

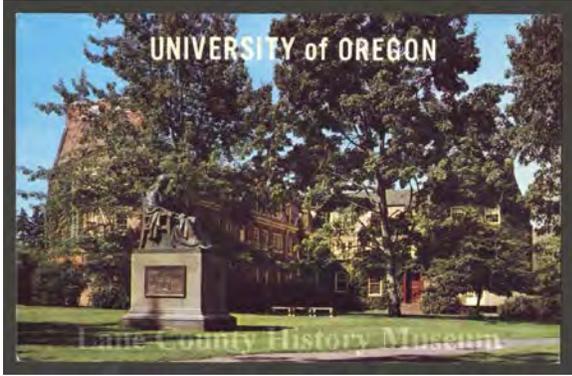
Susan Campbell Hall Preliminary Historic Assessment



Susan Campbell Hall, date unknown
Lane County History Museum

University of Oregon
Campus Planning
Campus Planning and Facilities Management

February 2026



UO postcard featuring Susan Campbell Hall, 1960
Lane County Historical Museum



Susan Campbell Hall, 2021



Susan Campbell Hall

Susan Campbell Hall in UO's yearbook *Oregana*, 1924
Campus Attic

Additional information about the history of Susan Campbell 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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Emily Eng, Director

Reviewed by Christine Thompson, Historic Preservation Advisor

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
CAMPUS PLANNING
CAMPUS PLANNING AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

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SUSAN CAMPBELL HALL

PRELIMINARY HISTORIC ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This assessment identifies the historic features of Susan Campbell 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 Susan Campbell Hall 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

Susan Campbell Hall has high historic significance, excellent 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 (associated with significant events) and Criteria C (distinctive architecturally).

Building History (excerpts from the UO Susan Campbell Hall Historic Survey): Susan Campbell Hall was designed by Ellis Lawrence and constructed in 1921. The building is named after Susan A. Campbell, the wife of former UO President Prince Lucien Campbell and mother of Walter Church, a graduate of UO's architecture program and prominent Oregon architect in the early 20th century. Campbell was known for her philanthropy and was beloved on campus.

Susan Campbell Hall was the second women's dormitory to be built on campus, following Hendricks Hall. Together with Gerlinger Hall, the three buildings make up the Women's Memorial Quadrangle. Susan Campbell Hall has a similar appearance but reversed floor plan to Hendricks Hall, and there is no refectory wing, as residents of Susan Campbell Hall ate in the Hendricks refectory. The original building consisted of three separate houses, each of which contained nine to twelve 4-women suites. Each suite was made up of a study room, wardrobe, dressing room, and sleeping porch. In 1948-49, the building was altered to house married couples and later returned to single gender dormitory space (first women and then men and then women again). In 1963, it became office space, which is its current use.

In 1992, the Women's Memorial Quadrangle, including Susan Campbell Hall, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The ensemble was nominated under Criterion A and C for the period 1917-1921 for Education and Architecture. Under Criterion A, Susan Campbell Hall's purpose as a women's dormitory represents a time when the enrollment of female students at the University of Oregon experienced a tremendous increase. Under Criterion C, Susan Campbell Hall qualifies due to its design by Ellis Lawrence, first Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon. It is ranked 33rd out of 257 of Lawrence's contributing buildings on the Ellis Lawrence Statewide survey, with Hendricks and Gerlinger as 46th and 2nd, respectively. The survey states that this “building group is among the best of the rare examples of Georgian-style campus buildings in Oregon which are still intact” (National Register nomination, sec 8, p. 1).

It is listed as a primary resource due to its high significance and excellent level of integrity.

ALTERATIONS SUMMARY (Note: needs further research)

Susan Campbell Hall served its original purpose as a women's dormitory from its construction in 1921 until 1948, when the interior was altered to house married couples instead. It is unclear what the extent of these renovations are, but it is unlikely that they were extreme as the dorm was reconverted to single gender dormitories two years later.

In 1963, Susan Campbell Hall transitioned into office space. No specific records of the alterations made for this change are available, but the substantial floor plan modifications to the first, second, and third floors between the original 1920 layout and current layout may have occurred around this time. Hallways were created on each floor that separated previously connected sleeping porches, studies, and dressing rooms into a series of individual rooms. Several bathrooms were removed. Additionally, wings of the building that had previously been inaccessible to each other were connected on each floor. At some point, the basement was also partitioned into additional rooms.

From 1978 to 2008, a series of renovations and restorations occurred in the building. In 1980, a wheelchair ramp was added to the entrance at the east facade, although no alterations for accessibility were made inside the building. That was rectified in 1994 when the exterior ramp was reconstructed to meet ADA standards, an interior elevator was constructed near to the east entrance, and an ADA accessible bathroom was added. During this time, multiple exterior trim and gutter repairs and restorations occurred, along with new waterproofing and drainage around the basement.

In 2007, the basement was excavated and waterproofed, and the exterior stairwell and railing leading to the basement entrance on the north facade were replaced. In 2008, a comprehensive restoration of the exterior was completed by Soderstrom Architects, including brick cleaning, asbestos shingle replacement, the repainting of gutters and fire escapes to remove lead, and other detail work.

Between these alterations and updates to various fixtures over time, the character of the interior has substantially changed since the building's construction, with the exception of the staircases, windows, and the well-preserved first floor lounge on the north end of the building.

Despite major renovations to the interior, the exterior of the building has remained largely unchanged and true to Lawrence's original design intent. Nearly all of the original wood windows remain, and most exterior features that have been restored or replaced are within the historical style.

The building's surroundings, most importantly the Women's Memorial Quad, have also remained fairly intact, with several trees from the period of significance and Lawrence's cast stone wall and benches remaining. In 2020, the Pioneer Mother statue was removed. In 2021-22, most of the pathways in the Women's Memorial Quad were reconstructed to complete the originally intended quad design, based on Lawrence's original, previously unrealized pathway design from the Era of Significance (1914-46).

TIMELINE - MAJOR REMODELS

1921: Susan Campbell Hall completed by Lawrence & Holford		
1950: Reversion to single gender dormitories (first women, then men, then women again)		1948: Interior altered to house married couples
		1963: Fire sprinklers added, conversion to office space
1978: Fire safety improvements		1980: Addition of wheelchair ramp to the east facade
1985: Exterior gutter / window restoration		1989: New transformer installed
1994: Exterior ramp reconstructed to meet ADA standards, interior elevator and ADA bathroom added		1993: Exterior repair of trim, casements
2000- Temporary window AC units approved and added, some subsequently removed yet many remain		1997: Waterproofing, new perimeter drain, new drainage mat at foundation
2008- Exterior restorations by Soderstrom Architects		2007- Excavation and waterproofing of basement, replacement of exterior stairwell and railing
2020- Removal of Pioneer Mother statue		2021-22- Paths reconstructed in Women's Memorial Quad to complete Lawrence's original, unrealized pathway design for the quad



Campus aerial showing the newly constructed Women's Memorial Quad, 1921



Navy recruits in front of Susan Campbell Hall, date unknown



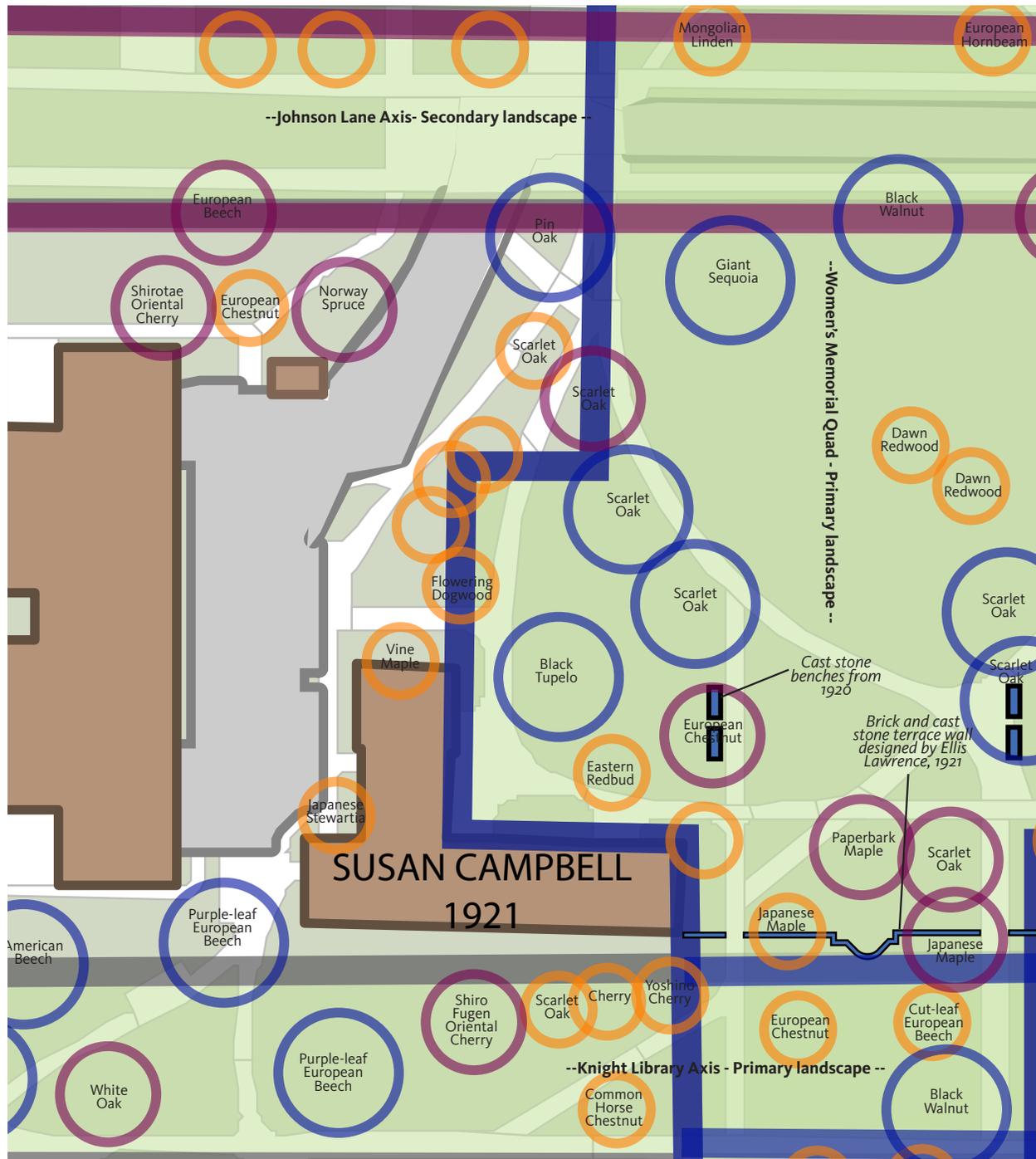
West facade of Susan Campbell Hall, date unknown



Susan Campbell Hall in snow, 2012

SURVEYED AREAS & RANKINGS

EXTERIOR: LANDSCAPE

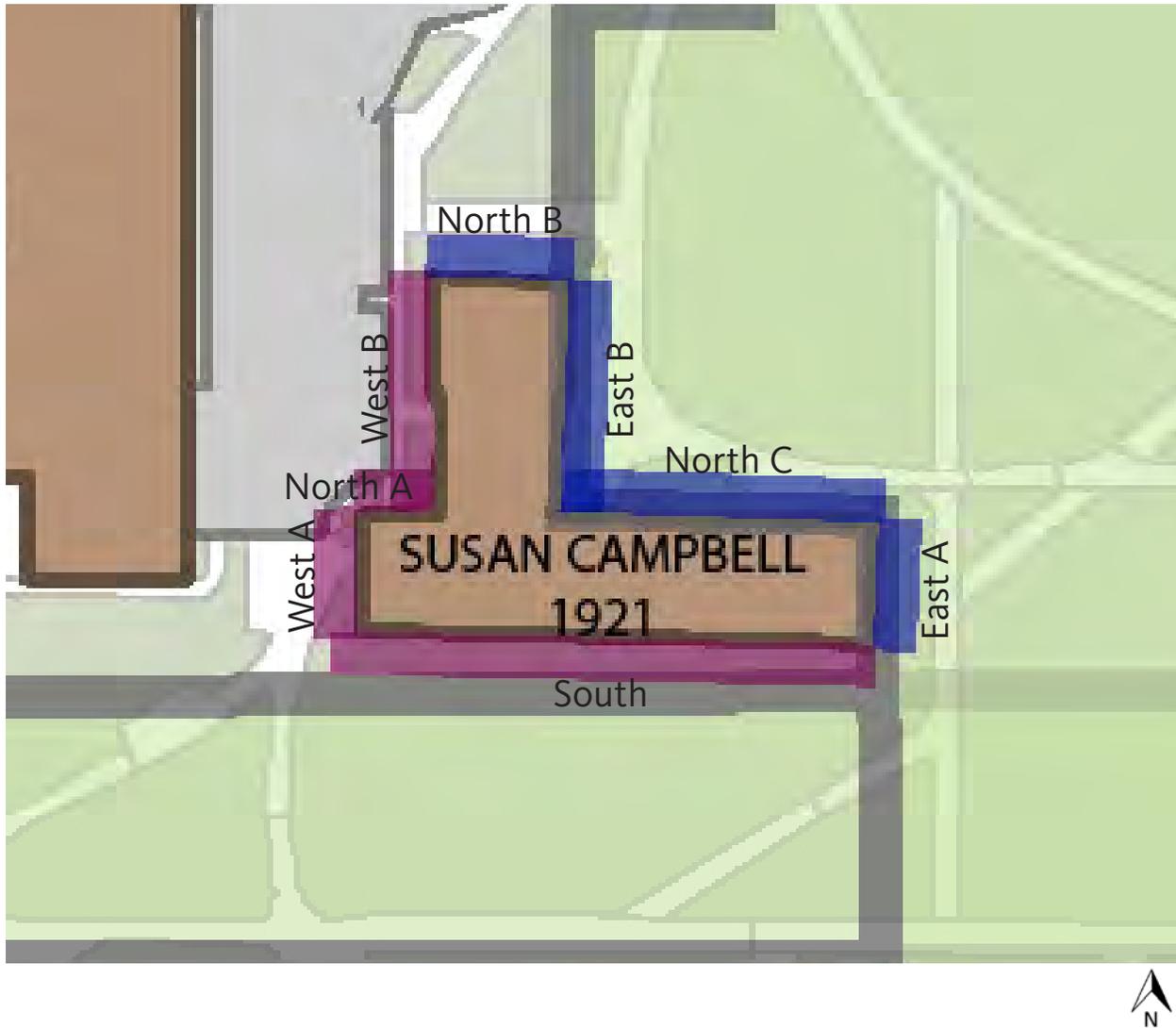


Key References:

- Susan Campbell Hall Historic Resource Survey Form: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/susan_campbell_05_31_07.pdf
- Women's Quad/Pioneer Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/pioneer_axis_05_07_07.pdf
- Knight Library Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/knight_library_axis_06_12_07.pdf
- Johnson Lane Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/johnson_lane_axis_05_07_07.pdf
- UO Campus Tree Map: <https://uo-online.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5280dc9c5cb844bcbcdc816b3f5447c6>



EXTERIOR: BUILDING



Ranking Key:



Key References:

- Susan Campbell Hall Historic Resource Survey Form: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/susan_campbell_05_31_07.pdf
- Women's Quad/Pioneer Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/pioneer_axis_05_07_07.pdf
- Knight Library Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/knight_library_axis_06_12_07.pdf
- Johnson Lane Axis Landscape Resource Survey: https://cpfm.uoregon.edu/sites/default/files/johnson_lane_axis_05_07_07.pdf
- UO Campus Tree Map: <https://uo-online.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5280dc9c5cb844bcbcdc816b3f5447c6>

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR PRIMARY RANKED SPACES - ALSO REFER TO APPENDIX F

EAST (A & B) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: High

- Primary facades
- Contributes to the character of Susan Campbell Hall and the Women's Memorial Quad
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

NORTH (B & C) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: High

- Primary facades
- Contributes to the character of Susan Campbell Hall and the Women's Memorial Quad
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

SETTING

Physical association with Women's Memorial Quad, Knight Library Axis, and Johnson Lane Axis

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR SECONDARY RANKED SPACES

NORTH (A) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

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

Level of Integrity: Excellent

WEST (A & B) FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

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

Level of Integrity: Excellent

SOUTH FACADE

Level of Historic Significance: Medium

- Secondary facade
- Facade contributes to the character of Susan Campbell Hall and the Knight Library Axis
- Quality of the architectural craftsmanship and details

Level of Integrity: Excellent

WEST (A & B) FACADE

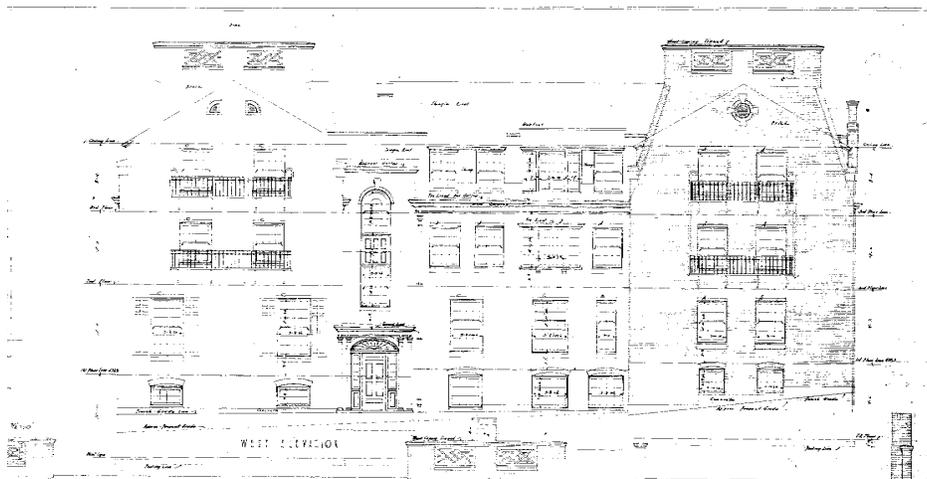
RANKING: **SECONDARY**

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

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



West Elevation Sketch-Lawrence and Holford, 1920



West Elevation photo, 2024



West Elevation photo, 1927
Lane County Historical Society

WEST FACADE FEATURES TO NOTE / ALTERATIONS



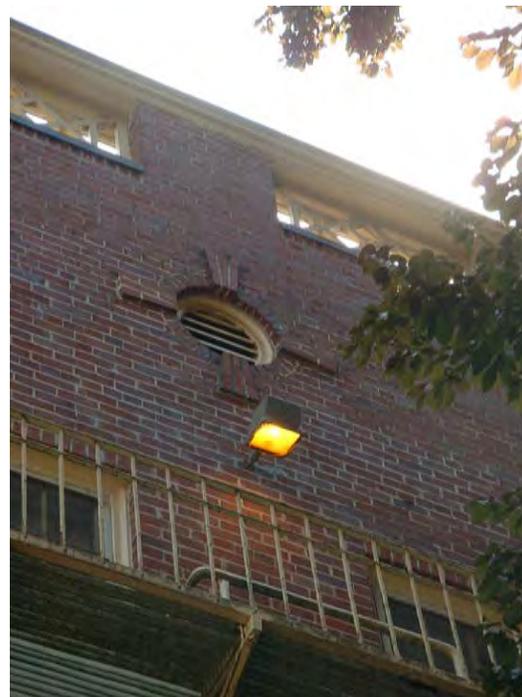
Restored portico, original design



Patinaed copper trim



Repainted fire escape, true to original design



Original oculus window; incompatible light fixture

NORTH (B & C) FACADE

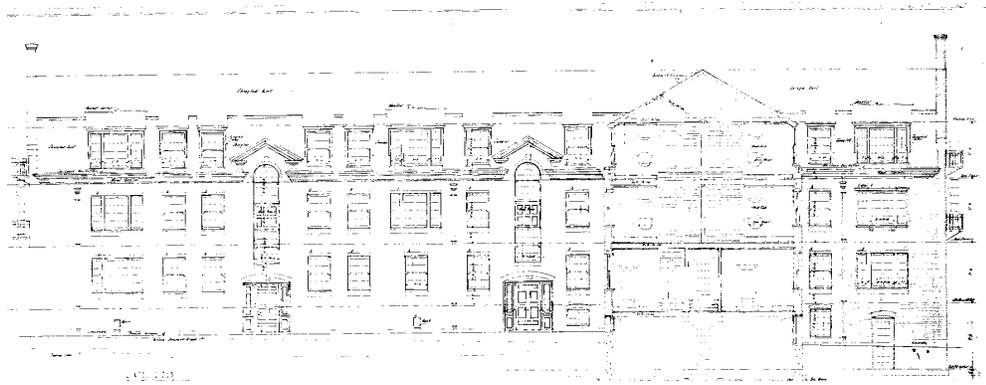
RANKING: **PRIMARY** (FACADE 'A' IS **SECONDARY**, SEE PGS. 5-6)

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

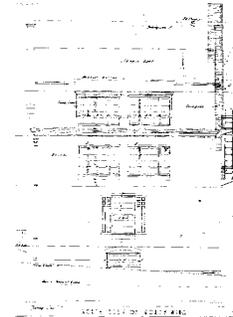
LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **EXCELLENT**

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

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



North (A and C) Elevation and Section of North (B) sketch- Lawrence and Holford, 1920



Elevation of North (Center) Sketch- Lawrence and Holford, 1920



North (B and C) Elevation photo, 2024



North (B and C) Elevation photo, 1989

NORTH FACADE FEATURES TO NOTE / ALTERATIONS



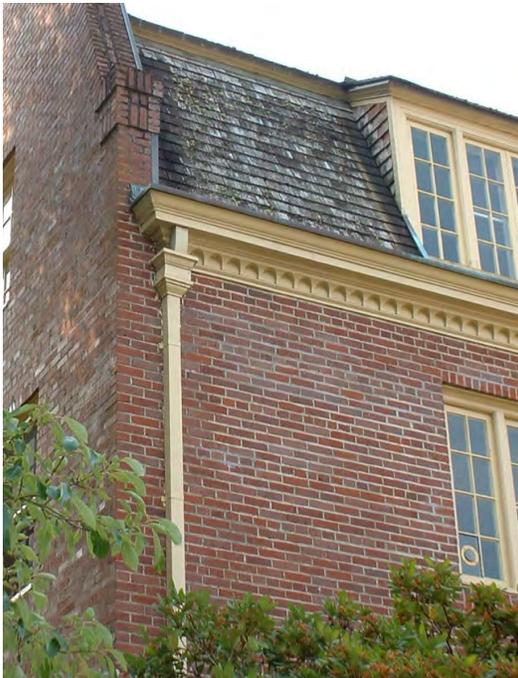
Unoriginal stairs, railing, and grating



Decorative pediment; cedar shingle roof; semicircular brick arch



Original brick jack arch; window replaced with vent; unoriginal signage



Original cornice and drainpipe; mortar and shingle discoloration



Modified drainpipe; original vent

SOUTH FACADE

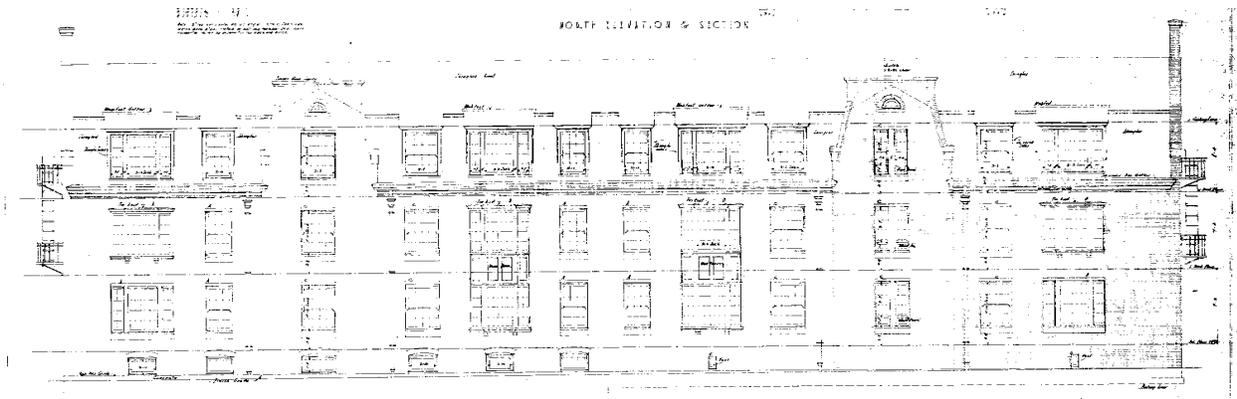
RANKING: SECONDARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

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



South Elevation Sketch - Lawrence and Holford, 1920



South Elevation photo, 2024



South Elevation photo, 1927
Lane Historical Society

SOUTH FACADE FEATURES TO NOTE / ALTERATIONS



Mortar inconsistency and discoloration; original drainpipe



Mortar discoloration; incompatible light fixture; original windows



Unoriginal decorative fire alarm; exterior hose connection and signage



Original window frame with jack arch; panes replaced with vent

EAST FACADE

RANKING: PRIMARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Georgian Colonial architectural style designed by Ellis Lawrence.
- Brick and wood exterior walls. Brick and wood exterior walls.
- Wooden shingled gambrel roofs with parapets and shed dormers.
- Rusticated brick with jack arches over the windows of the exterior of the first floor.
- Original double hung and casement wooden windows.
- Parapets, moldings, and wood at cornice line; wooden cornices, porch, and pediments.
- Guttering around building.
- Brick parapets at the ends of the north and south wings of the building.
- Original stone plaque and iron balcony on northern wing
- Central entrance is the original main entrance facing the Women’s Memorial Quad.
- The building’s siting and relationship to the historic Women’s Memorial Quad, Gerlinger Hall, and Hendricks Hall.
- Symmetrical with L-shaped portion of Hendricks Hall



East Elevation Sketch-Lawrence and Holford, 1920



East Elevation photo, 2024



East Elevation photo, date unknown
Lane County Historical Society

EAST FACADE FEATURES TO NOTE / ALTERATIONS



Unoriginal machinery and window screen;
biological growth on concrete light well wall



Original stonework building plaque;
semicircular brick arch; French doors
and iron railing



Unoriginal ADA ramp and iron railing



Original parapet and oculus window; restored
fire escape; incompatible light fixture;
unoriginal vent on window



Original door; unoriginal sign and light
fixture

INTERIOR

INTERIOR SPACES OF NOTE:

PRIMARY

- Room 111 and 111A: Restored first floor lounge (fireplace, doors, seating, shelving)
- Stairwells

INTERIOR CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Original windows and various doors
- Portions of interior hallways
- Mail letter plate and box on west facade entrance
- Restored first floor lounge features: fireplace, doors, seating, shelving
- Characteristic banisters/railing in staircases

Remaining historic materials and small-scale features are minimal. Little remains of the original interior, and successive alterations and reconfigurations have removed the original detail and spatial arrangements, and only intermittent historic materials remain intact.

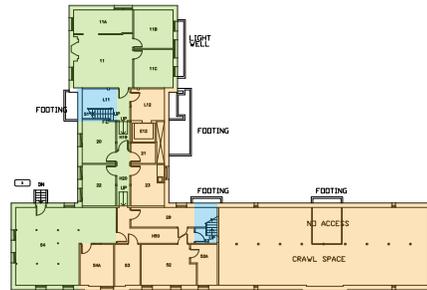
INTERIOR SPACES - HISTORIC RANKING DIAGRAM

■ PRIMARY
 ■ SECONDARY
 ■ TERTIARY
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING

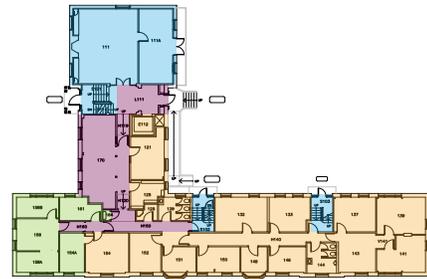
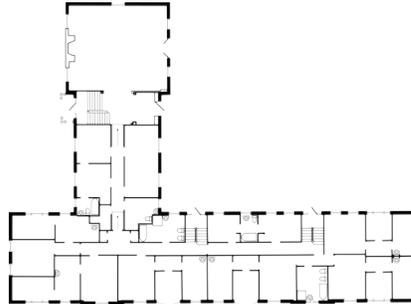
1920 FLOOR PLAN

2014 FLOOR PLAN

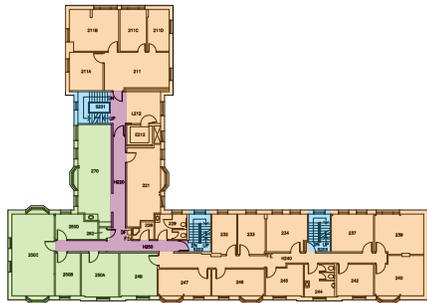
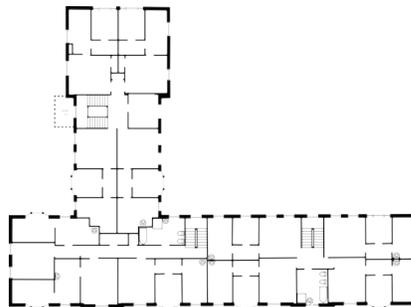
BASEMENT



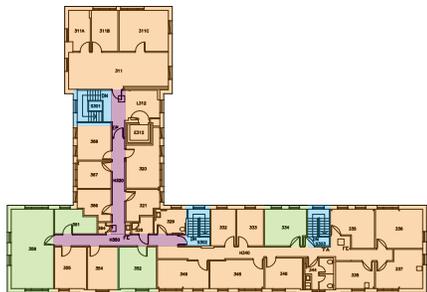
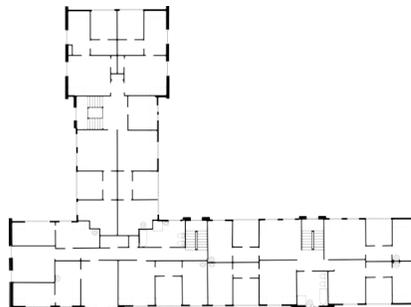
1ST FLOOR



2ND FLOOR

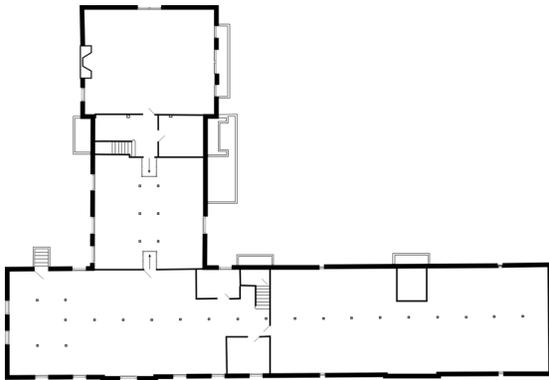


3RD FLOOR

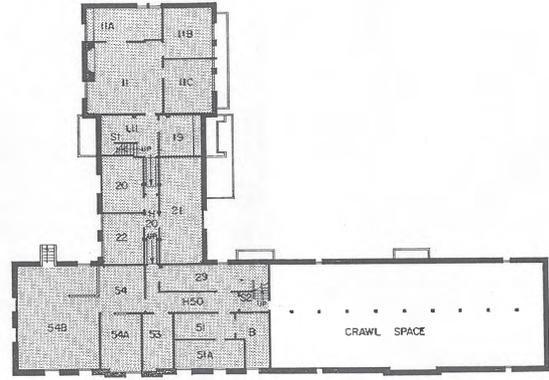


INTERIOR FEATURES - BASEMENT

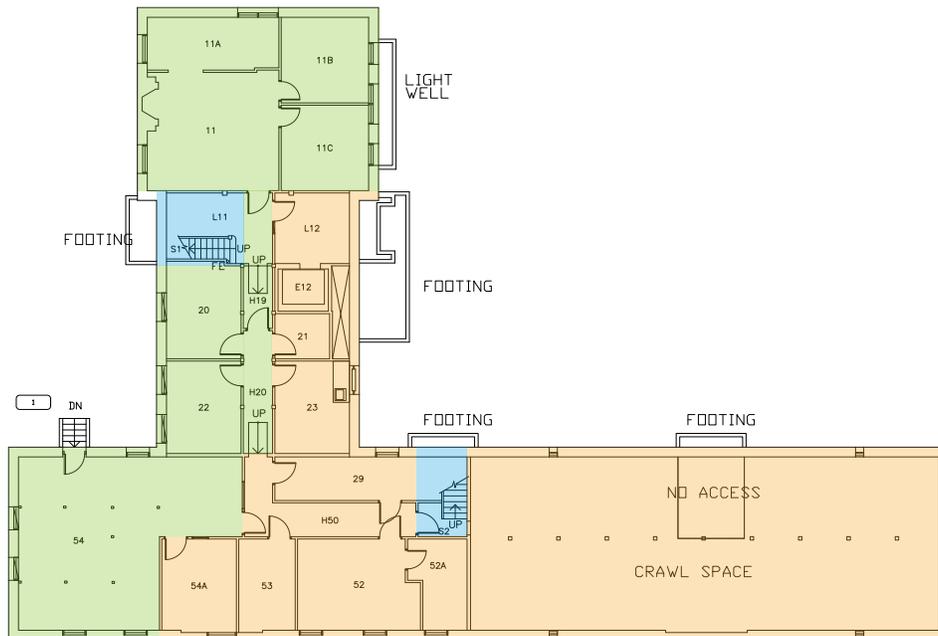
■ PRIMARY
 ■ SECONDARY
 ■ TERTIARY
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1920 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



1992 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



2014 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR FEATURES - BASEMENT

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: LOW

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR



Room 22 (original side hinge window)



Room 11C (original window, unoriginal duct attachment)

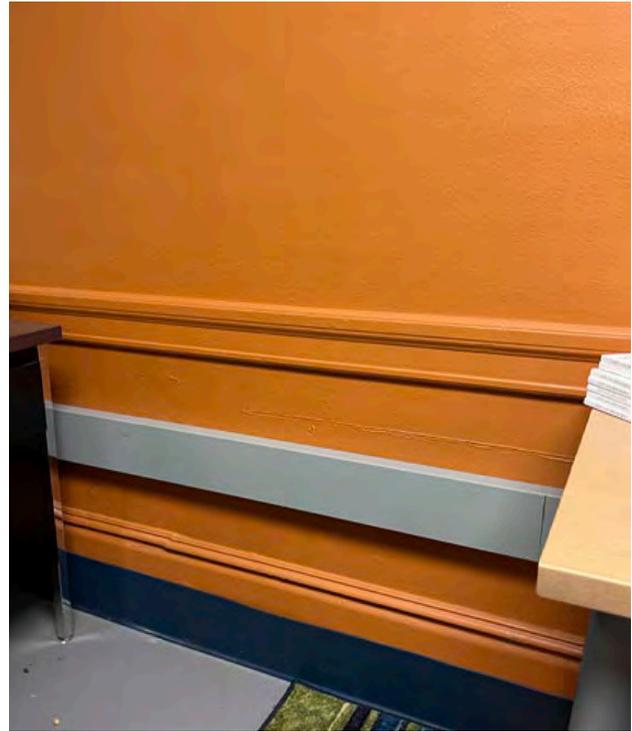


Room 11 (unoriginal fireplace)

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS - BASEMENT



Room 53 (replaced exterior door)



Room 11A (wainscoting, electrical cover)



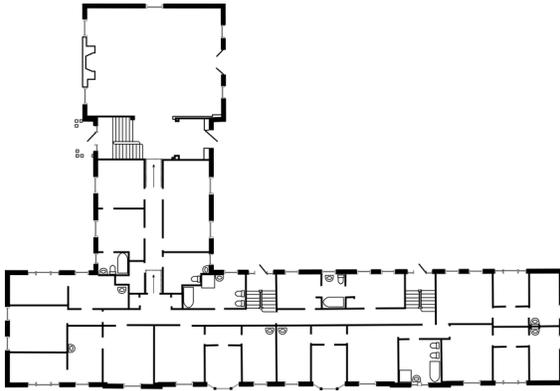
Room 54 (support pillars)



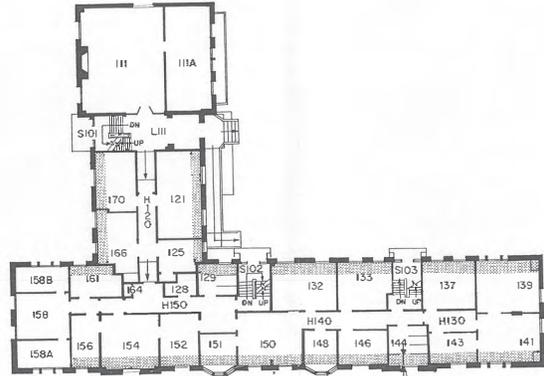
Room H19 (support pillar embedded in hallway wall)

INTERIOR FEATURES - FIRST FLOOR

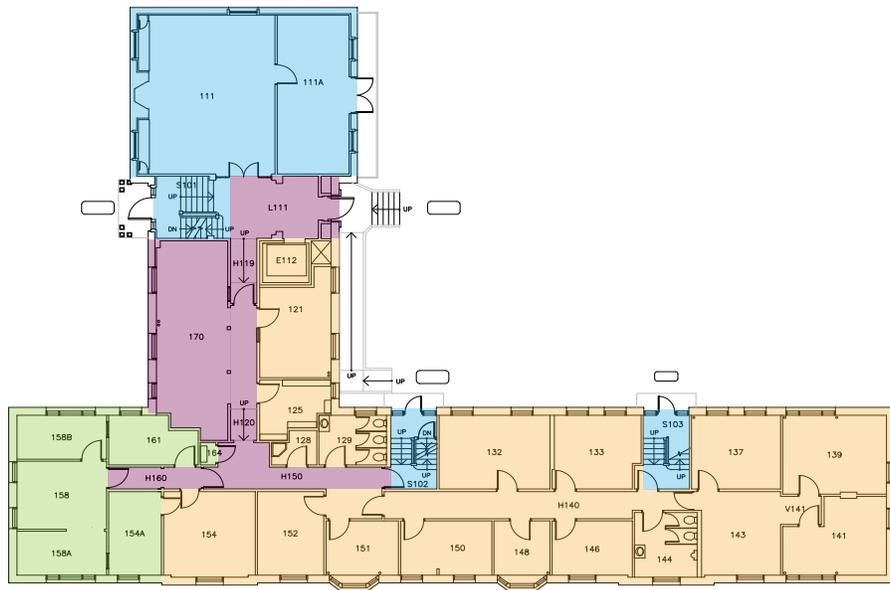
■ PRIMARY
 ■ SECONDARY
 ■ TERTIARY
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1920 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



1992 FIRST FLOOR PLAN



2014 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR FEATURES- FIRST FLOOR

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **HIGH**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **GOOD**



Room 111 (restored original fireplace)



Room 111 (restored wooden built-ins)



Room 111 (restored wooden built-ins)



Room 111A (original doors)

INTERIOR FEATURES- FIRST FLOOR



Room S101 (wall mounted radiator)



Room S101 (mail box)



Room 158B (original window, portable AC hookup added)

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS- FIRST FLOOR



Stairwell 101
(original location and
configuration)



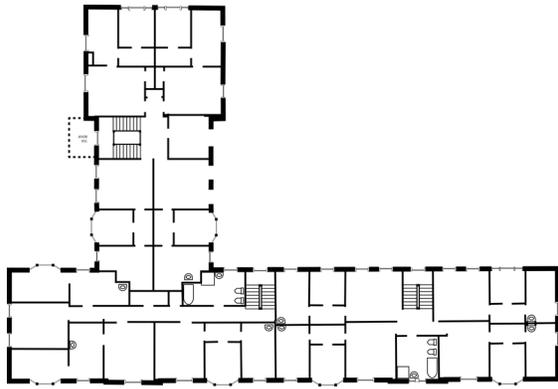
Room 158B (repainted
trim, added electrical
features)



Room 111 (unoriginal
interior doors)

INTERIOR FEATURES - SECOND FLOOR

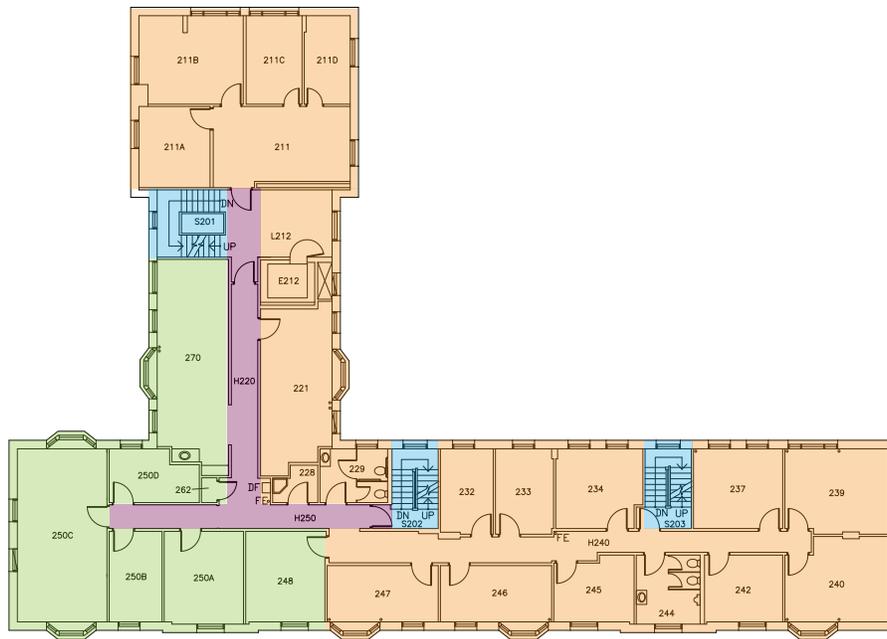
■ PRIMARY
 ■ SECONDARY
 ■ TERTIARY
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1920 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



1992 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



2014 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR FEATURES - SECOND FLOOR

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: **MEDIUM**

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: **FAIR**



Stairwell 201 (original banister)



Room 250 (original bay window)

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS - SECOND FLOOR



Room 211 (original window, portable AC unit)



Room 211B (unused original plumbing hookups)



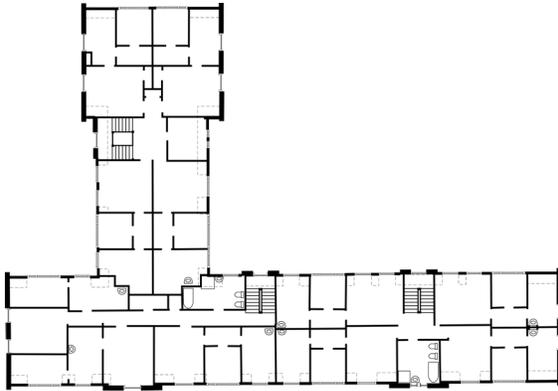
Room 270 (unoriginal sink)



Hallway 240 (Reconstructed circa 1960. H250 remains from original plans)

INTERIOR FEATURES - THIRD FLOOR

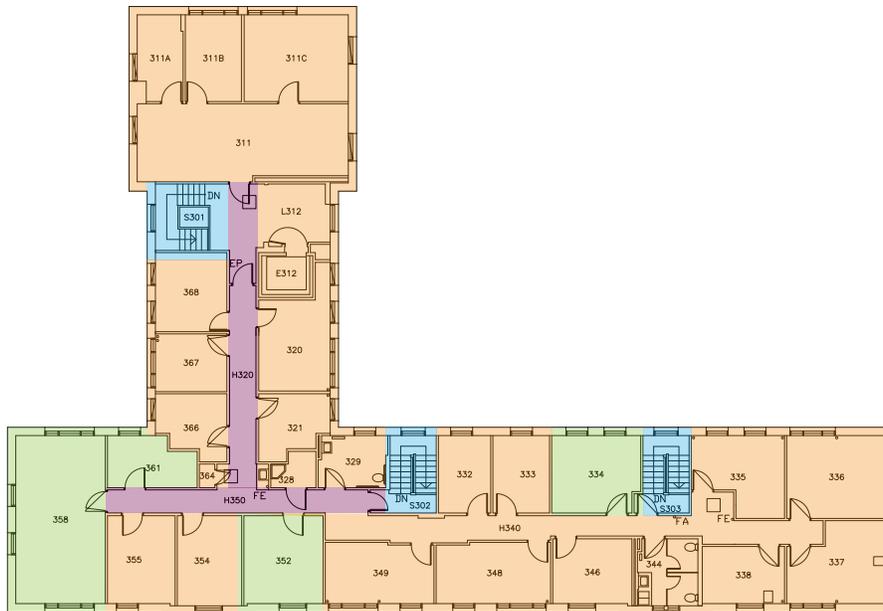
■ PRIMARY
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 ■ TERTIARY
 ■ NON-CONTRIBUTING



1920 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



1992 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



2014 THIRD FLOOR PLAN

INTERIOR FEATURES- THIRD FLOOR

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: MEDIUM

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: FAIR



Room 352 (fire sprinklers)



Stairwell 301 (original arched window)



Room 337 (original window and interior of gambrel roof)

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS- THIRD FLOOR



Room 358 (original window with portable AC hookup)



Room L312 (unoriginal window hardware)



Hallway 320 (Reconstructed circa 1960. H350 remains from original plans)

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 Friendly Hall if it undergoes any future work. Rehabilitation is the approach that "acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character" (NPS, *Four Approaches to the Treatment of Historic Properties*, <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments.htm>)

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

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

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

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

EXTERIOR

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

LANDSCAPES

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

FACADES

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

ENTRANCES

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

ROOF AND ROOF FEATURES

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

INTERIOR

- Much of the original interior has been completely altered. There are hints of historic elements found in doors 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 any rehabilitation work including wall and baseboard trim, door molding, paneled doors, and simple wainscoting; and relocating such material or features in areas appropriate to their historic placement.

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

DETAILS OF SURVEYED AREAS - EXTERIOR

PRIMARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS



PRIMARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS

Era(s) of Greatest Significance in parentheses.

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

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

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

PIONEER AXIS / WOMEN'S MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE

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



RANKING: PRIMARY

LEVEL OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: HIGH

LEVEL OF INTEGRITY: EXCELLENT

ORIGINAL USE: Open space

EXISTING USE: Open space

EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:

- Six cast stone benches and a brick and cast stone terrace wall from the Lawrence/Cuthbert Era
- In 2021-22, most of the pathways in the Women’s Memorial Quad were reconstructed to complete the originally intended quad design, based on Lawrence’s original, previously unrealized pathway design from the Era of Significance (1914-46).



Paperbark Maple and stone cast wall (2024)



Brick and cast stone wall and terrace (date unknown)



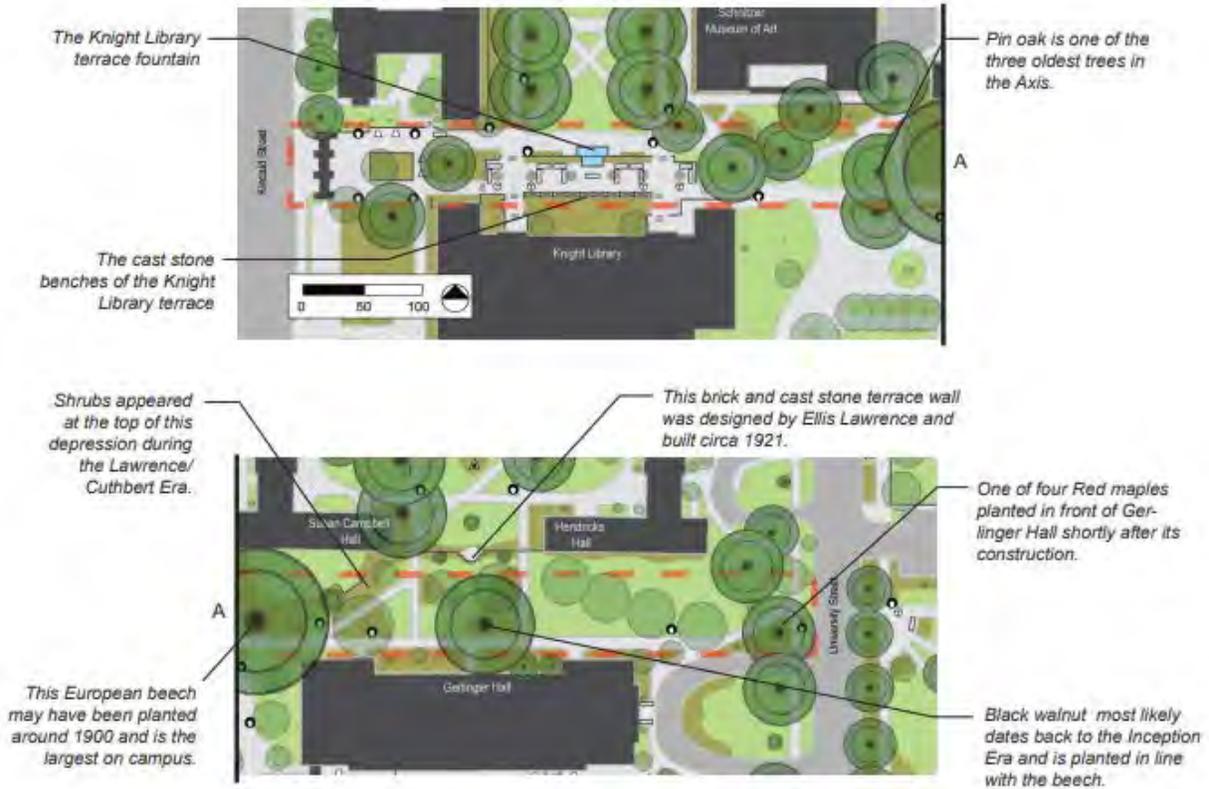
Original 1912 cast stone benches (2024)



Women walking in the quad (1978)

KNIGHT LIBRARY AXIS

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



LEGEND			
TRASH CANS	⊕	BIKE RACKS	△
NEWS STANDS	Ⓜ	TREES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	●
SMALL SCALE FEATURES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	▲	MEMORIAL TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	●
SMALL SCALE FEATURES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	△	CAMPUS TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	●
PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	●	UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS	⦿
PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	○	NON-UNIVERSITY STANDARD LIGHTPOSTS	⦿
BENCHES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	▬	LANDSCAPE AREA BOUNDARY	⋯
BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	▬		
MEMORIAL BENCHES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	▬		

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

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

ORIGINAL USE: Open space
EXISTING USE: Open space

- EXISTING EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE:**
- Purple-Leaf European beech planted in 1900 near Susan Campbell Hall
 - Knight Library terrace



Knight Library terrace facing west, 2022



Aerial view of terrace, 1968
Lane County Historical Museum



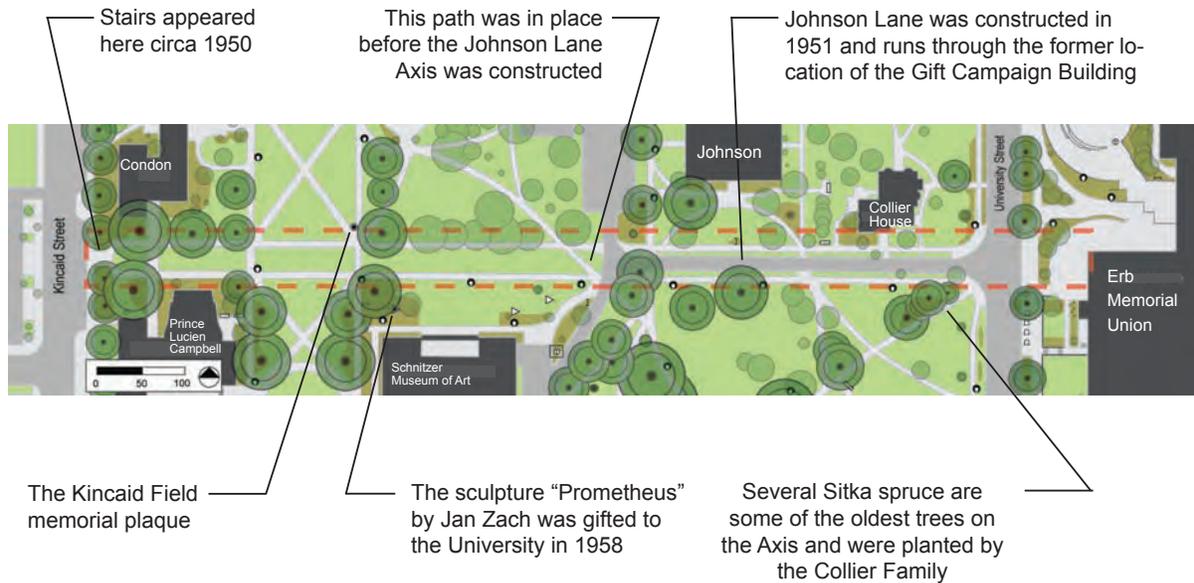
Purple-Leaf European beech
with Susan Campbell Hall at
left, 2024



Knight Library Axis facing west, with Gerlinger Hall (left)
and Susan Campbell Hall (right), 2024

SECONDARY-RANKED LANDSCAPE AREAS JOHNSON LANE AXIS

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



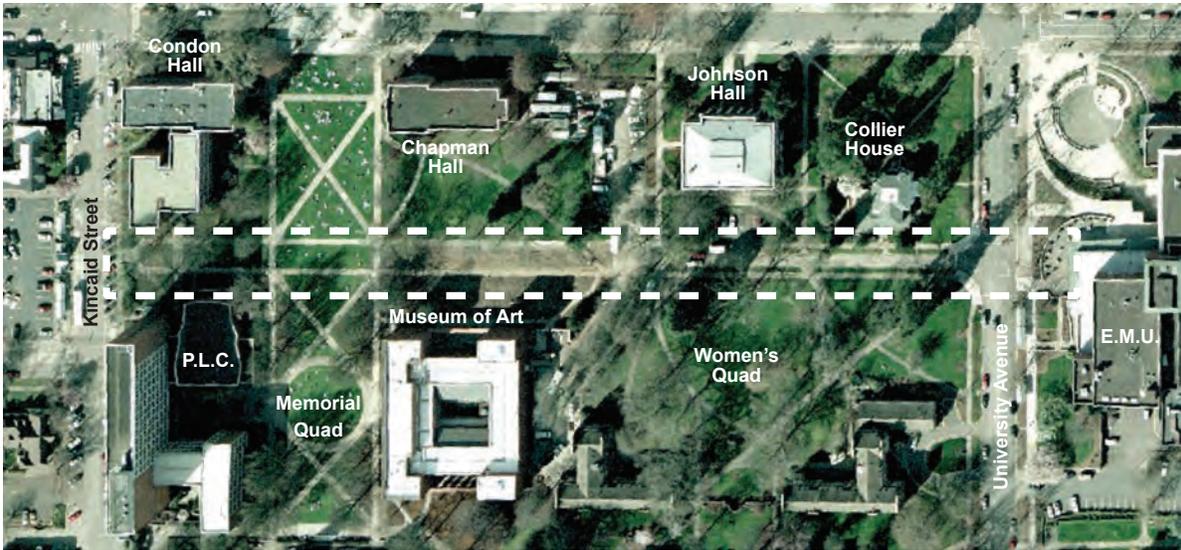
LEGEND			
TRASH CANS		BIKE RACKS	
NEWS STANDS		TREES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	
SMALL SCALE FEATURES FROM PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE		MEMORIAL TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	
SMALL SCALE FEATURES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE		CAMPUS TREES AFTER PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	
PLAQUES AND MEMORIALS FROM PERIOD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

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

SUMMARY OF EXISTING HISTORIC FEATURES

The Johnson Lane Axis was part of Ellis F. Lawrence’s plan for the campus as early as 1914. Intended to be a major east-west circulation route for students, the Axis was completed in the early fifties in conjunction with the Erb Memorial Union. The parallel pathway configuration across the Memorial Quad appeared in the early forties as part of a development plan by Fred Cuthbert. At the end of the Mid-Century Era the Axis traversed

an open landscape dominated by sweeping lawns. Since then, many more trees have been located along the Axis, particularly its eastern portion. The configuration of the Axis has remained virtually unchanged since the end of the Mid-Century Era. Today, with 13th Avenue acting as the predominant east-west pedestrian circulation route on campus, Johnson Lane Axis is a relatively quiet walking area, especially in the section between the Memorial Quad and the EMU.



2004 aerial of the Johnson Lane Axis



Looking westward towards Kincaid Street in the far background, with the Collier House at right.



View east towards the Erb Memorial Union, a principal destination from the Axis.

APPENDIX A - HISTORIC RANKING METHODOLOGY

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

Significance:

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

Integrity:

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

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

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

- Location/Setting** – Are important elements still in their original location and configuration?
- Design** – How has the general structure of the landscape changed since its period of significance?
- Materials** – Are original materials/vegetation that were used to structure and shape the landscape still present?
- Workmanship** – Does the landscape retain characteristic workmanship from the period of significance?
- Feeling** – Does the landscape evoke the period of significance?
- Association** – Is it possible to associate elements of the landscape with significant people or events?

SIGNIFICANCE

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

- A. Association with significant events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of campus or community history.
 - B. Association with significant persons.
 - C. Distinctive architecturally because it
 - embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
 - represents the work of a master;
 - possesses high artistic value; or
 - represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- (Note: Criterion D, which addresses archaeological significance, was not applicable to any campus resources.)

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

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

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

INTEGRITY

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

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

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

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

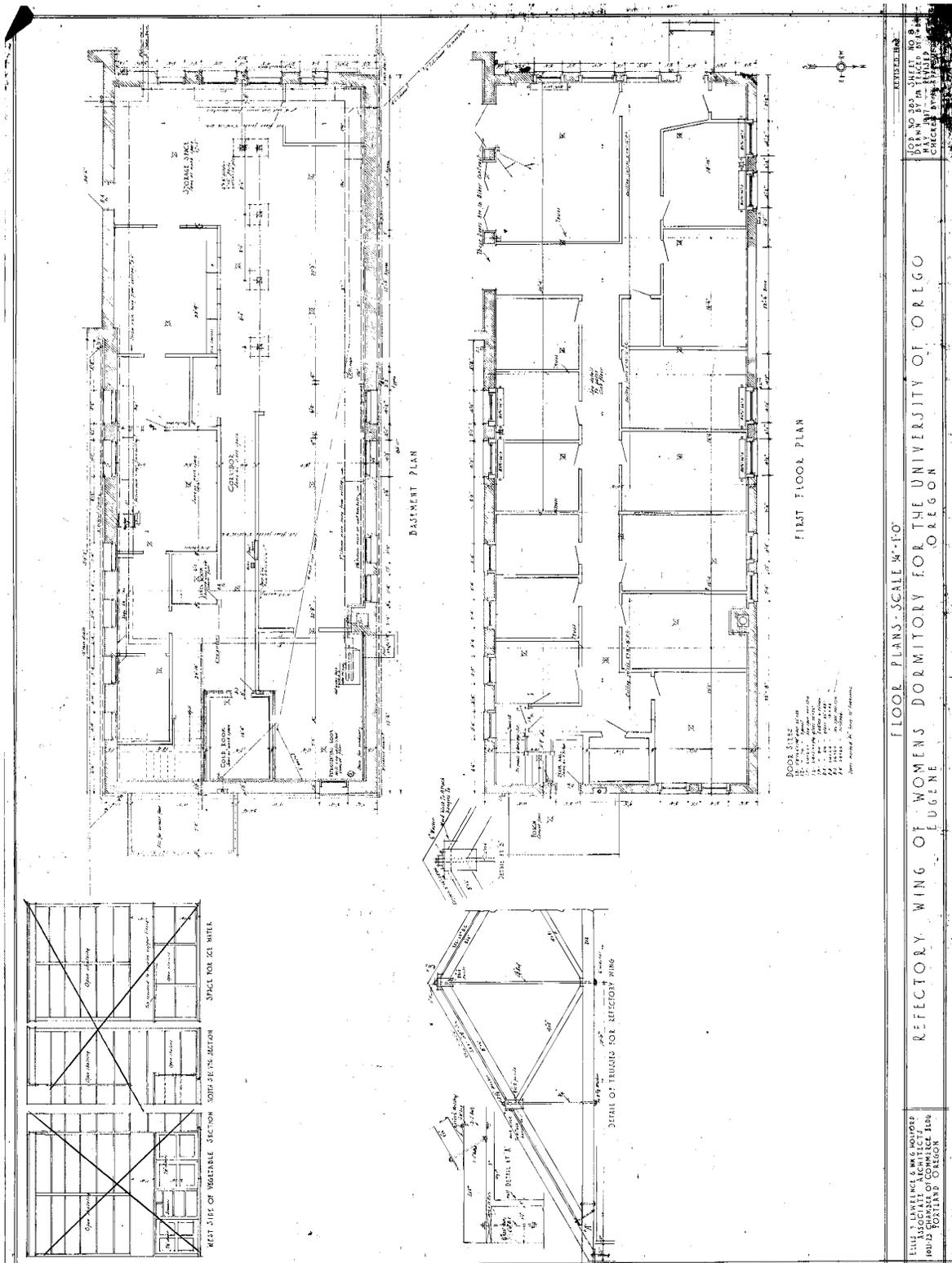
- excellent integrity – retains a very high percentage of original fabric, and the original design intent is apparent.
- good integrity – retains a significant percentage of original fabric, with a discernible design intent.
- fair integrity – original fabric is present, but diminished.
- poor integrity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

RANKING LEVELS

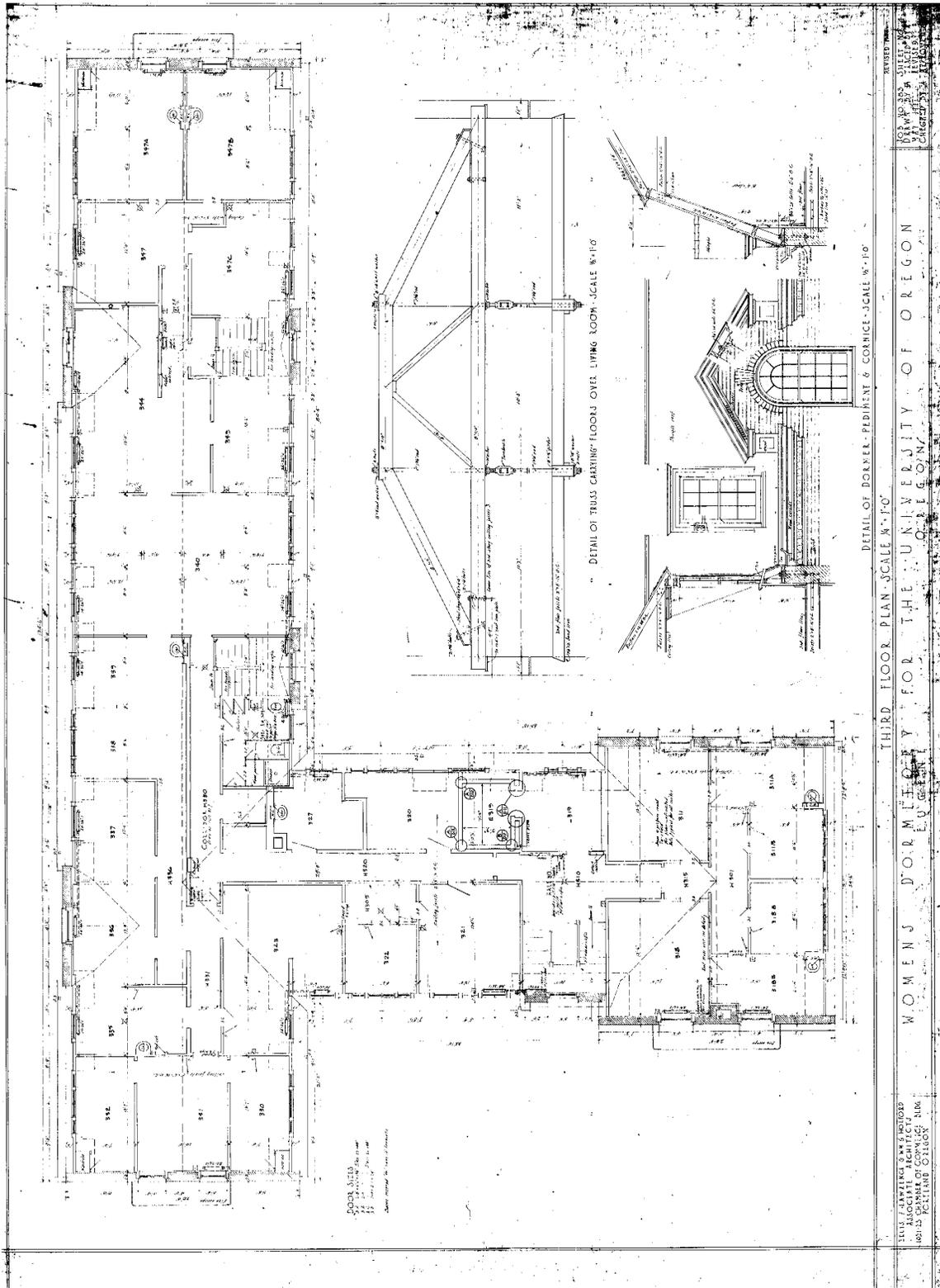
Historic rankings were determined by evaluating two factors: the resource's historic significance and its integrity. Using a matrix (below), an historic ranking for each resource was determined based on one of four ranking levels: primary, secondary, tertiary, and non-contributing.

<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.				

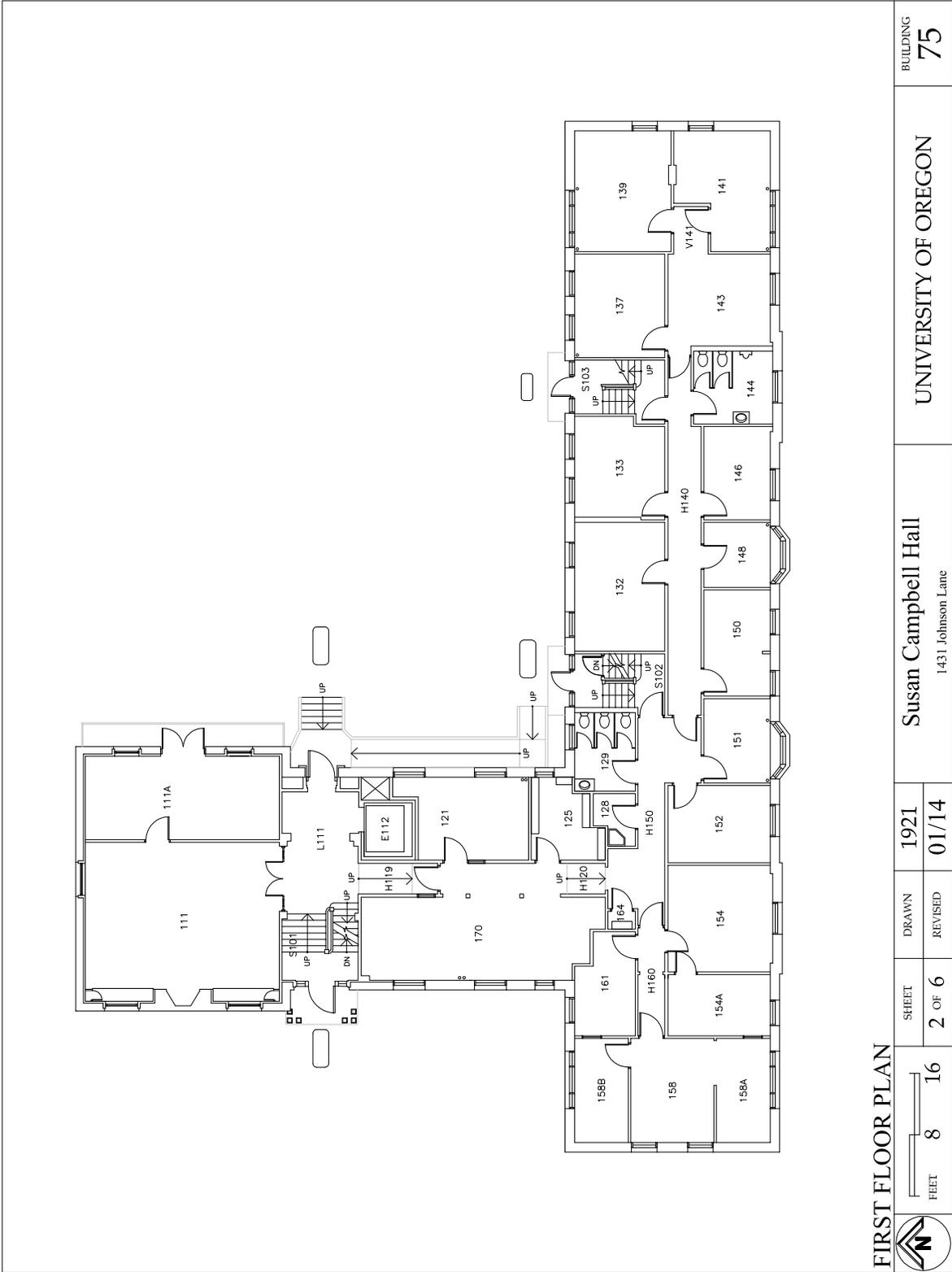
APPENDIX B - 1917/2014 FLOOR PLANS



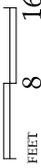
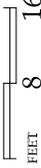
BASEMENT FLOOR & FIRST FLOOR PLANS, SHELVING AND ROOF DETAILS (1917)

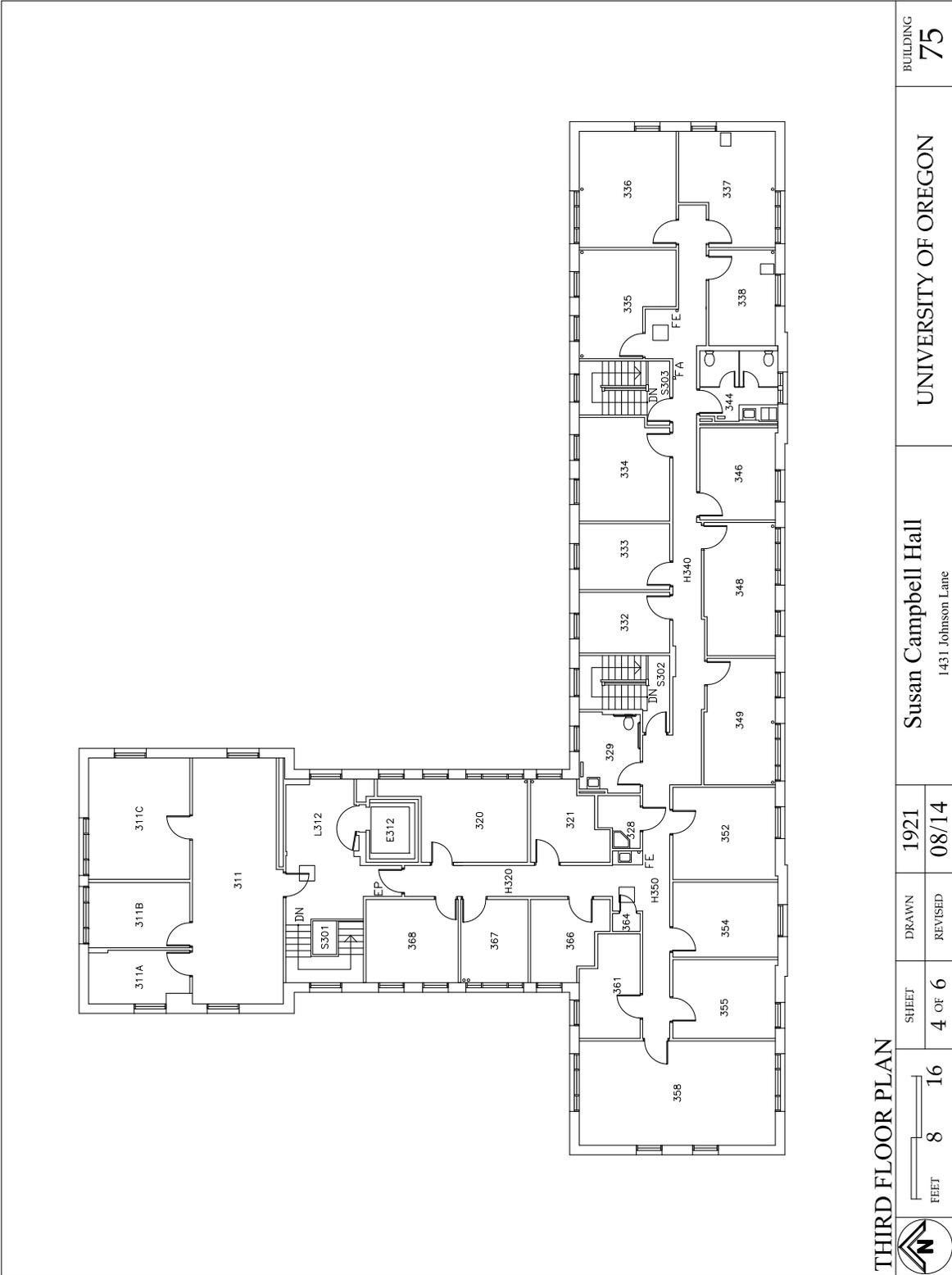


THIRD FLOOR AND ATTIC DETAIL (1917)



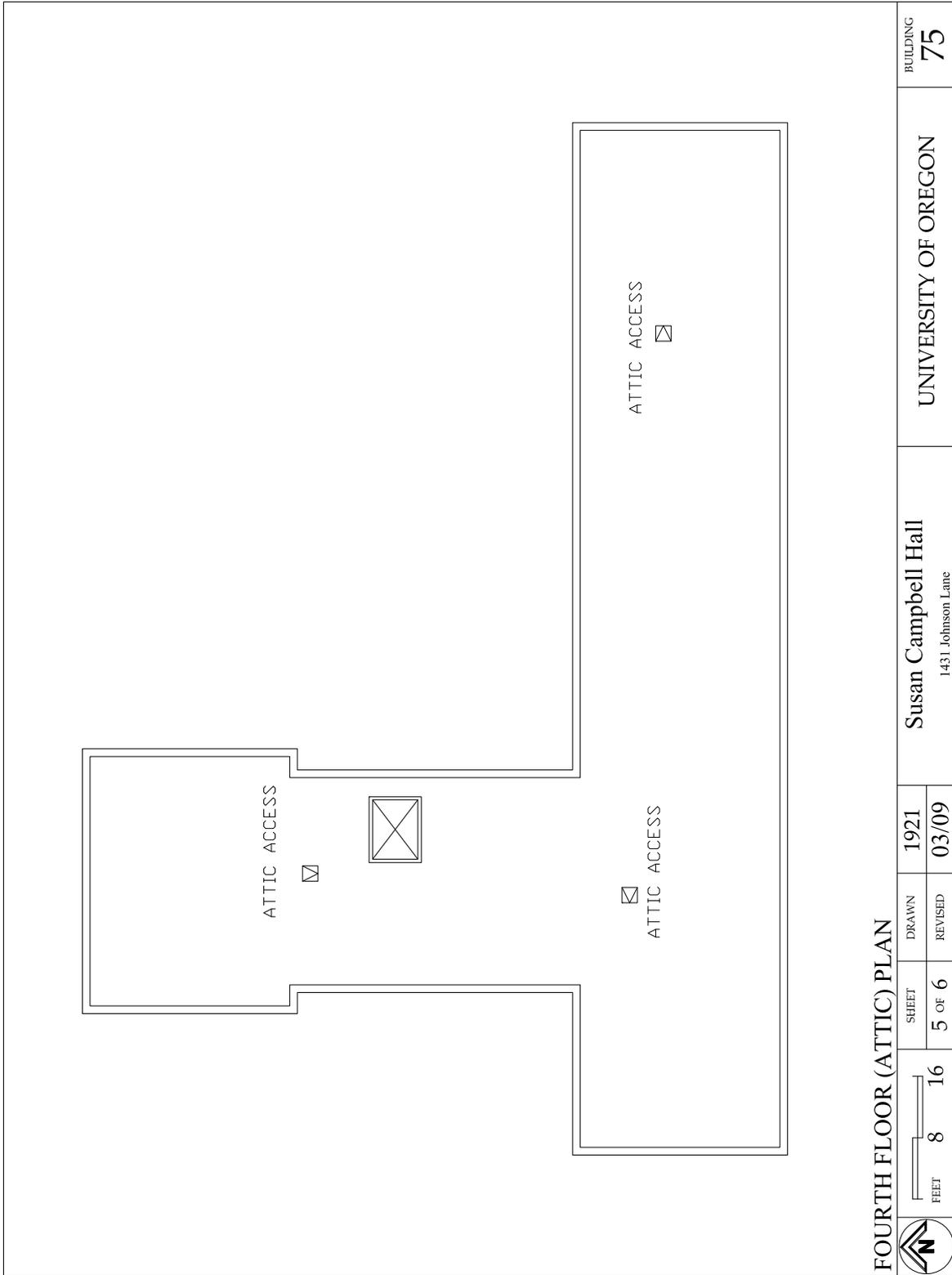
FIRST FLOOR PLAN (2014)

		SHEET	DRAWN	1921	Susan Campbell Hall 1431 Johnson Lane	UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	BUILDING 75
		2 OF 6	REVISED	01/14			

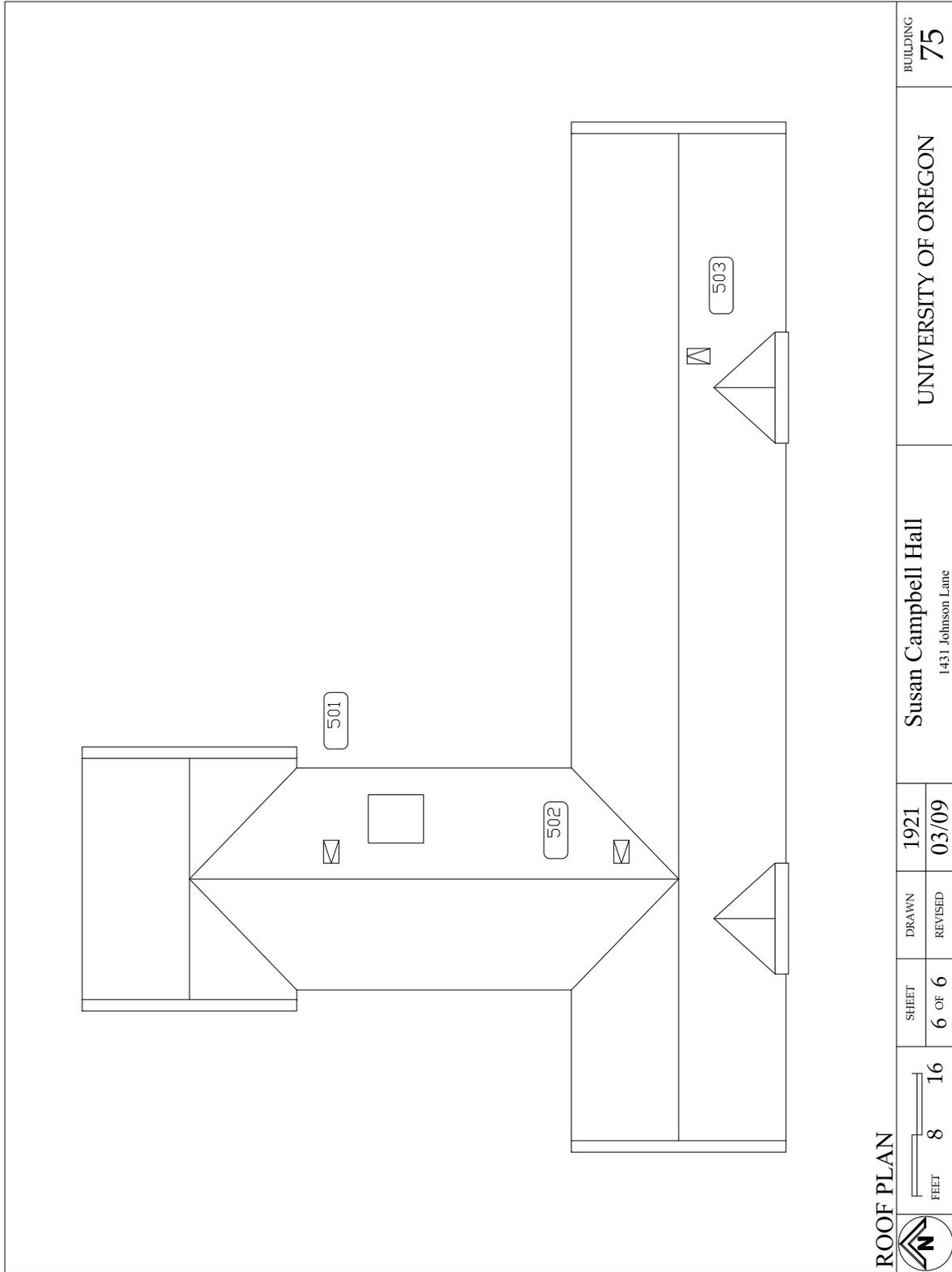


THIRD FLOOR PLAN (2014)

	THIRD FLOOR PLAN		Susan Campbell Hall 1431 Johnson Lane		UNIVERSITY OF OREGON		BUILDING 75	
	SHEET 4 OF 6	DRAWN 1921	REVISED 08/14					



FOURTH / ATTIC FLOOR PLAN (2014)



ROOF PLAN (2014)

APPENDIX C - 4.0 SURVEY OF BUILDINGS, SUSAN CAMPBELL HALL

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

RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Current building name: Susan Campbell Hall
Historic building name: Women's Dormitory: 2nd Unit
Building address: 1431 Johnson Lane
Ranking: Primary

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Architectural style classification: Georgian
Building plan (footprint shape): L-shape
Number of stories: 2.5
Foundation material(s): Concrete
Primary exterior wall material: Brick
Secondary exterior wall material: Wood
Roof configuration/type: gambrel with shed dormers
Primary roof material: wood shingles
Primary window type: multi-pane, double hung
Primary window material: wood
Decorative features and materials: wood cornice, porch and pediments
Landscape features: Several large trees, foundation plantings, parking lot shared with Museum of Art to west side; brick and cast stone walls and stairs designed by E. Lawrence
Associated resources: Gerlinger Hall, Hendricks Hall, statue of the Pioneer Mother (removed 2020), Women's Memorial Quad, Pioneer Axis, Knight Library Axis
Comments:

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Date of construction: 1921
Architect: Lawrence & Holford
Builder/Contractor: University of Oregon was the general contractor
Moved? (yes/no): No Date of move(s): N/A
Description/dates of major additions/alterations: From National Register nomination, we know that this hall was remodeled for married couples in 1948-49, then back to a women's dorm in 1950. It was then a men's dorm from 1952-55 and converted to offices from 1955 to 1960. Handicap access ramp added in 1980.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS & SIGNIFICANCE

Original use(s) or function(s): Women's dormitory Current use(s) or function(s): University offices (OUS Board)
 Area(s) of significance: Architecture, Education, Women's College Education Period of significance: 1921
 Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary):

This Georgian brick building was designed by the prominent architect Ellis Lawrence and constructed in 1921. Originally designed as a women's dormitory, it now serves as University offices. It is very similar in appearance to adjacent Hendricks Hall, but Susan Campbell's floor plan is reversed and there is no refectory wing. Residents of Susan Campbell Hall ate in the Hendricks refectory. The building is 2.5 stories, with a concrete foundation, wood shingled gambrel roof with shed dormers and brick parapets. Windows are wooden double hung sashes.

Susan Campbell Hall is named for the wife of former University of Oregon President Prince Lucien Campbell and the mother of Walter Church, a graduate of the U of O's architecture program under Ellis Lawrence. Built as the second women's dormitory after Hendricks Hall, the original building consisted of three separate houses, each of which contained nine to twelve 4-women suites. Each suite was made up of a study room, wardrobe, dressing room, and sleeping porch. In 1948-49, the building was altered to house married couples and later returned to single gender dormitory space (first women and then men and then women again). In the 1960s, it became office space. A universal access ramp was added in 1980 on the east side of the building.

Despite these alterations, Susan Campbell Hall retains a high level of exterior integrity and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as of October 1992 as part of the Women's Memorial Quadrangle, which includes Susan Campbell, Gerlinger, and Hendricks Halls. The ensemble was nominated under Criterion A and C for the period 1917-1921 for Education and Architecture. Significance is statewide on the nomination. Under section 8, page 1, the Ellis Lawrence statewide survey is referenced and Susan Campbell is ranked 33rd out of 257 of Lawrence's contributing buildings, with Hendricks and Gerlinger as 46th and 2nd, respectively. Furthermore, this ensemble is quoted as being Lawrence's "most successful built ensemble (Shellenbarger and Lakin)." The survey also states that this "building group is among the best of the rare examples of Georgian-style campus buildings in Oregon which are still intact (National Register nomination, sec 8, p. 1)."

Under Criterion A, Susan Campbell Hall represents a time when the enrollment of female students at the University of Oregon experienced a tremendous increase and it was only the second women's dormitory constructed on campus (after Hendricks). Under Criterion C, Susan Campbell Hall qualifies due to its design by Ellis Lawrence, first Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon (1914-1946) as well as for being a "fine and rare example of a collegiate building in Georgian-style (sec 8, p. 5)." For more information, please refer to the National Register Nomination.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

Historic Significance (check one): High Medium Low Very Low or None

Integrity (check one): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Condition (check one): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Building designation: City Landmark 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):

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1921, 1922 Oreganas (Special Collections, University of Oregon)

1923 model of Ellis Lawrence's campus plan. (Currently in AAA lobby)

Ellis Lawrence Building Survey. Compiled by Michael Shellenbarger & Kimberly Lakin. Salem, OR. SHPO, 1989.

National Register Nomination for Women's Memorial Quadrangle. Prepared by Sohyun Park Lee, graduate student in Historic Preservation, March 1, 1991. Listed October 1992.

Teague, Ed. "The Architecture of the University of Oregon: A History, Bibliography, & Research Guide" (<http://libweb.uoregon.edu/guides/architecture/oregon>) Created 1 June 2004, Modified 27 Sept. 2004

University of Oregon Facilities Services blueprints, files

RECORDING INFORMATION

Researched: Susan Johnson/Karl Dietzler, 2/22/06

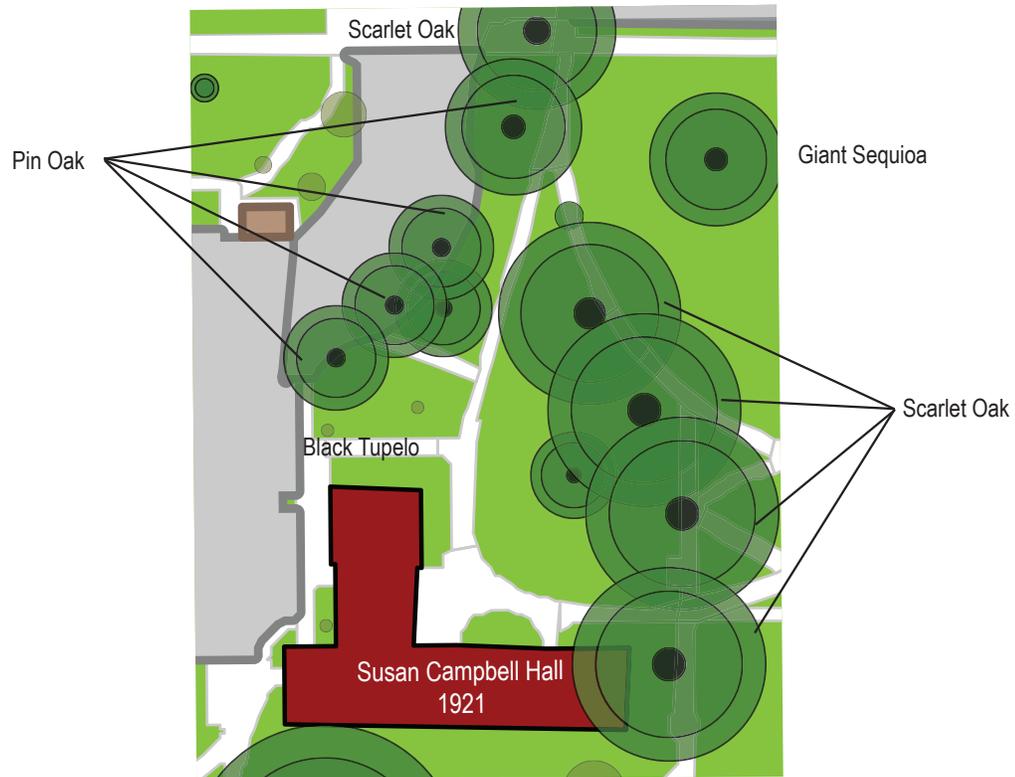
Recorded: Susan Johnson and University Planning Office, Summer 2006

Photo number or name:

PHOTOGRAPH



SITE PLAN



HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM

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

Continuation Sheet 1

Section **Photos** **Page 4**



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 SUSAN CAMPBELL HALL



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

APPENDIX F - SIGNIFICANT PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH SUSAN CAMPBELL HALL



Susan Campbell, date unknown

(excerpts from “The Great Pandemic”, Oregon News, 2015)

Susan A. Campbell (1857-1932) is the eponym of the building. She began working at the U of O in 1905 as supervisor of student living, and resigned and married former University of Oregon President Prince Lucien Campbell in 1908. Campbell’s son from her previous marriage, Walter Church, would go on to graduate from U of O’s architecture program under Ellis Lawrence and became a prominent architect in Portland.

Campbell was well known and loved by students, and even knew many of their names personally. She had notable contributions to the U of O community during the 1918 outbreak of the Spanish flu, which killed millions worldwide. Campbell helped to organize campus infirmaries, and worked ceaselessly throughout the crisis, visiting ill students and providing their parents with updates. She was also an active fundraiser for the university and was known for her support of local philanthropic groups (The Daily Emerald).

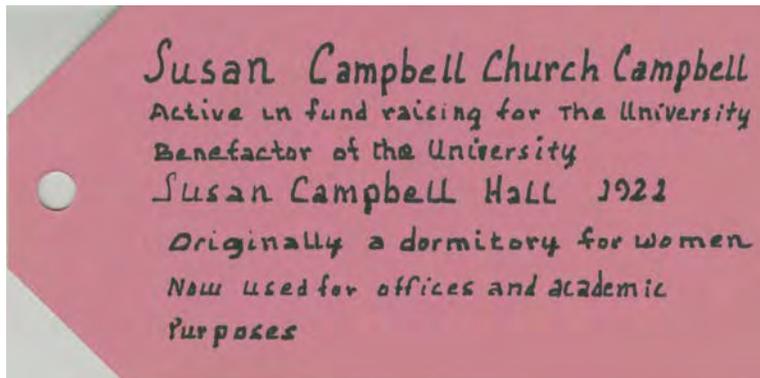
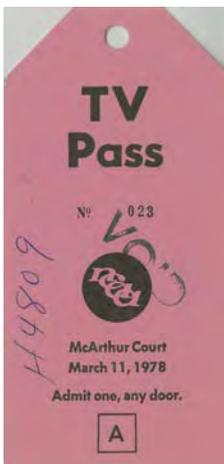
Campbell passed away on September 6, 1932 in Eugene.



Tablet in honor of Campbell from friends, 1929



The Daily Emerald, 1933



1978 McArthur Court TV pass with information about Susan Campbell Hall



Susan Campbell oil portrait by Sydney Bell, 1929

Susan Campbell Hall's Varied History Includes Mystery, Marriage, Army Men

Mystery, marriage and men have all been a part of the varied history of Susan Campbell hall, originally built as a women's dormitory.

Built during the winter of 1920-21, "Susie," as the dorm is popularly known, was built on the "inner campus" to match its twin dormitory, Hendricks hall. The two halls are the same except for Hendricks' dining room.

Susan Campbell was part of a building program being carried on by the University that year that included Commerce hall, University high, and education building and "Susie."

President's Wife Gives Name
Susan Campbell was named after the wife of Prince Lucian Campbell, University of Oregon president from 1902 until 1925. According to Karl Onthank, associate director of student affairs, Mrs. Campbell was very highly regarded by the students who attended the University during her husband's presidency. She was very interested in the students and became well acquainted with them because of the then small enrollment.

The first years of the hall's life were uneventful. The dorm was the home of women students, as it was

intended. It was the start of World War II that brought the men into "Susie's" life. The army took over Hendricks, Susan Campbell and John Straub dormitories as quarters for the men in their "Army Specialized Training" program. The men in Susan Campbell concentrated on language and area while the Hendricks men were concerned with basic meteorology.

Women Return

The army left "Susie" in the spring of 1944 and the women returned again, only to be displaced by the many married students who returned to college after the war in 1948.

It is about this time that the mystery of the missing painting of Mrs. Campbell occurred. When the dormitory was opened, a collection was taken among the close friends of Mrs. Campbell to buy an oil portrait of her, Onthank said. He pointed to this collection as an indication of people's feelings toward Mrs. Campbell. Onthank said that he was chairman of the committee for the collection and that they received almost twice as much money as was necessary for the portrait from the donations.

This portrait disappeared sometime during the end of this last women's period and the first of the

period when the married students lived in the hall. Onthank said that to his knowledge the painting has never been recovered.

The married students continued to occupy the dorm until 1950 when it again became a women's dormitory. The year of 1950-51 saw women living in "Susie" and it continued to be a women's hall until winter term last year.

At the beginning of winter term 1952 Susan Campbell entered a new era in its life. The building became the home of offices and classrooms of the economics, sociology, political science and history departments. These departments were housed in the former Oregon hall and were moved in order to allow the remodeling and building that become the new Commonwealth hall this year.

New Phase Begun

The faculty continued to use the dorm as classrooms until about a week before this term started, but "Susie" was scheduled to enter still another phase in her long career, that of a University men's dormitory.

Thus the story of Susan Campbell hall stands—the home of men, women, married students, troops and classrooms. Who knows who will occupy the building next?

Article referencing the portrait's disappearance, amidst the building's history, 1952, Daily Emerald



Eulogy for Campbell, 1932, Daily Emerald

Editor's Note—Susan Campbell, for 17 years wife of Prince L. Campbell, former president of the University of Oregon, died at her home in Eugene on September 5, and her funeral was held in Alumni Hall in the Geringer building at the University. Mrs. Campbell was born at Healsville, Kentucky, in 1867. Her great-grandfather, Alexander Campbell, was the founder of the Christian (Cumberland) church. In 1816 she married Walter L. Church, a mining engineer, and thereafter lived in many parts of the territory in Ohio, Colorado, Massachusetts, Ohio, Alaska and California. In 1908 she came to the University of Oregon as director of the men's dormitory, and in 1921 she was married to President Campbell. After his death in 1925, she continued to live in Eugene with her son, Campbell Church. Beside this son, she is survived by another son, Walter E. Church, an architect of Portland; a daughter, Mrs. Edward Hanson of Berkeley, California, eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, a step-daughter, Mrs. Louis Campbell Henderson of Fayetteville, Missouri, and an adopted daughter, Jane Campbell (Mrs. Harold Smith) of Portland. Several years ago, her many friends memorialized her connection with the University by placing her portrait by Sydney Bell in the women's hall of buildings that bears her name, and a bas-relief by Henry Gauden in the small University art gallery. The following appreciation of Mrs. Campbell was specially prepared for the Alumni Emerald.

No adequate history of the University of Oregon can ever be written without inclusion of the influence of that gentlewoman, Susan Campbell, whose portrait hangs in Susan Campbell hall, for from the time she came to Eugene, 27 years ago, until her death in September of this year, her modest and gracious personality made itself felt at the University, whether as director of the men's dormitory; as wife of the president, whom she married in 1908; or simply as resident of the city. Every good cause found a friend in her—the work for the crippled children, the Red Cross, the Murray Warner Museum of Oriental Art, the Lane County Health association, the Y. W. C. A., the student loan work, internationalism, social hygiene, the Old Age Relief fund, and many more; but, through all these years, the University of Oregon was, next to her own family, her most vital con-

cern, and to its welfare she gave her time and strength with a warm unstinted energy that never flagged.

The University was always to her more than an institution. She was interested in every building, in every campus beauty, in the attainments of its faculty and its students, in its reputation at home or abroad; but, beyond all that, her personal active interest went out to each individual connected with it. They all had a claim upon her and she rejoiced or sorrowed in the varying fortunes of every one. She would talk of the dormitory boys of old, of members of the faculty long since gone to other fields, of the students who had entered other universities, even of faculty children who scarcely knew her and the boys and girls who were part of the University after her own active connection with it had been severed, as she might of members of her own family. It was this sincerely personal sympathy that, combined with the charm of her lovely person with its gentle dignity and breeding, and her wise, humorous knowledge of people, that drew so many to her, that have made her so real and continuing an influence in the lives she touched.

Her union with President Campbell was one not alone of mutual devotion, but of every latent and activity—"yoked in all exercise of noble end." Memory of their friends will always link them because of this, and because both demonstrated what no needs demonstration—that human beings are capable of endless tolerance and kindness, without any pose; of humor that has no guile; of steadfastness in character and purpose, with no hardness and no self-seeking.

WALTER CHURCH, SON OF SUSAN CAMPBELL - EXCERPT FROM HTTPS://DESIGN.UOREGON.EDU/WALTER-CHURCH-1917

bachelor of architecture '17

State Capitol planning project among Church's commissions

Walter Church, FAIA, was a member of the first class to graduate from the School of Architecture and Allied Arts, in 1917. He was honored to have his diploma signed by his stepfather, Prince Lucien Campbell, then president of the university. His mother was Susan Campbell, for whom Susan Campbell Hall is named.

Notable among his many buildings were the U.S. Courthouse in Portland (1931), the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Portland (1932), the Lincoln Building in Portland (1948), the State Public Service Building in Salem (1949), and the State Highway Office Building in Salem (1951). Church also was a designer of the Frank Estate, now part of the Lewis and Clark College campus.

One of his most important commissions was the Oregon State Capitol (1938), for which Church's firm was selected from a national design competition. Church and his then-partner, Morris H. Whitehouse, were selected as local associates to work with the winning architects from New York, Francis Keally and Trowbridge & Livingston. After designing the Oregon State Library as a separate part of the federally aided Capitol reconstruction project, the firm—now Whitehouse & Church—added two more buildings to the Capitol group.



The State Capitol, a landmark of Modernistic design in Oregon, was listed in the National Register in 1988 in observance of the 50th year since its dedication. It was the first property to be proposed for registration by express instruction of the Oregon Legislature.

By 1949, Church's firm became Church, Newberry & Roehr, when principals Frank Roehr and Earl Newberry joined. In 1957 the firm became Church, Newberry, Roehr and Schuette, when Kurt Schuette became a principal.

Church served as president, vice president, and treasurer of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and was later a board member. He also served as president and vice president of the Oregon State Board of Architect Examiners.

The Statesman Publishing Company produced a [forty-page souvenir booklet](#), priced at 50 cents, to commemorate the Capitol's dedication. Church's firm is mentioned in the acknowledgements on page 3 and his photo and profile of his firm was included on page 10.

Church earned a master's in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He was married to Bernice McGregor, a bookbinder who exhibited her work nationwide and was instrumental in establishing the Oregon Ceramic Studio in Portland. Their son, William Campbell Church, also became an architect in Portland.

PRINCE LUCIEN CAMPBELL - (Excerpts from <https://wou.omeka.net/s/repository/page/Prince-Lucien-Campbell-1889-1902> and <https://pages.uoregon.edu/jrussial/cyberj/thenandnow/campbell.html>)



Prince Lucien Campbell (dates unknown)

Prince Lucien Campbell (1861 - 1925) Born October 6, 1861 in Newmarket, Missouri, Prince Lucien Campbell moved to Monmouth, Oregon in 1869 when his father, Thomas Franklin Campbell, was hired as President of Christian College. Campbell grew up in Monmouth and graduated from Christian College in 1879. He worked as a teaching assistant in his father's classroom for three years following his graduation, before continuing his education at Harvard.

Campbell worked as a reporter for the Kansas City Star for one year and continued to contribute articles during his last year at Harvard. His writings exhibited broad taste and interests in art, music, prizefights, and especially, theatre. After earning his degree at Harvard in 1889 and returning to Christian College, renamed Oregon State Normal School in 1882, Campbell taught ancient and modern languages (English and Latin), as well as psychology, History of Education, physics, and chemistry. Following in his father's footsteps, Campbell became President of Oregon Normal School that same year.

P.L. Campbell was known for putting the student body and community first, gaining him the respect of those who worked with him. A clause in the Oregon State Constitution of 1859 forbade the appropriation of state funds for the support of church-owned property. He sought to transfer the land holdings outside the church so the school could qualify for state funds. The legislature took approximately two years to accept the plan and vote in funds for school operations. The state also appointed a board of regents to replace the Monmouth church board of trustees.

Due to the demand for a safe, community-wide water supply, (shallow wells in the town had led to some falling into ill health), Campbell organized resources from local farmers, businessmen, the general community, and sought interested Portland investors to upgrade the thirty-five year old infrastructure to serve the increasing number of students and faculty. Campbell obligated himself financially by borrowing heavily from the bank in order to provide the betterments which the school needed—

especially when the state withheld the appropriated support funds. Later, when the Portland partners grew wary of their investments in the Monmouth bank and sought to dispose of their shares, Prince Lucien Campbell, to avoid great injury to the school and the town, personally purchased the shares. The president thus assumed a financial burden from which he was not released for nearly twenty years. Such was P.L. Campbell's commitment to the life of the college. He oversaw the final construction of the Bell Tower, the South Wing, as well as the North Wing, which contained the school's library. The building would later be named Campbell Hall in honor of Thomas Franklin and Prince Lucien Campbell, for their diligent solicitation of public donations for construction.

After his thirteen-year tenure as President of Oregon Normal School (renamed in 1911), Prince Lucien Campbell left Monmouth to serve as the president of the University of Oregon; a position he held for twenty-three years.

Prince Lucien Campbell became the fourth UO president on May 3, 1902. President Campbell was noted for his devotion to building esprit-de-corps within the university. He ignored academic ranks and treated all faculty with equal respect. He taught a freshman ethics course and for several years personally interviewed each senior prior to graduation. Campbell also dealt with many issues personally, such as whether to refund tuition for a student who had dropped out of school and finding jobs for students who lack funds for tuition and expenses. Campbell also worked to replace departing faculty members with modern thinkers, to continue forward movement for the university. He died August 14, 1925 of influenza, and is buried at the Masonic Cemetery in Eugene, Oregon.

ELLIS LAWRENCE - (Excerpt from <https://researchguides.uoregon.edu/historic-knight/lawrence>)

Ellis Lawrence (1879 - 1946) first started working for the University of Oregon in 1914 and was hired to develop UO's first campus plan as well as serve as the first dean of the new School of Architecture and Allied Arts. He served as the campus architect and designed twenty-five buildings, most of which remain today on campus. These buildings, landmarks of the UO campus, include Jordan Schnitzer Museum of Art, Gerlinger Hall, Knight Library, McArthur Court, and Anstett, Peterson, Chapman, and Condon halls.

Lawrence never had permanent residence in Eugene but was on campus one or two days a week, staying at the no longer extant Osborn Hotel or at the Collier House. He died of a heart attack at the Collier House on February 27, 1946.



Ellis F. Lawrence (Oregoniana 1940), UO Libraries

APPENDIX G - NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Building construction, 1921

AND NEW DORMITORY NEARS COMPLETION

Material Shortage Overcome; Bad Weather No Longer Hindrance.

Bad weather and difficulties in getting finished mill work are responsible for the recent delay in the completion of the two new buildings, Susan Campbell hall and the school of commerce. Both buildings are now past the stage where the weather can affect the workers and it is not expected that the mill will have any further trouble in making deliveries.

The commerce building now has all the exterior brick work finished except cleaning, and all the windows are hung. The radiators have been temporarily connected with the steam pipes and the bricks are rapidly drying. The conduits through which all the wires are passed, have been laid. Plastering will begin in a week or two and soon after the flooring will be laid.

Architecture Sound Proof.

The flooring is to be made very strong and sound proof. Over the sub-flooring will be laid felt deadeners, then screeds, which are one and three-quarter inch boards placed at intervals. The regular flooring will be laid on the screeds and over that the same cork flooring that is used in the education building, the twin of the commerce building.

Susan Campbell hall is more nearly completed than the other new structure. All the plastering has been done and the dozen carpenters are putting in the finish lumber as fast as it arrives. Susan Campbell hall is another twin building, its counterpart being Hendricks hall.

There will be 28 suites for the girls, a suite for the janitor and wife, and a suite for a matron or guests. Each suite is composed of a study room, sleeping porch and dressing room. Conveniences such as individual wardrobes, medicine closet, mirror, and wash bowl will be built in each suite.

Fire Protection Feature.

The best of protection against fire has been provided by the architects. Two brick fire walls, extending from the basement to the singles, divide the building into three wings. In each wall there is only one opening which is a doorway on the first floor. Both doorways have been provided with fire doors of sheet iron and fire-proof glass. Numerous fire hose have been placed in convenient positions.

On the first floor in the north wing will be the living room, with fireplace and book cases. In the basement just below a similar room with a fireplace, is to be a recreation room.

No date has been set for the completion of the school of commerce building but it is to be expected early in the spring term. Susan Campbell hall will probably be ready for furnishings by the Easter vacation.

Construction details, 1921
Daily Emerald

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921.

OREGON FURNISHINGS DECORATE NEW HALL

Home Products Featured In Susan Campbell.

PERIOD FURNITURE USED

William Morris Ideas Guide Selections Made.

"Have nothing in your home which you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."

This advice of William Morris served as the guide to those who selected the furniture and planned the decorations of Susan Campbell hall, the new dormitory for women at the University of Oregon.

First of all, it was planned as a college home for Oregon girls, and Oregon money made it possible. For that reason Oregon material and Oregon products were used whenever possible.

Four girls occupy a suite of three rooms, consisting of a study, dressing room and sleeping balcony. In the study is a study table, couch, book case, and chairs. All of these were made in Oregon from Oregon material. In the dressing rooms there are four chiffoniers and two double coat racks.

Double Deckers Used.

On each sleeping balcony are two double deck iron bunks of Oregon manufacture. These are provided with blankets woven in Oregon, of Oregon wool. Each suite is provided with a fluff rug, in tones of green and tan. These are of local manufacture.

Building furnishings, 1921, Daily Emerald

A visitor to Susan Campbell hall would first be impressed by the reception room. This room is the result of months of careful planning and wise selection. Mrs. George Gerlinger, Mrs. P. I. Campbell, Deau Elizabeth Fox, Mrs. Edna Prescott Dutton, Miss Mabel Withycombe and others have given unsparingly of their time and effort in planning and securing the furniture for this room.

Draperies Found in London.

The walls are finished in white against which the draperies of deep blue give a very pleasing effect. These draperies have a most interesting history. Miss Elizabeth Barker, who for several years was secretary to the late Dr. McKenzie, of the University medical school, was going to England in search of her brother, who had been lost in the war. She was appealed to and she agreed to see what she could find in London that would be suitable. She brought back several patterns of chintz from the William Morris shop, and from these the Berry Thief pattern was chosen. This has the deep blue background, made famous by William Morris, and on this is painted in oil the figure of a bird with a deep red berry in its mouth.

Davenport's Have History.

It was then decided that davenports must be of the rose shade to match the berry, in the draperies. Corduroy was chosen as the material, but it proved very difficult to find. After some searching, the Portland manufacturers reported that it could not be found in the United States. Finally enough corduroy was found in Portland. The fact that it was of every color of the rainbow was no obstacle, as it was bleached and then dyed the required shade of rose.

The furniture of the reception room is not restricted to any one period, but it is all of dark walnut, in old English designs. Windsor chairs and Taster cabinets with iron candlesticks of old Span-

ish pattern combine to make the room attractive and homelike. It is also provided with an Ivers and Pond princess grand piano.

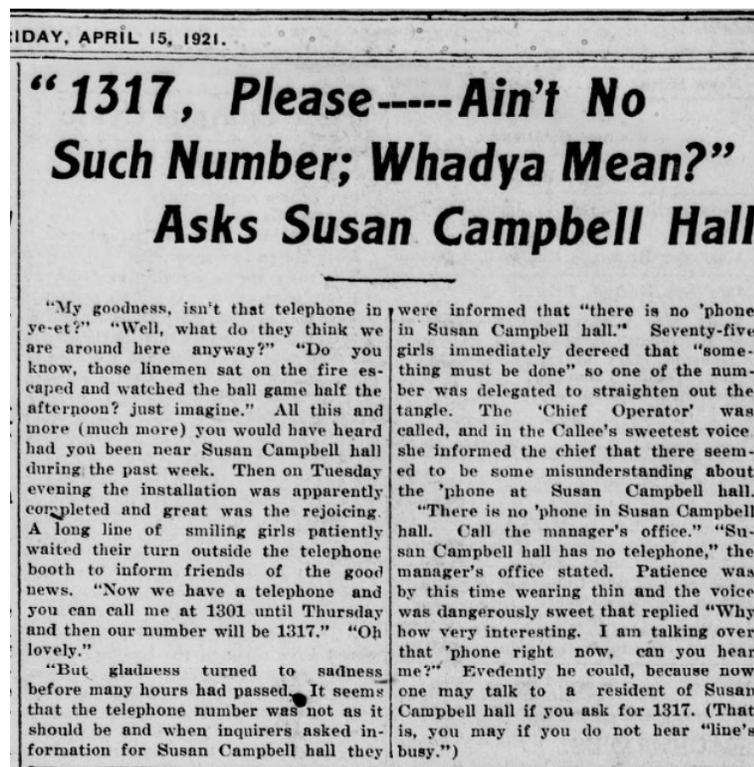
Recreation Room Provided.

The recreation room in the basement is also a feature of the house. It is furnished with willow chairs, which have cushions of deep blue. The fireplace is provided with a crane and teakettle, so that the girls may serve tea when they desire. Residents of the hall have rented a piano for this room and the hardwood floor makes dancing possible.

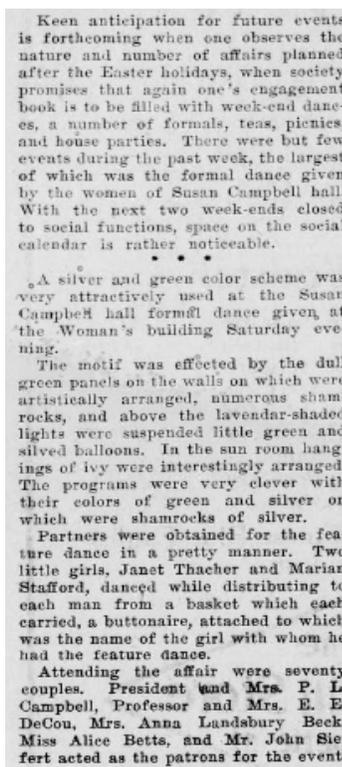
The laundry and drying rooms are also in the basement and here the girls may do their own laundry work in the most convenient way.

Named in honor of Mrs. P. I. Campbell, wife of the President of the University, Susan Campbell hall will stand as a fitting tribute to the love and affection with which the students of the University of Oregon regard Mrs. Campbell.

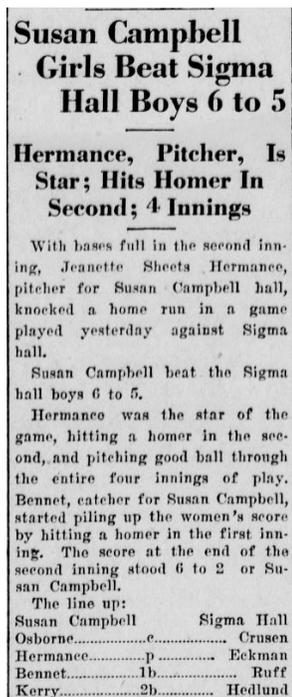
Residential life at Susan Campbell Hall, 1921-1947



Telephone installation, 1921
Daily Emerald



Dance at Susan Campbell Hall, 1923
Daily Emerald



SCH baseball victory, 1929
Daily Emerald



SCH wins inter-house Grand Prix, 1947
Daily Emerald

Honorable Discharge

Susan Campbell hall will soon have doors again. As the echoes of marching feet fade from Susie hallways, carpenters have begun the work of reconversion for feminine use. And since those feminine users demand that their rooms have doors to screen their privacy, the carpenters are now refinishing and repairing the doors which were removed by the army, stored in the Susan basement, and damaged slightly in the recent fire there, and will rehang the doors for the benefit of next fall term's dormitory-dwellers.

Although the reasons for the army's removal of the doors in the first place were never entirely clear to the civilian observer, always traditionally bewildered by the somewhat obscure and startling acts of the military, apparently the motive was imitation of an army barracks to remind the soldier students that they were still in the army, Mr. Jones, and that "private rooms and telephones" were not standard G. I. equipment. If that were the idea, it was successfully accomplished.

Susan Campbell's former feminine occupants would scarcely have recognized their campus home in the sternly austere barracks that was Company C's headquarters. Not only were the doors gone, but the lacy curtains were removed, and double bunk beds were placed in what was the study room of the various coed suites. Showers were installed in place of bathtubs. Hospital ward severity replaced the girls' attempts to make their rooms comfortable, colorful, and attractive. Perhaps the most startling aspect of the rooms' appearance was that all signs of human occupancy were eliminated. A stranger would have thought that no one lived in those bare rooms.

Present plans are that women students will live in Susan Campbell next fall. The floors are now being refinished and damages occurring in the basement fire, amounting to \$2500 to \$3000, are being repaired. All army equipment has been removed. The hall will soon be ready for feminine residents—in fact, reservations are now being accepted.

And when the coeds hang their gay curtains and pictures, cover the studio couch with a colorful spread and bright pillows, toss scatter rugs on the floor, cram the closets with skirts and the dresser drawers with sweaters, and spread their arrays of perfume bottles on the dresser tops—then Susan Campbell hall will cease to be a barracks and will become a dormitory again, officially out of the army after a year of honorable service.—J.N.

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Army leaves SCH, 1944
Daily Emerald

Youngest Coed Makes Her Home at Susan Campbell

By Marjorie Bush

Oregon can boast of having one of the youngest coeds on any college campus. Right in the midst of this bustling collegiate community lives a little lady bubbling over with personality, but still possessing a sure solution to gain her own way. Her name? Kristy Johnson. Her age? A full 4½ months.

Kristy is the daughter of Elaine and Don Johnson, directors of the converted Susan Campbell dormitory. This former coed stronghold now houses 20 married couples. When full, 29 couples will call it home.

CONFUSION

"Lots of crazy things have happened because of this transformation," Mrs. Johnson said. "Girls have come rushing in to see which room they have or to find old friends. But the most perplexed are the boys. Four boys who came were horrified when they found that Susie now consisted of apartments for married students. Some just rush out when they see Kristy.

People are still coming, Mrs. Johnson said Thursday, and the telephone calls persist.

THREE-ROOM SUITE

In spite of this, the young people are getting settled and acquainted with their next door neighbors—just across the hall. Each couple has a suite of three rooms, and may also use the recreation and wash rooms in the basement, and the large living room on the first floor.

Twin beds replace the bunk beds on the sleeping porch, while the former dressing rooms are kitchenettes, with rangettes and coolers. The study room now comprises the living room also.

This housing program is for married students or faculty members, but is only temporary. In Sept. 1950, Susan Campbell will be returned to its previous status of a dormitory.

Beaver Students Get Parking Break

Parking troubles really aren't so bad here, after all.

Down the Willamette a ways, students at Oregon State who own cars recently got a break. For the first time since the war, campus parking is to be allowed—for 15 minutes at a stretch.

"Demand for student parking close to the Memorial Union" is given by the Oregon State Barometer as the reason for the move. It is to be enforced through a setup similar to Oregon's new Student Traffic Court.

PENNA

Married couples move into SCH, 1949
Daily Emerald

Susan Campbell Residents Have Pictures Taken Today

Susan Campbell hall will have Oregon living organization pictures taken today from 9 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. at Kennell-Ellis, Janet Bell, living-organizations editor, announced.

Eugene freshmen who are pledges of fraternities may check their fraternity as their living organizations. They will appear on the fraternity page as Eugene freshmen, the same policy which is used for sororities, Miss Bell said.

All other dormitory students and pledges must check their dormitory as their living organization; and will appear on their dormitory page.

Off-campus independent Eugene men who are affiliated with a dormitory but not living in it, may also have their picture taken and appear on the dormitory page, stated Miss Bell.

Listening In
... On KWAX

Attire will be suits and ties, and Miss Bell urges all men to check all activities they are affiliated with on the activity envelopes at Kennell-Ellis.

Wednesday's schedule will be Gamma hall, from 9 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Thursday, Merrick and French halls will have pictures taken, also from 9 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

The sub-committee on promotion for the Homecoming dance will meet today at 2 p. m. on the third floor of the Student Union, according to Don Bonime, chairman.

Male SCH residents have pictures taken, 1953
Daily Emerald

Transitioning to non-residential uses at Susan Campbell Hall, 1952-1983

Former Women's Dorm Converted Into Classrooms

By Sue Lichty

Many students seemed bewildered as they looked on their class schedules to find they had a class in Susan Campbell hall. This attitude did not seem to change as they attempted to find the rooms listed as classrooms.

Men students looked dubious as to their right to enter the building which once housed women students. Remarks such as, "I'm not going in the girls' dormitory for any class," were heard as they neared the Susan Campbell.

While Oregon hall is being remodeled, many history, sociology, economics, and political science classes and offices have been moved to Susan Campbell.

The women living there last term now live at Carson hall.

Although desks, chairs and tables take the place of the former furniture, the rooms still do not have the appearance of ordinary classrooms. One has a fireplace in it. "We'll have roaring fires here on the coldest days of the term," one professor remarked to his history class. Another room on the first floor is curtained off, for there is no door.

One of the things which adds to the confusion of the students is the great amount of doors and stairways leading to dead end halls. They seem to be having difficulty in finding rooms. One woman student was seen running up and down stairs ten minutes after the bell had rung muttering, "The third floor, the third floor, but there are five third floors!"

Signs have been put up in halls to help students, but many are unable to find them, in their wanderings throughout the building.

Some of the classes from Oregon hall are being held in Gerlinger hall, as there are not enough large rooms in Susan Campbell for all of the classes. This is another change as men invade the women's physical education building.

Oregon hall is being remodeled as the new addition to Oregon and Commerce halls is being built. Plans are to join these two buildings and the new one by a series of ramps and stairs.

SCH temporarily converted into classrooms, 1952
Daily Emerald

New Building: Campbell Hall

The English, sociology and history departments are now setting up main offices in Prince Lucien Campbell hall. The new humanities building, now approximately 95 per cent completed, contains offices for faculty members from these three departments as well as a smattering of faculty from other widely diversified departments.

The new Campbell hall is named for an early president of the University. Susan Campbell hall, an ex-dormitory which is now being used as a faculty office building, was named for President Campbell's wife.

The building is essentially completed, with the exception of jobs such as washing floors and adjusting the heating system. As soon as the crews from the physical plant leave, landscaping will begin.

When bulldozers moved into the quad in front of the art museum last year, many students and faculty members feared that the new building would destroy the architectural unity of the west end of the campus. Current student reaction to the building seems neutral, except for the confusion caused by the two Campbell halls. Susan Campbell, affectionately known as "Susie" to many University women, is slightly east of the new building.

PLC construction mentioning the conversion of Susan Campbell Hall to faculty offices, 1963
Daily Emerald



Covering the University from behind the scenes

The phone rings at the University News Bureau. It's an Oregonian reporter who is going to be in Eugene and wants to talk to University Pres. Paul Olum and biology Prof. Aaron Novick about their work on the Manhattan Project. Can an interview be arranged?

With the help of Barbara Petura, news bureau director, it can. Petura calls Olum and Novick, finds out they're both free for lunch at the time the reporter will be here and sets up the appointment.

That's just one example of what the news bureau does. Petura estimates the news bureau personnel, composed of five professional staff members and about 20 student workers, answer at least five to 10 media requests a day.

And not all of the questions focus on good news.

"We are not asked to lie," she says, "but we'll still tell the best story we can. That's part of the job."

When there is negative news at the University, Petura says they don't try to hide it. "We are not the 'good news bureau.'"

Often they will release written statements from those involved in touchy situations and then field most media questions about the issues.

"We have to make sure the news isn't contorted, misinformation or rumor," she says. For example, the University Assembly will be considering bills to eliminate ROTC at its next meeting. Petura will notify the media about the assembly meeting through the monthly calendar on the bureau's regularly distributed "Tip Sheet."

She also has talked to the professors proposing the mo-

ditions and a ROTC official. "I may not do a story — the media will want to do their own — but I will make sure the faculty think about media phone calls."

She says they rarely write the in-between stories when no decision has been made. They wait until the decision is final and then send out releases.

"But things like that don't happen everyday," she says. The phone rings. A professor thinks the news bureau may be interested in a recent discovery that will be published in a national magazine.

And the news bureau is interested. For the last couple of years, it has been promoting scientific news and discoveries to help let the rest of Oregon — and the nation — know the University excels in the sciences.

"We have a clear priority on science and research news," says Petura.

When dealing with science news, John Crosiar, who specializes in research news, targets each story toward particular media. If the story is particularly noteworthy, they will call the Associated Press wire service so it can be sent all over the United States.

Such was the case when George Streisinger, a biology professor, discovered how to clone zebra fish, a major breakthrough of international significance. The news bureau worked with him to produce an accurate story to send out to the media.

The phone rings. A University department secretary tells staff member Mike Moskowitz about a speaker who will be visiting. Can he get them some coverage?

In a few days, Moskowitz has written a press release and



Barb Petura, John Crosiar and Mike Moskowitz handle the bulk of news released to the press by the University News Bureau.

sent it out to local media. It is one of about 700 releases the bureau sends out each year.

"When we promote major events or activities we do a professional job and try to give fair treatment to all departments," says Petura.

But to give each program the same treatment, deadlines must be met. "People on campus have no concept of deadlines," says Moskowitz. He says many times people who are sponsoring an event will bring in the information only a day or two before the event is going to happen. Then the news bureau can't work effectively with the media.

For example, the arts sec-

tion of the Register-Guard needs its information about a week to 10 days before the publishing date. The news bureau works with event sponsors to get the information to the media early enough.

It's easy for the news bureau to get the news to some papers. Its computer system hooks into the computers of the Register-Guard, the Medford Mail-Tribune and the Salem Statesman-Journal.

Petura estimates that 80 percent to 85 percent of the releases are used at least once in the state.

The phone rings. It's KVAL news. The TV station is doing a story on the upturn in five leading economic indicators.

A reporter wants to know if a campus expert could address the issue. Petura refers them to economics Prof. Barry Siegel.

Moskowitz also has set up a service for radio stations so they can call the bureau and get expert opinions from University professors on different subjects.

"We never get the byline," says Moskowitz. He flipped through an issue of the Register-Guard and pointed to several articles written by the news bureau staff. "But the behind the scenes work doesn't bother me."

By Sandy Johnstone
Photo by Bob Baker

News Bureau in SCH feature, 1983
Daily Emerald

UO Archives photographs displayed in Susan Campbell Hall, dates unknown



Student playing piano in the first floor lounge, date unknown



Women playing ping pong in the basement rec room, date unknown



Women studying, dates unknown