed 13 March 2006.


**Other**

APPENDIX D - SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

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

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

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

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E - CITY OF EUGENE ZONING MAP FOR KNIGHT LIBRARY

Knight Library is located within the following City of Eugene zones:
PL - Public Land
HISTORIC KNIGHT LIBRARY: ART & ARCHITECTURE – 1st FLOOR GUIDE

Architect: Lawrence, Holford & Allyn; Ellis F. Lawrence, principal.

EXTERIOR

The material of the library’s façade was brick from the Pacific Face Brick Co., Willamina, Oregon, and cast stone work fabricated by Ernest Thomas Cast Stone Company, Portland.

2. Façade: Cornice (squirrels, etc.). *
5. Façade: Plaques. Text of plaques split over two entrances: “Ye shall know the truth / And the truth shall make you free.”
6. Façade: Exterior ornamentation, including symbolic elements, a flame, a cross. *
7. Light Fixtures. Design: Frederick Baker. *

INTERIOR. 1st Floor

ENTRANCE HALLS (EAST & WEST)

8. Interior Design. Decorated with varieties of marble; gilded ceiling, elaborate doors, bronze ornamentation. Light fixtures by Frederick A. Baker.
10. Interior Doors. The interior bronze doors cover three openings in the vestibule which lead to the main corridor and stairwells. There is a pair in the center and a single door for each side opening.

CORRIDOR

11. Arthur Bennett Hall Memorial Gates. Design: O. B. Dawson. Three iron gates designed to commemorate UO president Arthur Bennett Hall. Originally designed and placed in three openings in a wall which formed a corridor separating the circulation desk from the Browsing Room. The gates are now located at security turnstiles and at the Browsing Room central entrance.

ADELAIDE CHURCH BROWSING ROOM

12. Interior Design: Brownell D. Frazier. In addition to the rugs, furniture, draperies, and floor lamps designed by Frasier, the room originally had three table lamps designed by students and a Coromandel Chinese screen. The rugs and floor lamps (without shades) have survived. The screen is now in the Paulson Reading Room. The original light fixtures by Baker were replaced in the 1990s renovations.
15. Untitled (Kneeling Male Figure Wearing a Hat). Stone sculpture. Artist: S. Neal Gardner.
16. Untitled (Kneeling Female Figure). Stone sculpture. Artist: Nellie G. Best.

ROWE CONFERENCE ROOM


Find out more: Historic Knight Library: Art & Architecture, researchguides.uoregon.edu/historic-knight

Edward H. Teague, March 15, 2017
HISTORIC KNIGHT LIBRARY: ART & ARCHITECTURE – 1st FLOOR GUIDE

EXTERIOR
1. Landscape: Terrace & Fountain
2. Façade: Cornice
3. Façade: Frieze [Heads]
4. Façade: Plaques [seven disciplines]
5. Façade: Plaques [entrances]
6. Façade: Exterior Decoration & Symbols
7. Light Fixtures, entrance

ENTRANCE HALLS (EAST & WEST)
8. Interior Design (marble)
9. Entrance Doors (bronze)
10. Interior Doors (bronze)

CORRIDOR
11. Arthur Bennett Hall Memorial Gates (iron)

ADELAIDE CHURCH BROWSING ROOM
12. Interior Design
13. Pan (wood carving)
14. Diana the Huntress (wood carving)
15. Kneeling Male Figure (sculpture)
16. Kneeling Female Figure (sculpture)

ROWE CONFERENCE ROOM
17. Building the Library (prints)

Find out more: Historic Knight Library: Art & Architecture, researchguides.uoregon.edu/historic-knight
1. Landscape: Terrace, Fountain, & Seating ensemble

2. Facade: Cornice (squirrels, etc.)

3. Facade: Frieze (Heads)

4. Facade: Plaques (“Ars, Literae, Natura, Philosophia, Societas, Historia, Religio”)

5. Facade: Plaques (“Ye Shall Know the Truth” / “And the Truth Shall Make You Free”)

6. Facade: Exterior ornamentation (flame & cross on balconies)

7. Light Fixtures
INTERIOR - 1ST FLOOR - Entrance Halls (East & West); Corridor

8. Interior Design: marble; gilded ceiling; elaborate bronze doors, bronze ornamentation; light fixtures

9. Entrance Doors: Bronze Decoration

10. Interior Doors: Bronze

11. Arthur Bennett Hall Memorial Gates
12. Interior Design: rugs, furniture, draperies, and floor lamps

13. “Pan”: Carved Wood

14. “Diana the Huntress”: Carved Wood

15. Stone Sculpture (Kneeling Male Figure Wearing a Hat)

16. Stone Sculpture (Kneeling Female Figure)
17. Building the Library: Thirty etchings by Gordon W. Gilkey
INTERIOR - 1ST FLOOR - Rowe Conference Room (Rm 115)

17. Building the Library: Thirty etchings by Gordon W. Gilkey
STAIRWELL (WEST)

1. **Development of the Arts.** Artist: Arthur Runquist. Paint on canvas affixed to niche in wall. A mural of eight separate vignettes and other pictorial elements painted on canvas affixed to a niche. Read panels left to right, bottom to top. Text by Arthur Runquist.
   
   1. Early Primitive Period. Cave dwellers paint images on their walls, sew skins and shape earthenware.
   3. Egyptian. Architecture becomes an art form along with sculpting, mural painting and decorating scrolls.
   4. Greek Period. Performing arts develop, manifested by music, drama and dance. Human figure is depicted more realistically. Sculpture and woodcarving become more sophisticated.
   5. Medieval Period. The influence of the Christian Church is seen in illumination of books, music and stained glass.
   6. Renaissance. Artists expand their media; illustrated by glass blower and goldsmith. Musical instruments are refined. Murals become more elaborate as depicted by Michelangelo.
   7. 20th Century. Great modern artists are depicted by Paderewski, Shaw, Caruso, Bernhardt and Orozco. Cinema and radio symbolize emerging media.
   8. Modern Era. Campus scene provides setting for the arts as formal courses of study. “ARS” cast in stone, Oregon fight song and Deady Hall represent the strength of the arts at the University of Oregon.

2. **Mission of the University.** Artist: N. B. Zane. Text: Frederick G. Young. A mural of decorative text painted on canvas affixed to a niche.

ROOF PATIO (WEST)


UPPER DIVISION READING ROOM (now PAULSON READING ROOM)

4. **Interior Design.** Architect: Ellis F. Lawrence and associates. Lawrence is credited with the design of the interior cornice. Light fixtures by Frederick A. Baker.

5. **Oregon Vistas.** Artist: Arthur Clough, assisted by: Ross McClure and Jim De Broekert.

6. On the east and west walls of the room are three large panels carved in cedar which depict life in the Depression era as well as the days of the Pioneers. Added to the original design and part of the triptych concept are nine vignettes. Each large panel is c. 30 in. wide by 9 ft. tall. Each lower panel vignette is approximately 1 ft x 1 ft.

   ![5] **West wall:**
   - Left: Halcyon Days at the foot of Mount Jefferson
   - Center: Trails in the Shadow of Mount Hood
   - Right: Below the Spires of Three-Fingered Jack
   - Lower: The Release of Youth from Depression Conditions

   ![6] **East wall:**
   - Left: Building Crew Below Mt. Washington
   - Center: Construction Below the Three Sisters
   - Right: A Pack-Train Bridge Below Mt. Thielsen
   - Lower: The Release of Youth from Depression Conditions

STAIRWELL (EAST)

7. **Development of the Sciences.** Artist: Albert C. Runquist. Paint on canvas affixed to niche in wall. A mural of eight separate vignettes and other pictorial elements painted on canvas affixed to a niche. Figure at the base of the tree represents humanity rising to the erect position of a thinking being. Read panels left to right, bottom to top. Text by Arthur Runquist.

   1. Stone Age. Family group discovers use of fire for warmth and cooking and utilizes clubs and stones for hunting, agriculture and protection. Animal skins provide warmth.
   2. Iron Age. Humans learn to work metal into weapons and articles of adornment. Animals are domesticated and agriculture is advanced.
   3. Early Egyptian. Humans discover the principles of lever, roller and inclined planes and are forced to work in groups making possible large buildings and monuments. The invention of the sundial, the crude plow and hieroglyphics make possible the measurement of time, ease human work and provide a means of recording human thought.
   4. Greek Period. Astronomical discoveries give knowledge of the broader world and universe, explaining many phenomena affecting human life. Mathematics becomes the basis of all future quantitative science, including architecture and engineering. Intellectual activity and education are valued.
   5. Renaissance. The invention of paper making and printing and the development of navigation based on astronomy bring parts of the world closer together and, at the same time, expand the civilized world. Newton formulates his law of gravity. Human anatomy is explored.
   6. 16th & 17th Centuries. Faraday experiments with electricity. Gear-based mechanisms are adapted for clocks and steam powered engines.
   7. 20th Century. Students study traditional knowledge. Research leads to new discoveries in physics, chemistry, biology, botany, engineering, and geology. University of Oregon setting includes The Pioneer, Johnson and Deady Halls, University seal and Oregon grape.


ROOF PATIO (EAST)


Find out more: Historic Knight Library: Art & Architecture, researchguides.uoregon.edu/historic-knight
HISTORIC KNIGHT LIBRARY: ART & ARCHITECTURE – 2nd FLOOR GUIDE

STAIRWELL (WEST)
1. Development of the Sciences, mural
2. Mission of the University, mural

ROOF PATIO (WEST)
3. Cougar & Cub, location unknown

UPPER DIVISION READING ROOM (now PAULSON READING ROOM)
4. Interior design
5. Oregon Vistas (cedar triptych), west wall
6. Oregon Vistas (cedar triptych), east wall

STAIRWELL (EAST)
7. Development of the Arts, mural
8. Opportunity for Growth of Oregon, mural

ROOF PATIO (EAST)
9. Deer & Fawn, sculpture, now in South Reading Room

Find out more: Historic Knight Library: Art & Architecture, researchguides.uoregon.edu/historic-knight

INTERIOR - 2ND FLOOR - Roof Patio (West), Special Collections
Paulson Reading Room (Rm 206 & 206A)

3. Carved Stone Sculpture: Cougar and Cub (originally located on roof patio; current location unknown)

4. Interior Design

5. Oregon Vistas: Cedar carved panel (west wall)

6. Oregon Vistas: Cedar carved panel (east wall)
INTERIOR - 2ND FLOOR - Stairwell (East), South Reading Room


9. Carved Stone Sculpture: Deer and Fawn