## 1. Name

**Common:**

Deady Hall

**AND/OR Historic:**


## 2. Location

**Street and Number:**

University of Oregon

**City or Town:**

Eugene

**State:**

Oregon 97403

**Code:**

41

**County:**

Lane 039

## 3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY (Check One)</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>Public Acquisition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>In Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td></td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Being Considered</td>
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</table>

**Present Use (Check One or More as Appropriate):**

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Park
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)

## 4. Owner of Property

**Owner's Name:**

Oregon State System of Higher Education

**Street and Number:**

P. O. Box 3175

**City or Town:**

Eugene

**State:**

Oregon 97403

**Code:**

41

## 5. Location of Legal Description

**Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.:**

Lane County Courthouse

**Street and Number:**

**City or Town:**

Eugene

**State:**

Oregon 97401

**Code:**

41

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

**Title of Survey:**

Historic American Buildings Survey

**Date of Survey:**

1964

**Depository for Survey Records:**

National Park Service

**Street and Number:**

Washington

**City or Town:**

District of Columbia
The following is directly quoted from Dr. Joseph A. Baird, Jr., Historic American Buildings Survey Photograph-Data Book Report, 1964.

The three story rectangular building (with end towers) approximately 113' x 58' (122' overall length), oriented with its shorter ends at east and west and the "principal" original entrance at the west (although in fact the two entrances, west and east, are identical), was a dominating feature of the barren ground east of Eugene. Trees were planted early...but the site was essentially free of major foliage for at least ten or fifteen years.

The style is a simplified Italianate with mansard-roofed towers and a mansarded main roof. This mixing of features from the earlier Italianate (tall narrow windows with what the 19th century called "Florentine" tracery; flattened pediments on modified consoles; the strong, classicizing dentil course) and Second Empire mansard roofs is not unusual in western architecture of the 1870s. Structurally, Deady Hall is built of brick - with wooden trim. A thin layer of plaster or mastic - it may be simple successive thicknesses of paint - sheathes the brick exteriorly, although the pattern of bricks is still perceptible. Viewed as a whole, the building is treated as if it had a row of engaged pilasters along the sides on the two main stories (first and second), under the roof story. These are actually not pilasters but strip sections of brick on the same plane as the frieze and base strips of each story - with windows set back on a less salient plane of wall. Five such strips articulate each side (north and south) on the first and second stories; on the east and west, these same strip articulative elements are used to animate the sections around each tower. The windows, arranged in pairs in four "bays" on each long side and grouped singly on the shorter east and west sides, flanking the towers, are headed with semi-circular arches and given discreet variety with triple moldings which encircle the windows along the sides and into the arched headings.

As the principal design element of the exterior, the windows have more ornamental flavor than any other part of the building. The windows on the long sides and the single windows flanking the towers on the shorter sides (east and west) are simple double-hung types with four panes of glass to each section, and with narrow wooden muntins. The windows at the roof level are the same shape (semi-circular arched heads), but are framed in tall wooden dormers with flattened pediments and modified consoles beneath the pediments. In the deeply concave mansard over each of the towers, there is a semi-circular arched window in each face of the mansard (cast iron cresting is still in situ atop each tower mansard). The principal entrances - east and west - are reached by a flight of steps, which lead to a door framed in paneled brick pilasters "supporting" a strong wooden cornice on consoles. A wooden keystone heads the door arch. Above this door, east and west, is a window (in the second story) with wooden tracery under the arch - following the type of the Florentine palace of the earlier 15th century. At the roof level, the window of the tower section is semi-circular arched and is flanked by tall, narrow windows of the same type. Four chimneys line the roof, north and south - no longer necessary. The wooden trim is now painted cream-color, and the roof (originally of wooden shingles) has been replaced with gray-green asphalt shingling.

In 1914, radical interior changes were effected... minor changes of lighting and sound-proofing and other practical improvements have continued to be made since 1914. The basic structural reorganization has not been substantially altered since that date.
### 6. SIGNIFICANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Columbian</td>
<td>16th Century</td>
<td>18th Century</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>15th Century</td>
<td>17th Century</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)</th>
<th>1873-1876</th>
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</thead>
</table>

| AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate) |
| --- | |
| Aboriginal | Prehistoric |
| Historic | Agriculture |
| Architecture | Art |
| Commerce | Communications |
| Conservation | Education |
| | Engineering |
| | Industry |
| | Invention |
| | Landscape |
| | Architecture |
| | Literature |
| | Military |
| | Music |
| | Political |
| | Religion/Philosophy |
| | Science |
| | Sculpture |
| | Social/Humanitarian |
| | Theater |
| | Transportation |

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following is directly quoted from Dr. Joseph A. Baird, Jr., Historic American Buildings Survey Photograph-Data Book Report, 1964.

Deady Hall was the first building on the University of Oregon campus. Begun in 1873 and completed in 1876, it was the focus of all university life until the building of Villard Hall in 1886. Its dignified, tall rectangular silhouette with end towers was a conspicuous feature of the comparatively barren early campus; and its simple mansarded Italianate style was a happy choice for an academic building, later echoed in the richer details of Villard Hall.

The University of Oregon was established by an Act of the State Legislature of October 19, 1872. Drawings were obtained from W. W. Piper, which the State Board approved, and Piper’s plans were adopted by the Union University Association for immediate construction. (W. W. Piper was born in New Hampshire about 1827; he came to Oregon in 1863 and was particularly active in Portland in the 1870s.)

The University opened on October 16, 1876, with an enrollment of 155-80 in college and 75 in preparatory. One floor only was ready for classes—the first or main floor. The University faculty classrooms were on the north side: President Johnson in the northwest corner, then Professor Bailey and finally Professor Condon in the northeast corner. The Preparatory Department occupied the two rooms across the hall, with Mrs. Spiller and Miss Stone in charge. By the time of the second year, Johnson and Professors Bailey and Condon had moved to the second floor. The auditorium, on the third floor, was ready for the first commencement in June of 1878 when the first five graduates left the University.

The first building at the University had no official name until March 30, 1893, when a Board of Regents meeting made the following resolution: "Whereas one of the buildings of the University of Oregon has no distinctive name by which it can be conveniently designated, therefore be it resolved that the original University building be designated 'Deady Hall' and be henceforth known by that name in honor of the late Honorable Matthew P. Deady."

(,,,Deady was a judge, and became first president of the Board of Regents and a member of the Oregon Supreme Court Bench.)

A further omission was discovered in 1926, at the time of the planning of the semi-centennial; Deady Hall had never been dedicated. The committee in charge of the semi-centennial, scheduled for October 15-23 of that year, arranged a suitable ceremony and memorial tablet. The principal address was given by Dr. Luella Clay Carson, former Professor of Rhetoric and later Dean of Women and then President of Mills College, Oakland, California.
## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Nelson, Lee H., "Architects of Oregon: Piper and Williams," The Call Number, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Spring 1959), 9-10. The Call Number is a publication of the University of Oregon Library.
- Ross, Marion Dean, A Century of Architecture in Oregon, 1859-1959 (Women's Architectural League of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1959), 4-5.

## 10. Geographical Data

### Latitude and Longitude Coordinates Defining a Rectangle Locating the Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corner</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>44° 02' 48&quot;</td>
<td>123° 04' 31&quot;</td>
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</table>

### Approximate Acreage of the Nominated Property: 1 acre

**List All States and Counties for Properties Overlapping State or County Boundaries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Code</th>
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</table>

## 11. Form Prepared By

Elisabeth Walton, Park Historian

(Description and Significance from Joseph A. Baird, Jr., see bibliography)

**Organization**

Oregon State Highway Division

**Date**

February 1972

**Street and Number**

State Highway Building

**City or Town**

Salem

**State**

Oregon

**Code**

97310

41

## 12. State Liaison Officer Certification

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

- National [X]
- State [ ]
- Local [ ]

**Name**

Administrator of Highways

**Date**

March 2, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

**Signature**

Robert A. Alley

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

**Date**

4/20/72

ATTEST:

William Quinton

Keeper of the National Register

**Date**

APR 11 1972
DEADY HALL

2. Location

Sec. 32, T. 17 S., R. 3 W., of the Willamette Meridian, in Lane County, Oregon.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings

1970

Parks and Recreation Section
Oregon State Highway Division
Salem, Oregon 97310  Code: 41
NPS Number: April 11, 1972
Title: Deadly Hall
Loc.: Lane County, Oregon
Northeast view, showing entry on east end.
APS Number: April 11, 1972

Title: Deadly Hall

Loc: Lane County, Oregon

View of west end showing formal approach lined with fir trees.