

The Historic Resources of Reed College

1.0

1.1 CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Preface

The Reed College campus, similar to many other private higher education institutions founded in the early twentieth century, was planned on a grand scale. Beginning with architect Albert E. Doyle's master plans of 1911, the Reed College campus was conceived as a traditional Collegiate Gothic campus defined by formal quadrangles, and located on the edge of a newly platted neighborhood complete with streets, parkways, private homes and parks. Over time, though, the campus deviated from the early plans and evolved in a manner that more directly reflects its distinctive setting.

The campus is composed of buildings of a variety of architectural styles, distinct landscape areas, and a significant natural feature, Reed Canyon. These basic components, shaped over time by countless individual decisions, work in concert to convey the unique character of Reed College, appropriately reflecting and symbolizing its academic structure and values. The somewhat informal nature of the campus results in an environment that offers a variety of ways to experience life at Reed.

The focus of this report is on the Reed campus evolution from its early vision in 1911 to 1967, the discernible end of the postwar building boom. The emphasis is on the physical elements of that evolution – buildings and landscape areas – while being mindful that physical campus structure has been influenced by Reed's academic programs and administrative decisions. The report is to be a companion piece to Richard Ritz's book, *A History of the Reed College Campus and its Build-*



The campus today

Image: Bruce Forster

ings. That book provides a more in-depth explanation of Reed's buildings and the development of the campus master plans.*

Introduction

Reed College occupies land that was originally the 640-acre Crystal Springs dairy farm owned by William S. Ladd, a merchant and banker responsible for much of Portland's eastside development. Ladd's son, William Mead Ladd, took over the family holdings in 1893, and in 1909 platted the area for development of 1,270 home sites named Eastmoreland. William Mead Ladd became a trustee of Reed College, and in 1910, donated 40 acres on the northern boundary of Crystal Springs Farm to form the campus. Ladd believed the location of the college immediately adjacent to the Eastmoreland neighborhood would make his development a more identifiable and desirable place. In 1911, realizing they would immediately need more space, the college purchased another adjoining forty-six acres from the Ladd Estate Company.

Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Footnote

* For a more comprehensive history of the Reed College campus see: Ritz, Richard E., FAIA. 1990. *A History of the Reed College Campus and Its Buildings*. Trustees of the Reed Institute: Portland, OR.

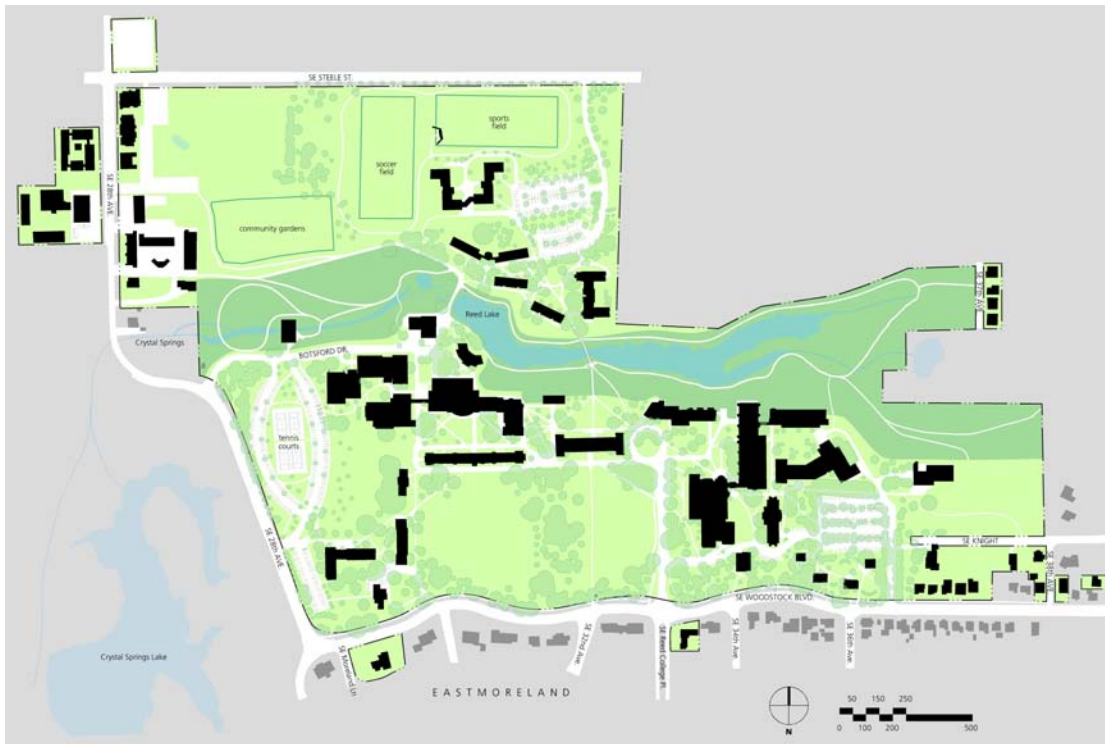
The original Reed campus was established between SE Woodstock Boulevard and Reed Canyon, which effectively bounded its area of growth, development and expansion for some time. Eventually driven by need and opportunity, the campus increased in size. In the 1930s, Reed College added the Leonard L. Wiley property on the southeast corner of campus on SE 37th Avenue. In the 1980s Reed purchased several apartments on the western edge of campus, converting them to student housing, and also added a warehouse across SE 28th Avenue. Between 1964 and 2004, Reed acquired ten contiguous lots now used for faculty housing. At the beginning of 2004, the college purchased seven acres

adjacent to its northwest corner occupied at that time by Eastmoreland Hospital and various medical offices. That year it also purchased the Birchwood Apartments. Finally, in 2005, Reed added a house at 2840 SE Woodstock Boulevard, once owned by local entrepreneurs Cyrus Jury and Mary Evans Parker. Today, the Reed campus comprises 107 contiguous acres with 54 buildings, including a 21-acre natural area in Reed Canyon where the Crystal Springs continue to feed Reed Lake and Crystal Springs Creek.

From its inception to recent times, Reed has commissioned a series of campus master plans directing the development of its property. The original campus master plan by A.E. Doyle envisioned an inward-looking campus developed around a main academic quadrangle and a series of smaller quads and landscape spaces. Over the past one hundred years, however, the campus has evolved into a series of mostly informal, though still distinct, overlapping landscape spaces. The campus character is indicative both of Reed's educational philosophy and a reflection of its Pacific Northwest woodland setting. The evolution of the campus landscape has been marked by a number of collective and individual decisions, sometimes based on foresight and intention, sometimes via more spontaneous actions. Yet the final results, combined with moments of opportunity through individual patronage and generosity, have yielded a comfortable and livable campus that continues to resonate well with students, faculty and alumni.

A number of nationally and internationally renowned architects contributed to the growth and evolution of the Reed campus. The list of master plan architects includes: A.E. Doyle; Pietro Belluschi (who originally

The Reed campus in its current configuration.



worked in Doyle's office); Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (originally in partnership with Belluschi); Harry Weese and Associates out of Chicago; and Zimmer, Gunsul, Frasca Partnership. Notable landscape architects included E.T. Mische, Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver. Additionally, groundskeeper H.E. Davis played a major role in the establishment and maintenance of the campus from 1911 to 1948.

The evolution of the Reed College campus described in this report has been most noticeably marked by the following series of decisions and actions:

- The location of the campus made possible by the Ladd donation.
- The original master plan as proposed by A.E. Doyle, partially enacted by the college.
- The mass planting of trees in the 1930s.
- The decision by Pietro Belluschi in the 1940s–50s to move from a quadrangle layout to one more linear in nature.
- The building boom necessitated from enrollment and program growth during the postwar period.
- Additional refinement of detailed planting associated with buildings during the 1940s. – 1960s.

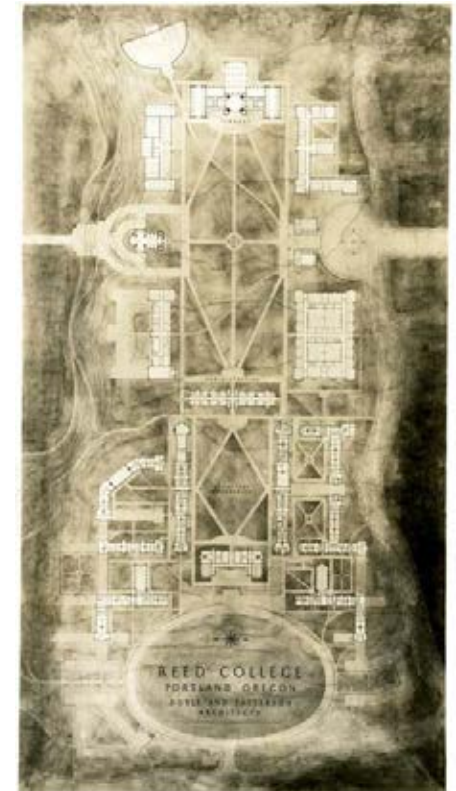
The following sections describe these decisions and actions, and are arranged according to the three eras delineated for this study. The "Inception Era" (1912–1929) encompasses Reed's initial building phase and partial completion of the original master plan. The "Depression Era" (1930–1945) marks a time of limited building growth, but focused landscape development. Com-

ing out of the Great Depression and the Second World War, the "Mid-Century Era" (1946–1967) is defined by a building boom in response to a growing student body and a need to expand and enhance academic offerings.

Inception Era, 1912–1929

Prior to the establishment of Reed College, Crystal Springs Farm occupied the forty acres that later formed the original campus. This land and the forty-six acres subsequently acquired were delineated by two gently sloping plateaus, one north and one south of Crystal Springs. Each plateau runs east to west across the width of the campus. The creek eventually formed what has become known as Reed Canyon, with wooded slopes on the ravine surrounded by pastoral agricultural land.

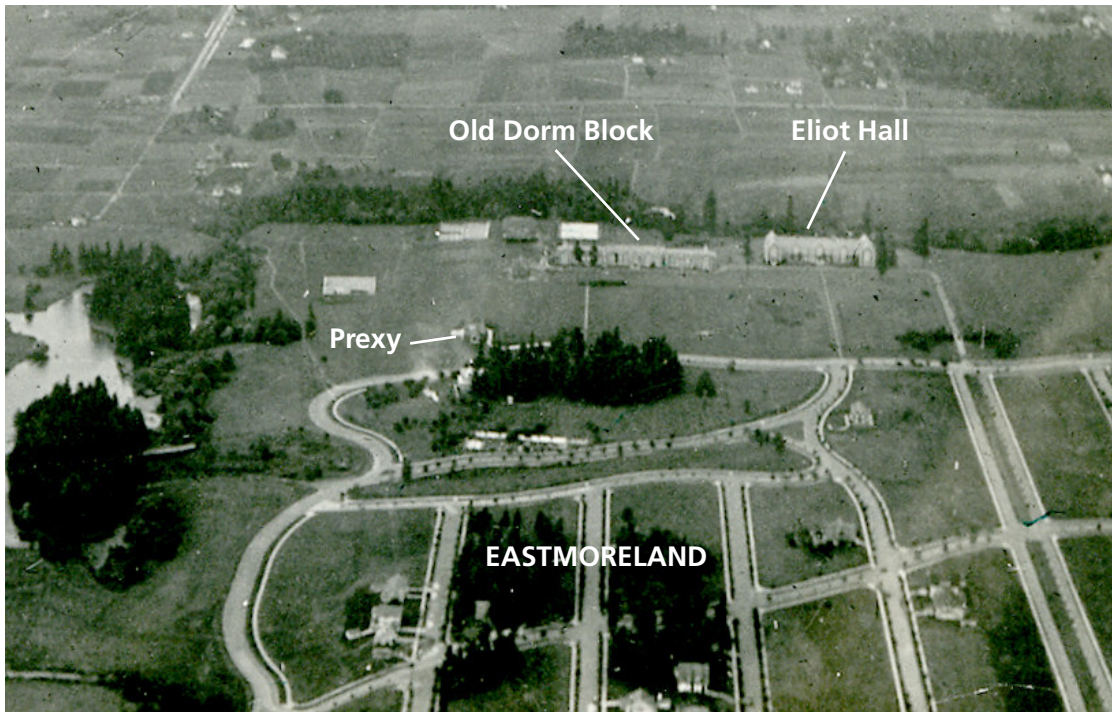
As indicated on development plans from 1911 and early promotional literature, Reed College was envisioned to have local and even regional connections. From its very beginning, the college was understood to be an integral part of the adjacent Eastmoreland residential neighborhood. Indeed, it was almost a direct extension of it, deliberately connected by a main thoroughfare appropriately called Reed College Place. Similarly, Reed's connection with the general landscape extended beyond the immediate locality and towards an association, through its promotional literature, with the majestic Cascade Mountains – specifically Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Hood. This imagery intentionally rooted Reed to its larger context, clearly asserting it as a school proud of its Oregon location and heritage. This was a prevalent viewpoint of the time, likely inspired by the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition hosted in Portland just a few years earlier.



An early master plan from the office of Doyle and Patterson, showing a very formal layout of quadrangles.

A.E. Doyle (right) acted as campus architect from Reed's inception until his death in 1928.





This 1920 aerial image shows the rather pastoral landscape of the time, with the Eastmoreland development in the foreground.



A 1912 image of Eliot Hall with Old Dorm Block in the background.

Soon after the Ladd land donation, and based predominantly on A.E. Doyle's 1911 plans, the first building phase took place. An architectural aesthetic was established, buildings sited, and the sense of a campus landscape emerged. Buildings constructed during this "Inception Era" included: Eliot Hall (1912), Old Dorm Block (1912), Facilities Office & Power House (1912), Prexy Building (1915), Anna Mann (1920), the four Woodstock houses (1920), and the Student Union (1921). [Note: names in this report reflect each building's current usage.] These structures formed both the academic core and physical foundation of the college.

The position of these buildings near the rim of the canyon formed the spine of academic facilities, student

housing, and services. Their location allowed for a generous open space to the south that was originally conceived to become the campus quadrangle, surrounded by future academic buildings. Due in part to a lack of financial resources, this quadrangle and its buildings were never fully realized. Instead, the space has remained unbounded and eventually evolved into what has been termed the Great Lawn, an iconic foreground for the campus as viewed from SE Woodstock Boulevard and the Eastmoreland neighborhood. It remains the single most predominant and revered landscape space on campus, giving identity to the campus as an open, welcoming environment. The Great Lawn is now used for activities both formal and informal, from local residents walking their dogs to commencement ceremonies.

The Great Lawn was converted from an open pasture, with few trees or other elements to define it spatially. Photographs from the period reveal a stark landscape dominated by buildings set upon a ridgeline. Major tree plantings in following decades and the subsequent maturing of the landscape defined this space in its current form. Today, grand, mature trees from the Inception Era and later additions now surround the Great Lawn, offering definition and imparting an informal elegance. Early photos from 1912 show a Douglas fir tree that still thrives in front of Eliot Hall.

The early vision for Reed Canyon tended to follow the more ornamented aesthetic of the early twentieth century. A picturesque lake complete with formal gardens was envisioned, though unrealized due to funding issues and the emerging desire to protect this environment in its natural state. At this time the State

of Oregon designated the canyon as part of the Johnson Creek Watershed, recognizing its role as a fish and wildlife habitat.

In 1913, Canyon Day was initiated as a working event focused on the care and protection of Reed Canyon. Early on, the work concentrated on developing the canyon for recreation purposes. In 1915, the creek was excavated to create a swimming hole. In 1929, a dam was built to allow for the construction of a swimming pool. The pool was removed in 2000 as part of a plan to return the canyon to a more natural state. The canyon itself has also been incorporated into Reed curriculum and scholarship. Numerous courses have been taught using the canyon as an outdoor classroom, and between 1929 and 1996 twelve senior theses were written about the natural systems or plant communities of Reed Canyon.

The succession of architects who have worked on the Reed campus is well recognized, but those who have helped shape the natural environment are less well known. In the very beginning, the college engaged the professional services of landscape architects. The first was E.T. Mische, who worked closely with A.E. Doyle. As early as 1911 and 1912, Mische advised Reed President Foster that there was a need to moderate the architectural forms with extensive plantings, "on the plateau." Mische described various reasons for planting trees and shrubs, indicating that tall trees would lend "added charm" to the horizontal buildings, creating "a successive variety of local scenes."

Mische also sought to ease the transition between the building foundation and the horizontal plane of the lawn area. He stated the goal directly:

"Altogether the avowed purpose is neither to assume the buildings to be a secondary element of a tree studded court nor the physical and vegetative features to be an ornamentation of the buildings, but rather that surfaces, colonys (sic), masses and voids, whether masonry or vegetative, are each a part of a whole, one a complement of the other and both arranged to fit a scheme of requirements plainly and simply collegiate."

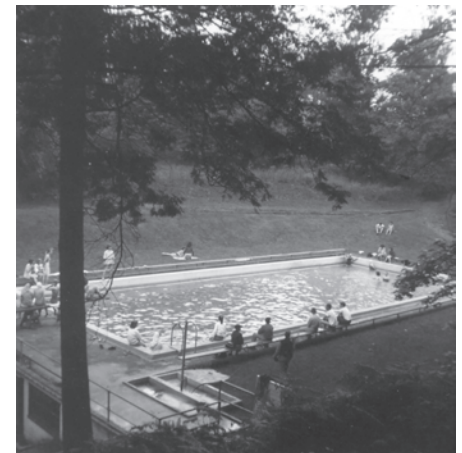
The Mische vision was perhaps indicative of a more pastoral and informal landscape similar to those developed by Frederick Law Olmsted, and distinctly different from the formal Collegiate Gothic style. Mische also recommended that the ravine north of the present buildings should be treated in "park style." He was the first to suggest the construction of a small dam, which was built in 1914, a suggestion that paralleled a national trend towards manipulating natural systems for recreation purposes.

In this period, Reed College employed the first of many landscape gardeners, Harold L. Wold, who was responsible for the regular maintenance of the campus grounds and some design decisions. Wold's contract of October 1913, specified that he would be responsible for "laying out, improving and beautifying the College Campus and Grounds," under the direct supervision of President Foster.

Harvey Eugene Davis was groundskeeper at Reed between the years 1911 and 1948. He was popular with the students and faculty/administration at Reed and lived for part of that time on campus. Davis worked for Simeon Reed at his home in Reedville near Hillsboro before coming to Reed College. Florence Lehman, Reed



Students working during Canyon Day 1941.



The canyon pool, which was removed in 2000.



Pietro Belluschi

College archivist from 1989 into the early 1990s, wrote, “It was a lucky thing for Reed College that Mr. Davis came to work here. The campus is beautiful now and I think chiefly because of his early work that set the tone.”

The Inception Era, true to its name, formed the groundwork for the physical layout and aesthetic direction of the campus. During this period, a number of buildings were constructed and a variety of landscape areas formed that today contribute greatly to the character of Reed. Following this era and heavily influenced by the Great Depression, the college entered a quieter period marked by fewer building projects but more substantial investment in the landscape.

Depression Era, 1930–1945

The Great Depression brought most major projects in the nation to a halt until the end of the Second World War. This was also the case at Reed. The campus development during the “Depression Era” was marked by a few major events. The first took place immediately preceding this era with the death of A.E. Doyle in 1928. Pietro Belluschi, a young but recognized talent, took over as head designer and eventually as the firm’s namesake. Belluschi reworked the campus master plan over the course of this era, and designed the major building completed during this era, Hauser Memorial Library (1930).

The funding for the library was an important event occurring during this period. In 1929, the college received \$100,000 at the bequest of Eric V. Hauser, providing a substantial portion of the library’s \$128,000 final cost. The new library’s location influenced the direction of the campus in a number of ways. Placing this key academic building east of Eliot Hall influenced the location of subsequent academic structures. The library was sited perpendicular to Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block at the edge of the open lawn, providing an effective eastern border and definition of what was to evolve into the Great Lawn. Stylistically, Belluschi’s more refined expression of the Collegiate Gothic standard hinted of an aesthetic transition that was to become fully manifest after the war.

The other two projects constructed during this period – the Cerf Amphitheatre (1936) and Health and Counseling Building (1938) – were much more modest in scope. Both of these projects expanded the campus to the north and along the edge of the canyon. The amphitheatre project was part of a National Youth Administration project, created to provide immediate jobs for unemployed youth. The consequence of its location was far-reaching, as Cerf Amphitheatre provided the venue for numerous generations of Reed attendees and visitors to gather at the edge of Reed Lake in an organized and cordial manner. A variety of productions and community events took place here, including Reed commencement ceremonies for over thirty years.

During this period and to the start of the mid-century era, the land to the east of Hauser Library was agricultural, parts of which were planted as fruit orchards. Remnants of a nursery plantation still exist on the northern edge of the east campus parking, visible by what



Hauser Memorial Library just after its opening.

are now mature trees planted in unusually close proximity to each other.

As early as the 1930s, and perhaps earlier, the west campus included a running track and tennis courts. Although the courts have been moved slightly over the years, they have always remained in this general vicinity.

The economic depression limited building construction during this era, but the landscape continued to evolve and refine the look of the Reed campus. Beginning in 1933, twenty-six varieties of conifers and twenty-eight varieties of deciduous trees were planted throughout the campus. Of those planted, fifteen conifer varieties and nine deciduous varieties are still represented on campus today. Tree plantings created a spatial division of the Great Lawn, and as they achieved maturity they created the two subspaces seen today. In total, about 1,000 trees were planted during this period.

In February 1933, the college reported progress on a Reed College Arboretum. This project incorporated a gift of trees from W.A. Eliot, which included "... nearly all of the species of the state, and numbers about eighty trees." The following month, the Forest Nursery of Corvallis delivered nearly 500 trees, mostly native conifers. As early as 1933, the Reed campus was self-described as the Reed College Arboretum, resulting in part from the desire to add and display a wide variety of trees and shrubs. The extensive addition of trees to the Reed campus was noted and described in the February 15, 1940 volume of *Reed College Notes*:

"The number of trees of various sorts on the Reed campus has been greatly increased by the unceasing efforts of Mr. Davis during his term in office. In the past

fifteen years, he has obtained for the college nearly a thousand specimens, some seedlings, some larger... Although there are many beautiful and decorative exotic trees and shrubs which it would be a pleasure to have on our campus, a more laudable and equally pleasing aim would be to complete our collection of natives... Would it not be a source of deep satisfaction to be able to show interested visitors to the campus at least one representative of every tree native to Oregon?"

In 1935, there was an additional effort to add plants to the campus, mostly adjacent to buildings. The plantings included approximately 165 trees, with a focus on flowering ornamentals, such as peaches, plums and cherries. East of Eliot Circle in 1937, students planted two giant sequoias from a tree nursery north of Reed Canyon prior to the college's acquisition of this land.

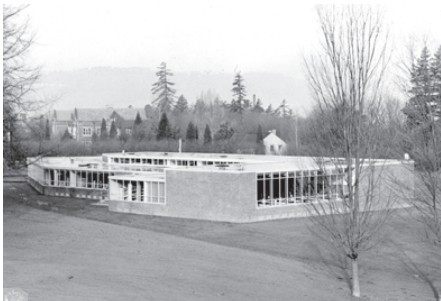
In 1939, the college received a proposal from Allan H. Reid, landscape architect, for a number of projects on campus. Notes in the file indicate that the Committee on Grounds, then chaired by Aubrey Watzek, rejected Reid's proposal. Soon thereafter and into the early 1940s, the college engaged the professional services of landscape architects Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver, of Salem, Oregon. Lord and Schryver, the first women to establish a landscape architecture office in Oregon, were pioneers in garden design in the Pacific Northwest. Beginning in 1939, the college commissioned Lord and Schryver for professional design services to develop a campus landscaping program. Following an initial campus visit and review of the campus plantings in 1939, Lord wrote to President Dexter Keezer, candidly stating: "It really is pretty awful, isn't it? We



Cerf Amphitheatre



Elizabeth Lord and Edith Schryver



The Chemistry Wing, a very early example of the International Modernist style on a college campus.



The 1963 addition to Hauser Library, which significantly increased its capacity.



Foster-Schloz dormitories, designed closely within the Modernist expression.

had no idea the Library was decorated with such a clutter of material and were also surprised to see some very good shrubs and trees and evergreens in the Nursery near the Parking Area."

In March of 1939, the college received a donation of approximately 90 trees and shrubs from the Portland Bureau of Parks, in response to a request from President Keezer. It is not known exactly where these were planted, but some were undoubtedly used to carry out the general landscaping plan for the new Student Union Building. During January 1940 two ginkgos were moved from elsewhere on campus to their current location in front of Hauser Library.

In 1940, Lord and Schryver rearranged plantings on the college grounds and agreed to continue work on a limited basis, based on the restricted funds from the college. Primary among these projects was to develop "...a plan for the gardens between the Dormitory [Old Dorm Block] and the outdoor theater which you have in progress..." There was also mention of replacing the planting in front of Old Dorm Block, but only modest pruning and some limited plant removal was eventually suggested.

In April 1941, Lord and Schryver completed plans for a rose garden at the Cerf Amphitheatre. It is believed that they also developed planting plans for the area around the President's House (Prexy), but no drawings have been found in their archives. Lord and Schryver's work at Reed was, at times, critical of previous efforts. In an undated list, they recommended that twenty-four trees "along the road" and in the arboretum be removed, which included some of the following species: sequoia, yellow

pine, cedar, spruce, arbor vitae, incense cedar, myrtle, fir, oak, hawthorne, flowering crab, yew, and juniper.

Mid-Century Era, 1946–1967

The end of the Second World War marked a defining moment in American history. Everything seemed fresh and promising, manifest through the creation of a new economic and political world order with the United States at its pinnacle. This new sense of triumph and status, coupled with approximately fifteen years of pent-up demand, began to shape the development of Reed's campus profoundly.

The postwar spike in student enrollment, from 400 students in 1945 to 700 just one year later, brought an increased demand for new residences and other student support functions. There was also a desire to increase the number and type of academic offerings, especially in the science fields. The Reed administration addressed these demands by increasing the necessary facilities as efficiently as possible. Surplus WWII structures were acquired at bargain prices and moved onto campus, new buildings were constructed, and additions were placed on existing buildings.

Another event that encouraged expansion was the observation of the fiftieth anniversary of the college, celebrated in 1961. At that time President Richard H. Sullivan instituted the Ten-Year Advancement Program to grow the faculty, increase scholarships, and expand facilities. Most projects constructed within the following ten years were funded through this program.

All in all, eight building projects were undertaken during the Mid-Century Era, providing housing, classrooms,

laboratories, dining facilities, sports facilities, and greater library capacity. These buildings were located in all established sectors of campus, and broke ground for a new and undeveloped sector north of Reed Canyon. This phase of the college's evolution further reinforced the character of the various sectors of the campus.

The academic nature of the eastern portion of campus was accentuated with a substantial addition to Hauser Library in 1963. The Psychology Building (1949, originally called the Chemistry Wing), Griffin Memorial Biology Building (1959) and Knowlton Laboratory of Physics (1967), were added as a major complex of science buildings east of the Library. To the west, student services were constructed including the MacNaughton (1954) and Foster-Scholz (1955) dormitories. The placement of MacNaughton at the western end of the open lawn marked the last remaining border defining this space.

The Gray Campus Center (1965), and the Watzek Sports Center (1965), in conjunction with the existing Student Union, created a central focus for student life functions. The Campus Center, sited opposite the Old Dorm Block and perpendicular to the Student Union, helped shape a rectangular quad space that has since evolved into an important focal point for campus activities and student life.

The Cross Canyon Residence halls were built in two phases (1958, 1962), marking the first expansion of the campus north across Reed Canyon. Access was made possible by The Arthur M. Churchill Memorial Bridge (1959), designed in tandem with the dorms by the architecture firm of Farnham, Shell & Hoyt. The bridge

was used until 1991 when it was replaced with the current span.

The Chinese House (1958) was constructed on the western side of campus as a private residence, and acquired by Reed College in 1986.

A number of architecture firms worked on the campus during the mid-century era, all well-versed in the International Modernist style prevalent at the time. Led by Pietro Belluschi – who helped initiate and give shape to the Modernist style in America – and carried forth by his successor firm Skidmore Owings and Merrill (Portland office), most all of the new buildings carefully followed the Modernist tenets. The Cross Canyon Dorms by Farnham, Shell & Hoyt showed a more regional variation of this style, evident by the use of sloped roofs and a more relaxed site layout responding to the canyon. Chicago architect Harry Weese relaxed the Modernist style even more, employing regional materials and forms in a comparatively more expressive manner.

In general, landscape projects in the Mid-Century Era focused on articulating the smaller spaces that resulted from the maturing of vegetation planted in the 1930s and the construction of new buildings.

North of Reed Canyon, extensive strawberry fields extended to Steele Street until about 1952. Adjacent to the berry fields were cherry orchards most likely in the area now occupied by the Cross Canyon Dorms. There were also “u-pick” cherry orchards on the site of the present biology, physics, chemistry and psychology buildings. These orchards were removed around 1949 for the construction of new buildings.



The design of Cross Canyon Dorms (above and below) take full advantage of its southern orientation and views to and across the canyon.



The unique design of the Churchill Bridge employed a plywood paneled structural system.



Harry Weese created a master plan for the campus, and designed three key buildings for the college.



Weese's design for the Campus Center (above) and the Sports Center (below) show a sensitivity to the northwest climate.



During the Mid-Century Era, automobiles began to have an impact on the Reed College campus. Accommodating the need to navigate through the campus by car, an entrance drive was extended north from Woodstock Boulevard, and branched out in multiple directions. To the north was a circle between Eliot Hall and the Old Student Union. East of this was a drive leading behind the library and back out to Woodstock. A west drive extended along the south entrance to Eliot Hall, allowing one to drive completely around the Old Dorm Block.

With limited access and few cars, parking on campus was scarce in the 1940s. and 1950s. There were some spaces at the south entrance of Eliot Hall, more spaces on the north side of Old Dorm Block, and some by the gymnasium and Botsford Auditorium. East of the Old Student Union, a lot held approximately 50 cars. Beginning in approximately 1955, parking was provided below Foster-Scholz Dorms, an area that was subsequently expanded as a major parking area in west campus.

Reed College students of this era paid attention to detailed landscape changes. In 1964, landscape architect Arthur Erdfeldt submitted plans for the removal of some trees and shrubs in front of Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block. They were, in Erdfeldt's words, "...antiquated and overgrown, and for that reason should be torn up or transplanted." Soon after the beginning of tree removal, however, "Reedies" gathered to object and obtain petition signatures in protest. That same evening, March 9, 1964, "a reputable landscape architect was hanged in effigy from a tree labeled 'Reed Memorial Tree'."

Post-1967 Era

The period since 1967 was one of extensive campus development and construction at Reed. Thirteen major buildings had been constructed or renovated, including the theater, new dorms north of the canyon, Kaul Auditorium, the Art Studio building, Reed College and Birchwood apartments, the Educational Technology Center, and the chemistry building. There is significantly more parking on campus now than what was available previously. The track that encircled the tennis courts has since been removed, in response to parking expansion needs.

Much of the historic landscape was altered for new building sites. During this period liberties were taken to build closer to and within Reed Canyon. Today Reed Canyon is listed as part of the Johnson Creek Basin Protection Plan that includes Johnson Creek, Reed Lake, Crystal Springs, Powell Butte and the Mt. Scott areas. The plan was adopted in 1991 and is part of the Urban Wildlife Refuge System of the Metropolitan Service District (METRO). Inclusion of Reed Canyon in this plan provides greater environmental protection of the woodlands, open space and water quality of Reed Canyon. In the 1980s. and 1990s. renewed interest and energy has been directed towards restoring Reed Canyon to a more natural state. For the biannual Canyon Day, invasive, non-native plants such as English ivy, blackberries, holly, morning glory, and wild clematis are removed. The college has on-going programs and activities for establishment of native trees, shrubs and ground cover.

Summary

The campus, with its origins in agricultural lands and extension of the residential Eastmoreland neighborhood, developed beyond its early grand, classic collegiate vision and into a comfortable, informal college influenced by architectural styles, landscape trends and site opportunities. The absence of major development of sports facilities underscores Reed's culture and its focus on the individual rather than that of organized competitive sports. This helped keep such facilities as large sports venues from overpowering the landscape.

The Reed College campus remains an appropriate expression of the attitudes and values of the school and its evolution over time. Elements that contribute to its character include the placement of buildings, the Great Lawn as a foreground to the campus and flexible open space, Reed Canyon, the mature ornamental tree collection focusing on native trees, and a number of inviting landscape spaces.

INCEPTION ERA

(1912-1929)

World Events	1903 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wright Brothers accomplish the first successful flight 1906 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The San Francisco earthquake 	1912 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Titanic sinks off of coast of Newfoundland 	1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First World War begins in Europe 	1917-18 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. involvement in the First World War 1918-21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women in U.S. allowed to vote 	1921 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. government begins licensing radio stations 1923 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time Magazine begins weekly publication 	1927 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Lindbergh flies solo from N.Y. to Paris 1929 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock market crashes, nation goes into depression
Reed College Events	1904 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amanda Reed dies. Her will specifying the establishment of an institute enters four years of litigation 	Reed College Presidents: 1908 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reed College is incorporated and founded, with trustees that include Unitarian Minister Thomas Lamb Eliot and Amanda Reed's nephew, Martin Winch 	William Trufant Foster (1910–1919) 1910 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladd Estate Company donates a 40-acre site at the NE corner of Crystal Springs Farm 1911 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reed's first classes held in downtown Portland (50 students) Reed purchases 46 more acres from the Ladd Estate Co., located north and east of the original tract Doyle, Patterson and Beach hired to create campus master plan 	Committee of 3 (1919–1921) 1917 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Foster proposes programs with strong practical emphasis 1919 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students petition for a more balanced curriculum between the natural and social sciences 	Richard F. Scholz (1921–1924) 1921–1924 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departments replaced with divisions 1920 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Junior qualifying exam required 	Norman F. Coleman (1924–1934)
<div> <div></div> <div>19 00</div> <div></div> <div>19 05</div> <div></div> <div>19 10</div> <div></div> <div>19 15</div> <div></div> <div>19 20</div> <div></div> <div>19 25</div> <div></div> <div>19 30</div> </div>						
Reed Campus Development			1911 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master Plans developed 1912 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliot Hall (Main Building), <i>A.E.Doyle</i> Old Dorm Block, <i>A.E.Doyle</i> Power House, <i>A.E.Doyle</i> 1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.T. Mische advises Reed on landscape design 1911–1948 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvey Davis, Superintendent of Grounds & Buildings 	1915 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prexy (President's House), <i>A.E.Doyle</i> 	1920 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anna Mann (Women's Dormitories), <i>A.E.Doyle</i> 1920 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodstock Language Houses (Faculty Housing), <i>A.E.Doyle</i> 1921 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Union (The Commons), <i>A.E.Doyle</i> 	1928 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.E. Doyle dies. Pietro Belluschi (age 28) takes over as head designer

DEPRESSION ERA

(1930-1945)

MID-CENTURY ERA

(1946-1967)

World Events

1931 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Capone convicted of tax evasion. 	1938 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albert Einstein publishes "The Evolution of Physics". 	1941 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. enters Second World War. 	1945 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second World War ends. 	1950-53 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korean War years. 	1957-75 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vietnam War years. 	1961 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berlin Wall constructed. 	1965 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. accomplishes first spacewalk.
1932 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Franklin D. Roosevelt elected president. 	1939 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> England and France declare war on Germany. 	1944 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosevelt elected to fourth term. 	1949 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATO founded. 	1954 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. detonates first hydrogen bomb. 	1959 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alaska and Hawaii admitted to union. 	1963 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> John F. Kennedy assassinated. 	1967 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350,000 anti-war demonstrators march on U.N.

Reed College Events

	Dexter M. Keezer (1934-1942)		Arthur F. Scott (1942-1945)	Peter H. Odegard (1945-1948)	Ernest B. MacNaughton (1948-1952)	Duncan S. Ballantine (1952-1954)	F. L. Griffin (acting) (1954-1956)	Richard H. Sullivan (1956-1967)	
1932 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest enrollment to date, at 461 students. For the first time since inception, the majority are men. 	1935 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual dorms of the Old Dorm Block receive names. Main Building renamed in honor of T.L. Eliot. 	1942 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black-outs and air-raid preparation on campus. 	1946 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First unified modern humanities course. 	1954 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUAC Velde Committee hearings; Reed professors testify. 	1954-56 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faculty Constitution changed giving more power to the President. 			1961 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50th anniversary of the College. An advancement program proposed for new buildings and grounds improvements. Harry Weese & Associates hired to prepare new campus master plan. Reed thesis parade starts. Student body becomes more national in composition (Oregon students - 30%) 	Byron Youtz (acting) (1967-1968)
1936 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement exercises first held at Cerf Amphitheatre (ends in 1970). 									

19 30 19 35 19 40 19 45 19 50 19 55 19 60 19 65 67

Reed Campus Development

1930 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hauser Memorial Library, A.E. Doyle (Pietro Belluschi, designer) 	1935 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondence with Misses Lord and Schryver, landscape architects 	1936 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cerf Amphitheater, N.Y.A. 	1936, 1938 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New master plans developed by Belluschi 	1938 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Counseling (Quiett Memorial Infirmary), Johnson, Wallwork, and Dukehart 	1935-39 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gift of trees and shrubs 	1945 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hauser Memorial Library Add'n (Veteran Affairs), Belluschi 	1947 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greywood (F.O.B. & Development Office), Belluschi 	1948 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prexy Remodel (student dorms) 	1949 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychology Building (Chemistry), Belluschi 	1951 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pietro Belluschi and SOM form partnership. Belluschi becomes Dean of the School of Architecture at M.I.T. 	1954 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MacNaughton Dorm (Women's Dorm), Belluschi & SOM 	1955 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster and Scholz Dorms (Men's Dorms), Belluschi & SOM 	1956 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pietro Belluschi and SOM partnership ends 	1958 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese House (acq. by Reed 1986) Cross Canyon Dorms (4), Farnham, Shell, and Hoyt 	1959 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Griffin Memorial Biology Building, SOM 	1959 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churchill Memorial Footbridge over Reed Lake 	1960 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlargement of Health & Counseling, SOM 	1962 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross Canyon Dorms (3), Farnham & Peck Enlargement of Psych. Bldg., SOM 	1963 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Addition to Library, Harry Weese & Assoc. 	1964-1966 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting plans for Commons and Library 	1965 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gray Campus Ctr. (Community Center), Weese Watzek Sports Center, Weese 	1967 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowlton Lab of Physics, SOM Remodel of Biology Bldg, SOM Psychology remodel (Nuclear Reactor added 1968), SOM
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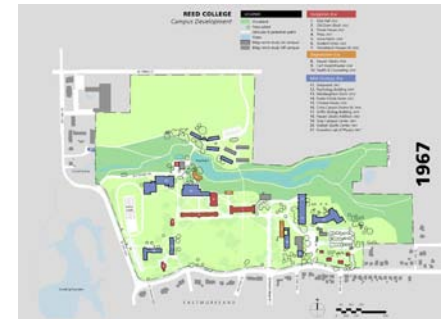
1.2 CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT DIAGRAMS

Introduction

This section translates the Campus Development Overview from Section 1.1 into graphic form, presenting a detailed “snapshot” of the campus during distinct periods. This visual record allows comparisons of campus growth and landscape transformation over time, providing the ability to discern the historic nature of elements still in existence today. This is especially important when determining if a building or landscape has retained historic integrity, which is analyzed more specifically in Section 2.0.

Diagrams of campus development were created based on aerial photos, historic images, and architectural drawings, some of which have also been included. The diagrams illustrate the state of the campus at each era’s conclusion (1929, 1944, 1967). Two additional diagrams show the campus before Reed’s institution and at the present day (2005). The color key used for the three eras is consistent throughout this document: the Inception Era in red; the Depression Era in gold; and the Mid-Century Era in blue.

Thumbnails of diagrams showing the Reed campus development over five distinct periods.



Pre-Reed Campus

Reed College's first President, William Trufant Foster, looks north across the chosen site for the College.

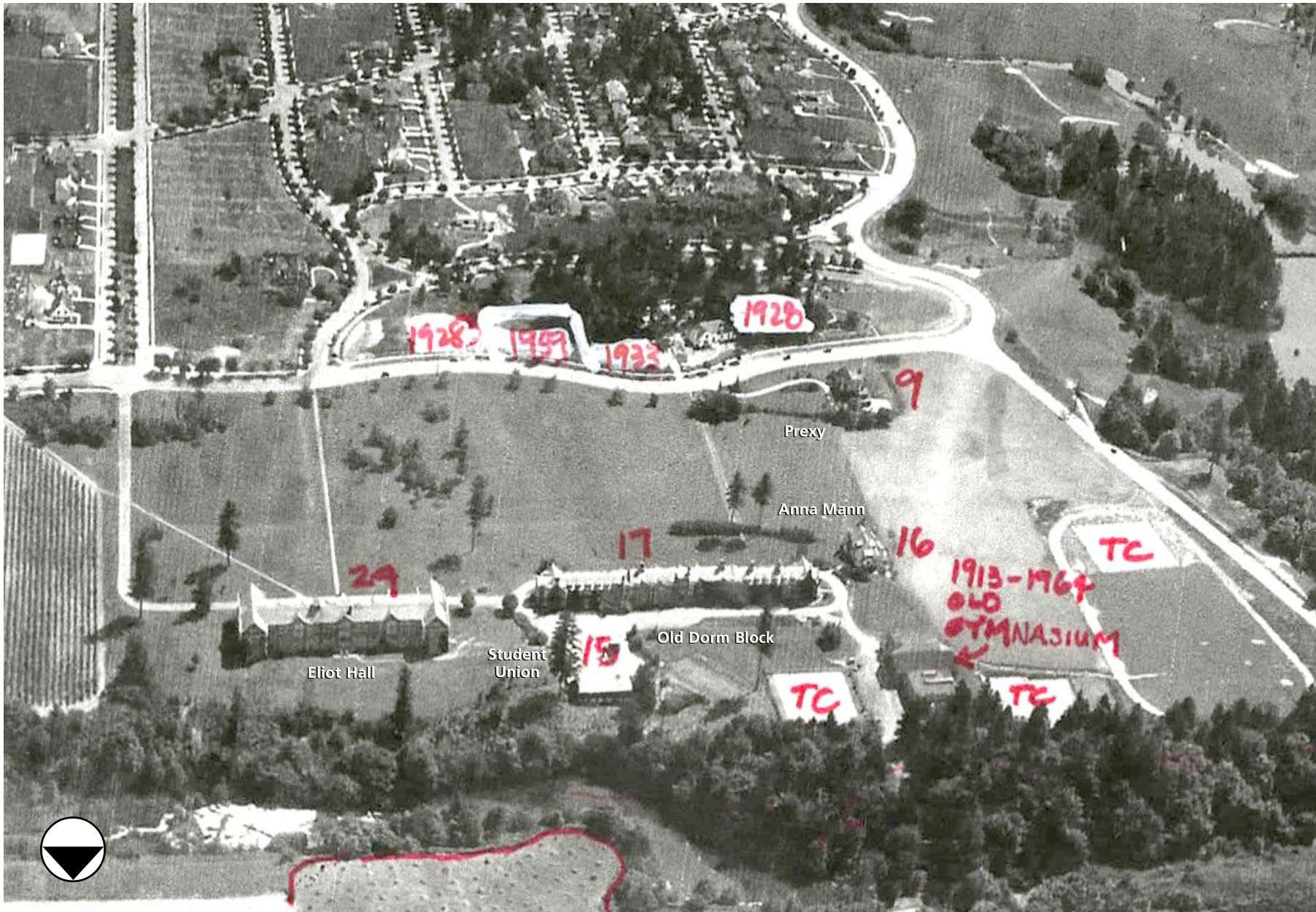


Campus Development



1929 Aerial Photo

The Reed College Campus and Reed Canyon in the foreground with the developing Eastmoreland neighborhood beyond.



REED COLLEGE *Campus Development*

LEGEND

- Woodland
- Trees added
- Vehicular & pedestrian paths
- Water
- Bldgs not in study (on campus)
- Bldgs not in study (off campus)
- Nursery
- Agricultural lands

Inception Era

1. Eliot Hall 1912
2. Old Dorm Block 1912
3. Power House 1912
4. Prexy 1915
5. Anna Mann 1920
6. Student Union 1921
7. Woodstock Houses (4) 1920



1929

1912 – 1929 Era Images

Image taken in 1913, just after completion of the Old Dorm Block (left) and Eliot Hall (right). Note the general lack of foliage and the presence of pre-Reed trees, some of which are still present today.



1920 aerial image, looking northward. The open agricultural land north of Reed Canyon is quite evident.



1921 image of the Old Commons (Student Union) at center, and the north elevation of the Old Dorm Block (right). Eliot Hall sits in the distance between the two.



The campus in 1915, looking west towards the West Hills. Foreground elements include nursery trees and various farm-type buildings.



The College President's House (Prexy) sits proudly on its knoll above Woodstock Avenue.



Anna Mann cottage was built to accommodate the large population of women students and faculty at Reed College.

College Inception Era

1912	Eliot Hall
1912	Old Dormitory Block
1912	Power House
1915	Prexy Building
1920	Anna Mann
1920	Woodstock Houses
1921	Student Union



Canoe races on Crystal Springs Lake in 1920.



1920 Canyon Day Tug of War competition between the freshmen and sophomores.



The Woodstock Houses were constructed in 1920 to house Reed faculty.

1944 Aerial Photo

The campus receives three major elements during the Depression/World War II period (noted below).



REED COLLEGE *Campus Development*

LEGEND

- Woodland
- Trees added
- Vehicular & pedestrian paths
- Water
- Bldgs not in study (on campus)
- Bldgs not in study (off campus)
- Nursery
- Agricultural lands

Inception Era

1. Eliot Hall 1912
2. Old Dorm Block 1912
3. Power House 1912
4. Prexy 1915
5. Anna Mann 1920
6. Student Union 1921
7. Woodstock Houses (4) 1920

Depression Era

8. Hauser Library 1930
9. Cerf Amphitheatre 1936
10. Health & Counseling 1939



1930 – 1945 Era Images



The main facade of Hauser Library, soon after its opening in 1930. Sixteen years later the building received a 2,000 square foot addition at the back, to alleviate the overcrowded conditions.



A 1930s image of the main reading room of Hauser Library.



1946 aerial shows the agrarian nature of north campus, with the nursery trees in full bloom.



The Health and Counseling building (Quiett Infirmary) in its original configuration. A 1960 addition dramatically increased its size.



Cerf Amphitheatre with one of the two changing huts flanking the stage area.

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling



Cerf Amphitheatre during a commencement ceremony in the 1940s.

1966 Aerial Photo

The campus shows an immense period of growth during the postwar period.



REED COLLEGE Campus Development

LEGEND

- Woodland
- Trees added
- Vehicular & pedestrian paths
- Water
- Bldgs not in study (on campus)
- Bldgs not in study (off campus)

Inception Era

1. Eliot Hall 1912
2. Old Dorm Block 1912
3. Power House 1912
4. Prexy 1915
5. Anna Mann 1920
6. Student Union 1921
7. Woodstock Houses (4) 1920

Depression Era

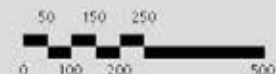
8. Hauser Library 1930
9. Cerf Amphitheatre 1936
10. Health & Counseling 1935

Mid-Century Era

11. Greywood 1947
12. Psychology Building 1949
13. MacNaughton Dorm 1954
14. Foster-Scholz Dorm 1955
15. Chinese House 1958
16. Cross Canyon Dorms (4) 1958
17. Griffin Biology Building 1959
18. Hauser Library Addition 1963
19. Gray Campus Center 1965
20. Watzek Sports Center 1965
21. Knowlton Lab of Physics 1967

1967

EASTMORELAND



1946 – 1967 Era Images

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics



A 1959 aerial showing the extent of wooded growth surrounding the Great Lawn and Reed Canyon.



The Faculty Office Building (Greywood) in 1955 when it still retained its original form.



This 1950 aerial shows the Faculty Office Building, #5 (Greywood), complete with the art gallery/lounge. This view of the Chemistry Building, #6 (Psychology), demonstrates the uniqueness of its footprint.



This very early image of the Chemistry Building (now Psychology) presents a clear view of its form without the foliage that shields it today.



MacNaughton Dormitory's east facade is fairly prominent from across the Great Lawn, as this 1960s image proves. MacNaughton was originally a female-only residence.

- A.** Griffin
- B.** McKinley
- C.** Woodbridge
- D.** Chittick
- E.** Akerman (d)
- F.** Coleman (d)
- G.** Sisson (d)
- (d) *demolished*

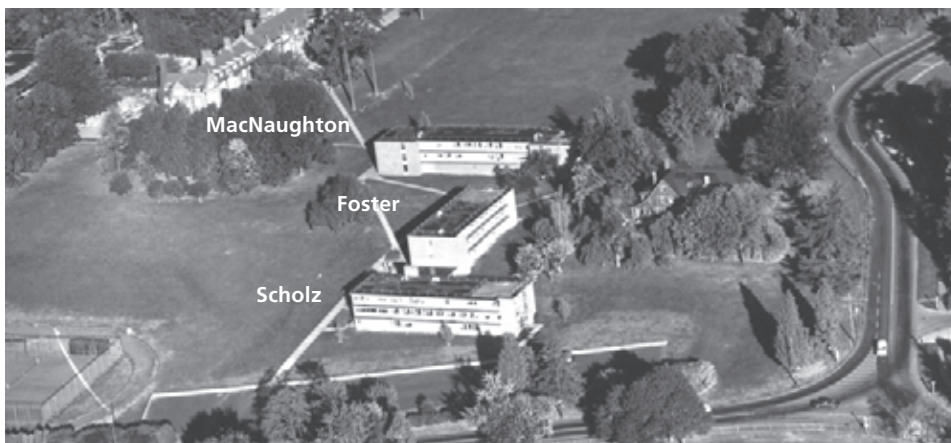


The Cross Canyon Dormitories, built in two phases in 1958 and 1962.



Foster-Scholz dormitories, constructed one year after MacNaughton in 1955. These dorms were male-only residences.

This 1965 aerial demonstrates how MacNaughton effectively bounds the western edge of the Great Lawn. The Foster and Scholz dorms were sited mindful of the grade change along the west slope.



Woodbridge Dormitory, as it looked in 1963.



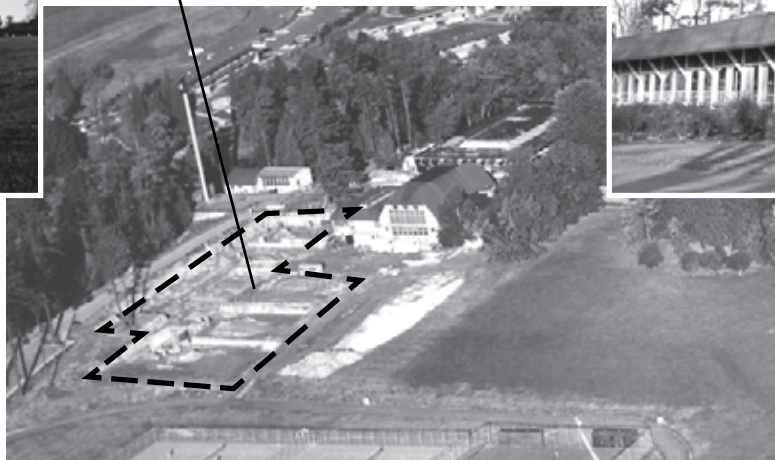
Chittick Dormitory and nearby pathways leading to the new bridge, 1962.

1946 – 1967 Era Images



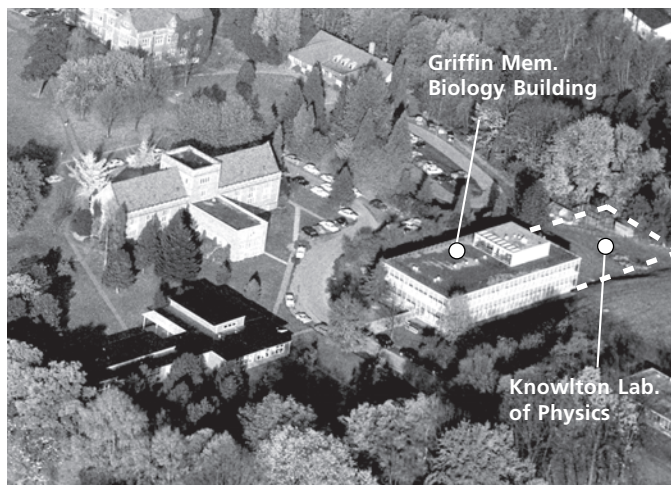
The south elevation of the Watzek Sports Center, as it makes it way up the West Slope.

The building pad for the new Watzek Sports Center deftly moves around the existing Gymnasium, as this 1965 aerial illustrates.



The Community Center Building (Gray Campus Center) as it appeared immediately after its 1965 completion.

The Griffin Memorial Biology Building's design purposely rejected the traditional use of brick found elsewhere on the Reed campus.



This 1959 aerial shows Griffin Memorial Biology Building immediately after completion, with the Knowlton addition footprint indicated.

When the Knowlton Laboratory of Physics was added to the north end of Griffin in 1967, the entire complex received brickwork in the form of piers.





The 1930 Hauser Library (left) with the 1963 addition at right.

The Library addition connects with the main building at two locations creating a courtyard in the process.



The 1963 Library addition respectfully steps back from the original building.



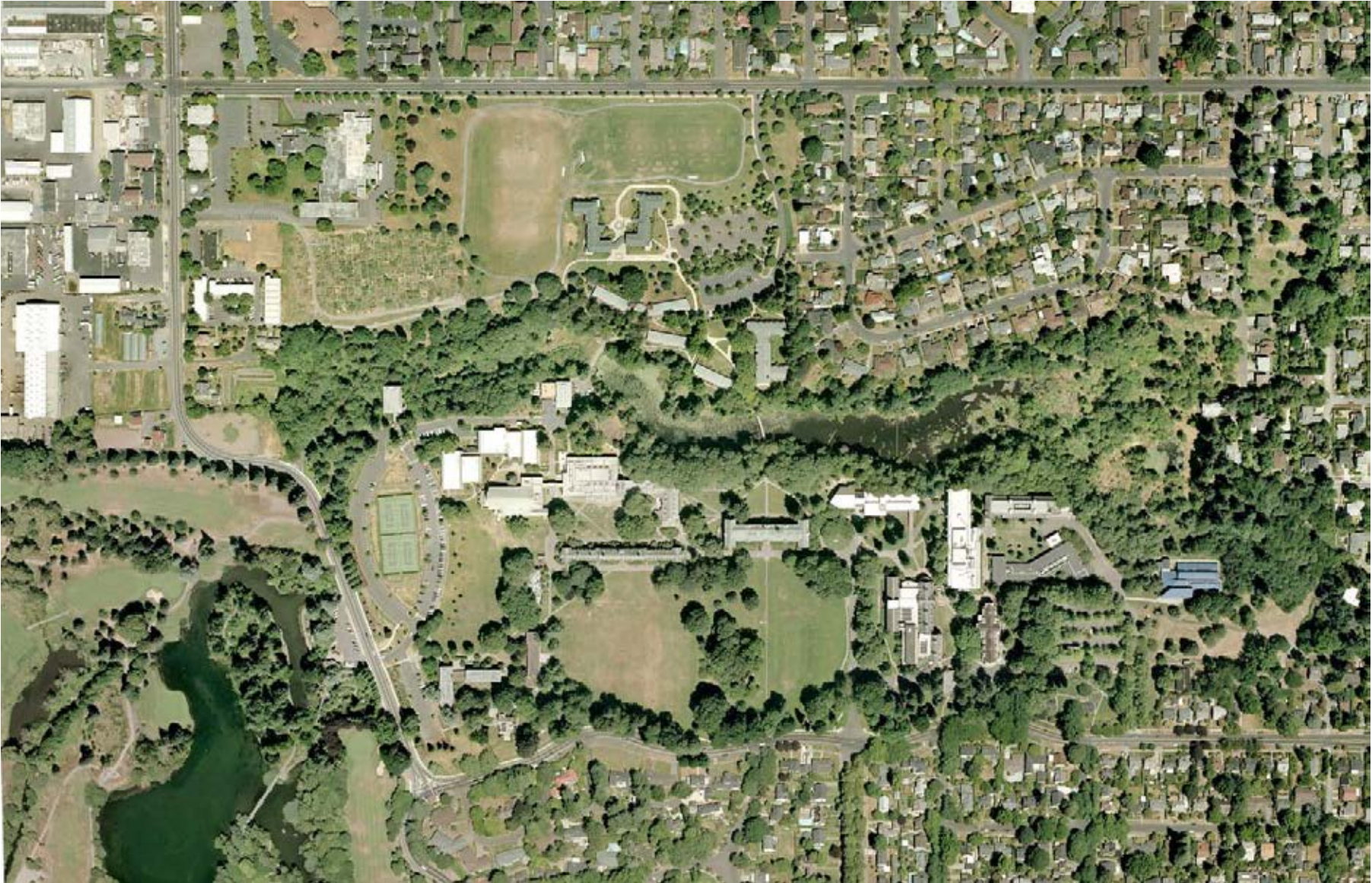
The innovative 1959 Churchill Bridge spans Reed Lake.



Images of Reed Canyon and the new bridge, all from 1959.

2003 Aerial Photo

The campus as it was during the period this study was conducted.



REED COLLEGE Campus Development

LEGEND

- Woodland
- Trees added
- Vehicular & pedestrian paths
- Water
- Bldgs not in study (on campus)
- Bldgs not in study (off campus)

Inception Era

1. Eliot Hall 1912
2. Old Dorm Block 1912
3. Power House 1912
4. Prexy 1915
5. Anna Mann 1920
6. Student Union 1921
7. Woodstock Houses (4) 1920

Depression Era

8. Hauser Library 1930
9. Cerf Amphitheatre 1936
10. Health & Counseling 1939

Mid-Century Era

11. Greywood 1947
12. Psychology Building 1949
13. MacNaughton Dorm 1954
14. Foster-Scholz Dorm 1955
15. Chinese House 1958
16. Cross Canyon Dorms (4) 1958
17. Griffin Biology Building 1959
18. Hauser Library Addition 1963
19. Gray Campus Center 1965
20. Watzek Sports Center 1965
21. Knowlton Lab of Physics 1967

Post-1967 Era

- A. Theatre 1972
- B. Birchwood Apartments 1972
- C. Garden House 1979
- D. Studio Art Building 1979
- E. Vollum College Center 1980
- F. Reed College Apts 1987
- G. Hauser Library Addition 1989, 2002
- H. Chemistry Building 1992
- I. Kaul Auditorium 1997
- J. Steele-East & West 1997
- K. Bragdon Hall 1997
- L. Career Svcs/SEEDS 2000
- M. Sports Field Restrooms 2002
- N. Education Technology Ctr 2002
- O. Medical Office Building 2007



2005

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Reed Landscape Components

1.3

1.3.1 OVERVIEW

The classification system used for this report identifies landscape processes that cause events and human activities which eventually result in landscape forms and spaces. This system also identifies the physical landscape components resulting from these activities. The system recognizes that landscapes are both process and product, both verb and noun. It is not possible to understand the dynamic nature of landscapes without also considering the human and ecological processes that have made them.

The component headings are purposefully generic, requiring identification of specific processes and interpretation of physical components for each landscape being considered.

1.3.2 PROCESSES

Land Uses

The landscape of the Reed College campus is shaped by the various processes associated with a small, independent, residential liberal arts college. The primary and most important process was the need and desire to create, define and articulate a recognizable academic campus, apart from its surrounding area and neighborhood. While the original vision for the Reed campus was never fully realized, it is nevertheless the vision of an inward-looking campus that continues to inform the future development of Reed.

While the most important process is organized around the pedagogical methods adopted by Reed, there are also the associated needs for student residences, dining facilities, administrative offices, sports facilities, and



2003 aerial image of the campus.

the support of physical plant activities. Each of these land uses and activities supports the educational mission of the college and is articulated in the campus landscape. Pedagogical imperatives include classrooms, laboratories, a library, large lecture rooms, and outdoor gathering spaces.

The ecological systems evident across this landscape, and especially in Reed Canyon and Reed Lake, continue to play an essential role in both the delimitation and definition of campus development. Firmly rooted in the ecosystems of the Pacific Northwest, the Reed campus includes the trees, shrubs, vines and plant communities native to the region.



The human activities that shaped this landscape are always based upon the broad academic and pedagogical needs of the college, within the opportunities and limitations of the surrounding political, economic, and ecological contexts.

Spatial Organization

The Reed College campus is organized around a series of landscape spaces of varying size. Although some of these spaces may be thought of as “quads,” they are, in effect, not traditional academic quads. Rather, there are two predominant types of landscape spaces.

The first type of landscape space is designed around a traditional Collegiate Gothic pattern of orthogonally-oriented buildings, strongly directed towards the cardinal points of the compass. Although the Great Lawn on the southern edge of campus was never fully realized, it was intended to be an enclosed, traditional quad. Similar, but smaller spaces exist in the area between the Old Dorm Block and the Gray Campus Center, and between the student union and Eliot Hall. This system of spatial organization reflects a strong preference for the human imposition of a highly structured landscape.

The second type of landscape spaces are the result of the campus topography and natural systems, especially Reed Canyon and Reed Lake. These spaces are formed in response to factors other than the imposition of a human landscape structure. This landscape typography is reflected in the placement of buildings and the alignment of roads, walkways and paths. In addition, major tree plantings and protection of native and “naturalized” landscape areas define and support a variety of landscape spaces.

For example, the alignment of Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block, aligned east to west, are part of the former pattern; while the Cross Canyon Dorms, sited in reference to Reed Canyon, are part of the latter pattern.

Response to the Natural Environment

The organization and layout of the Reed campus responds to topography, hydrologic systems and climatic cycles.

The original campus site, set on a broad “bench” or plateau, is bounded on the north by Reed Canyon, on the west by the west slope, on the south by Woodstock Boulevard and the surrounding neighborhood, and on the east by a varied topographic form, generally rising towards 39th Avenue. This topographic context defined the original site for the Reed campus and impacted development to the present. Reed Canyon, with a drop of over 50 feet, is a major natural feature of dense vegetation, a hydrologic system, and extreme topographic variation.

The alignment of the early Reed buildings, especially Eliot Hall, the Library, and Old Dorm Block, responds to size, topography and orientation of the site. The rectilinear organization of these buildings, stemming from the early campus designs, enable detailed and intimate responses to prevailing wind and rain patterns.

1.3.3 COMPONENTS

Circulation Network

Getting onto, around and through the Reed campus is facilitated by roads, walkways, and trails. The primary campus entrance on Woodstock Boulevard terminates

at Eliot Circle, though it originally turned west, enabling vehicular drives and parking to encircle Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block. Other historic campus entrances are to the west on Woodstock Boulevard near Prexy, and to the east on Woodstock Boulevard near the Woodstock Houses.

Pedestrian traffic on campus falls into two categories of circulation in the landscape, “urban” walkways and “rural” trails. The paved walkways connect buildings on campus, while the soft surface trails allow for more informal exploration of Reed Canyon. The walkways were developed early in Reed’s history and, like many colleges, more have been added as necessary over time, as student haste drives the shortest distance between two points. It is important to note that the Great Lawn has only one path that bisects it, with a number of paved paths along its perimeter.

Boundary Demarcations

Reed is an open campus, with boundaries that are marked by identifiable changes in land use, open space and vegetative patterns, and less so by formal elements, such as walls or entry gates. This is one defining aspect of the Reed campus. Its informality encourages and advances the sense that the Reed campus, with its grand trees and open spaces, is part of the surrounding neighborhood, rather than set apart from it. The Reed College sign on Woodstock Boulevard is the most formal notice that one is entering a campus set apart from its surroundings.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

There are a number of types of vegetation and vegetative patterns on the Reed campus, categorized into three

broad vegetative communities, all of which have changed over the last fifty years.

In the 1930s, ornamental trees and shrubs were planted as part of the various efforts and gifts to enhance the campus landscape. Many of these trees remain today.

In Reed Canyon, there are complex and mature plant communities, indicative of native upland forests and wetlands in western Oregon. Over time, however, this landscape has become less diverse, as invasive species (especially the Himalayan blackberry) have taken over large areas of the canyon. Annual Canyon Days and other organized efforts to restore the canyon to a more natural landscape have begun to reverse these changes.

Additionally, there are a number of trees remaining from the nursery era, with the most notable examples on the north side of the east parking area. These linden trees, planted unusually close to each other, were intended for transplant elsewhere, but have remained in their original “temporary” location and are now fully mature.

Clusters

There are a number of important building clusters on the Reed campus, which through their design and orientation form smaller, identifiable landscape spaces. The historic clusters include: Eliot Hall, Old Dorm Block and the Student Union; Woodstock Houses; Cross Canyon Dorms; MacNaughton & Foster-Scholz dormitories; and Psychology Building, Griffin Memorial Biology Building, Knowlton Laboratory of Physics, and Hauser Library.

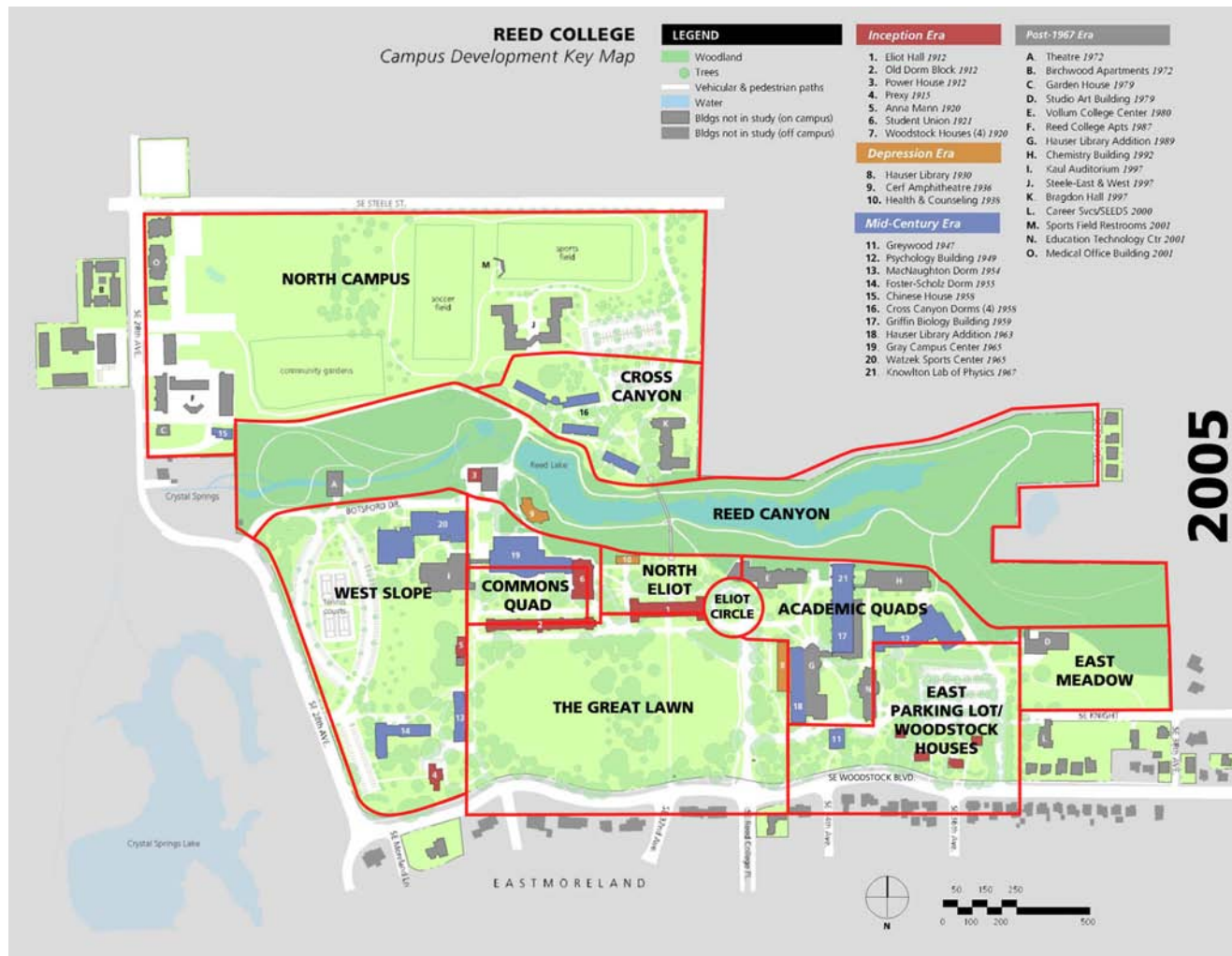
Clusters are groupings of buildings which, by their proximity and orientation, establish landscape spaces associated with them. Additionally, the buildings are often





grouped or “clustered” based upon use and function, as in the case of the science buildings, student dorms, or historic faculty residences.

The landscape processes and components together form a dynamic and robust system that evolves over time, while establishing a campus that is understandable, stable, and predictable. This complex landscape provides, over time, a coherent thread that binds one generation to the next, and establishes the frame and palette for future directions and development.



1.3.4 LANDSCAPE AREA DESCRIPTIONS

For purposes of this study, the Reed campus has been divided into eleven landscape areas, each with a distinct sense of character and discernible boundaries. Segmenting the campus in this manner allowed it to be more accurately described, analyzed, and ranked.

The areas are:

- North Campus
- Cross Canyon
- Reed Canyon
- West Slope
- Commons Quad
- North Eliot
- Eliot Circle
- The Great Lawn
- East Parking Lot/Woodstock Houses
- East Meadow
- Academic Quads

Following are descriptions of each landscape area, with their principal character-defining features.

North Campus

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- North edge defined by SE Steele Street
- Topography consistent 1%–2% slope north to southwest
- Play fields dominate usage
- Post-1958 vegetation
- Community gardens

- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years



1946



2005

image: Bruce Forster

Cross Canyon



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- 1958 dorms were the first development on north campus
- Building placement responds to topography and maximum solar exposure
- Significant topographic slope (5%–22%)
- Pedestrian pathways
- Post-1958 vegetation
- Cross-campus / canyon access

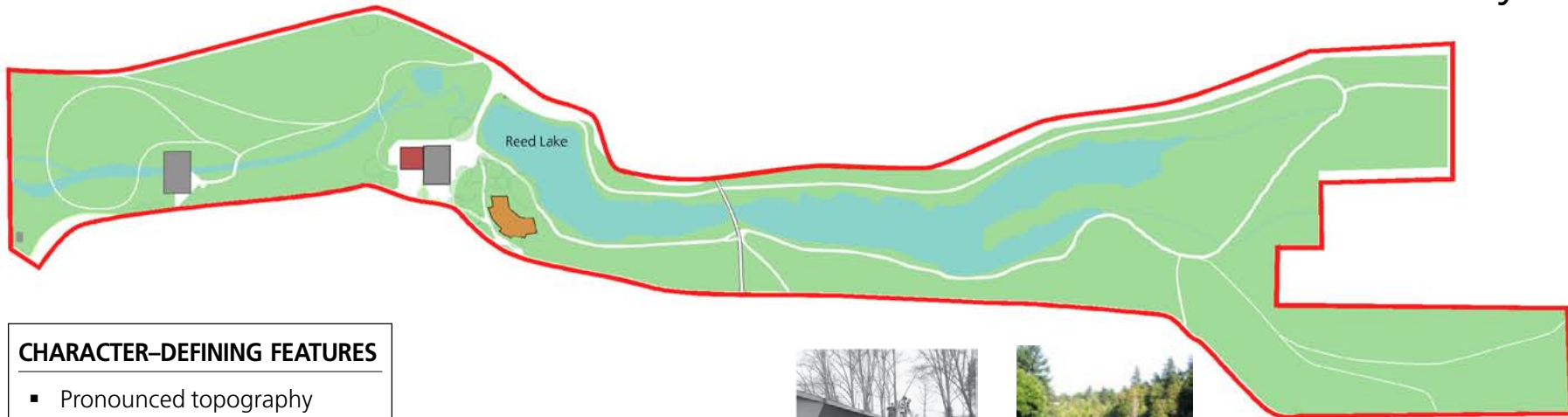


1959



2005

Reed Canyon



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Pronounced topography variations
 - 48 foot elevation change east to west;
 - 36 foot elevation change south rim to lake;
 - 16 foot elevation change from north rim to lake
- Natural spring-fed lake
- Dense, diverse naturalized plant community
- Human-built trail system
- Cerf Amphitheatre orientation to the canyon
- Bridge crossing providing cross canyon access



1959



2005

- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years



1962



2005

image: Bruce Forster

West Slope



- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years



1940



1965



2005

image: Bruce Forster

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- SE 28th Avenue tree-lined residential edge
- Significant topographic slope (10%) east of tennis courts
- Historic location of tennis courts
- Views to downtown Portland from top of slope
- Grassed slope



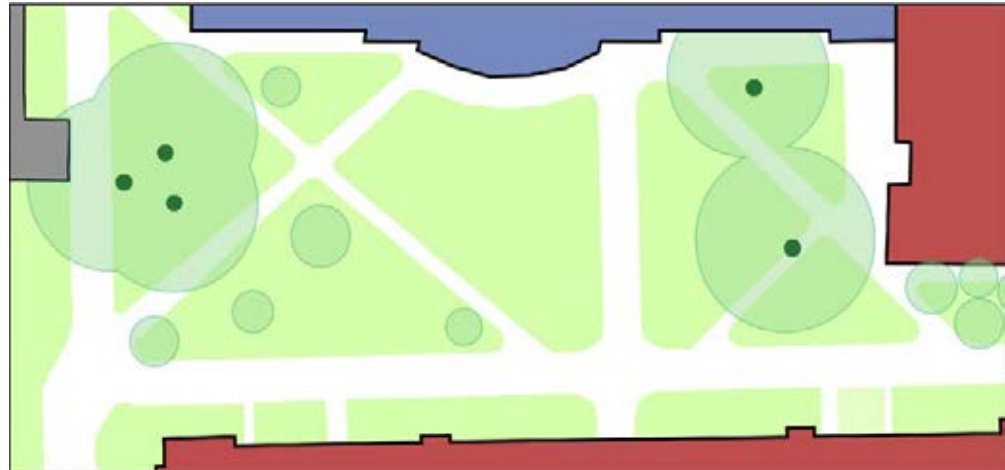
1920

Commons Quad

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Traditional campus quadrangle design
- Topography consistent 1%–2% slope
- Pedestrian pathways
- Buildings on all four sides
- Tree & lawn planting only
- Tree groupings define sub-spaces

- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years

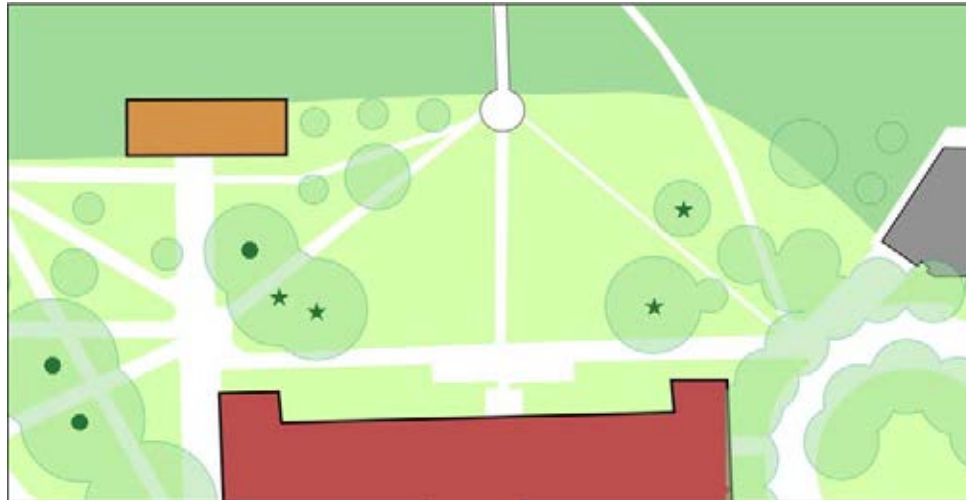


2005



2005

North Eliot



- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- North edge defined by canyon vegetation & south rim of canyon
- Cross campus / canyon access
- Topography consistently level (0% slope)
- Transition space:
 - natural to formal (north-south)
 - student life to academic (west-east)



1936



2005

Eliot Circle

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Circular form
- Terminus of formal campus entry
- Forecourt of Vollum College
- Flowering cherry trees reminiscent of nursery trees in North Campus
- Pedestrian and vehicular usage



1915



- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years



1950



2005

The Great Lawn



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- SE Woodstock tree-lined residential edge
- Buildings on west, north and east
- Primary campus entry, foreground for important vistas
- Topography consistent 1%–2% cross slope east to west
- Pedestrian pathways
- Tree groupings define sub-spaces
- Tree and lawn planting only



1915



1940



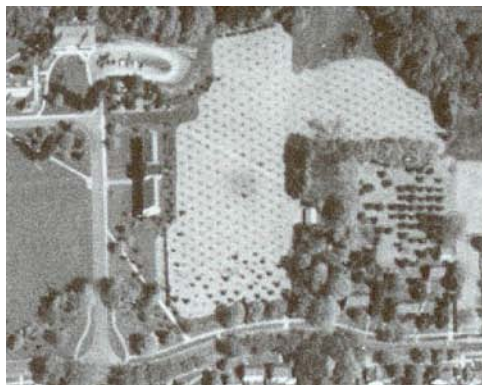
2005

East Parking Lot/Woodstock Houses

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- SE Woodstock tree-lined residential edge
- Woodstock Houses organized in an informal building cluster
- Historic trees remnants of campus nursery
- Paths defined by trees

- ★ Original pre-Reed trees
- Historic trees (50+) years



1944

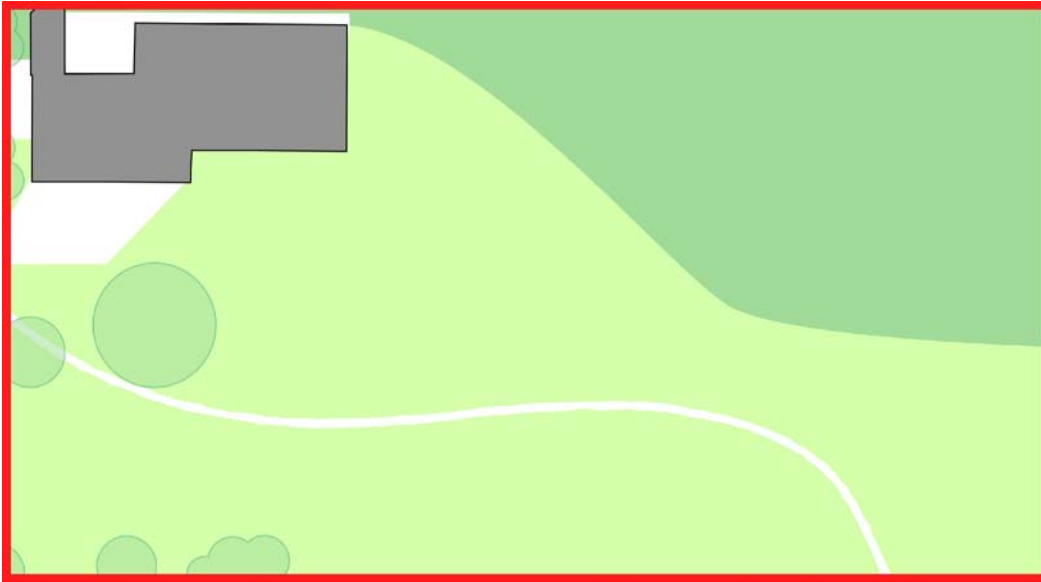


2005



2005

East Meadow



CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Woodland habitat edge with open meadow
- Significant topographic slope (15%–20%) east to north
- Human-built trails from east residential neighborhood



1915



2005

Academic Quads

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

- Pedestrian & service vehicular access paths
- Different topographic characteristics at each quad
- Pedestrian pathways



1936



1955



1999



2005

Survey of Historic Buildings

1.4

INTRODUCTION

Buildings on the Reed campus constructed within the period of significance (1912–1967) were surveyed for this study. Each survey write-up consists of a one-page executive summary, followed by a building history, an exterior physical description, and an interior physical description. Archival photos illustrate the history section, most of which were from the Reed College Archives. All properties surveyed are listed at right, with their date of construction.



BUILDINGS SURVEYED

Inception Era (1912-1929)

- 1.4.1 Eliot Hall (1912)
- 1.4.2 Old Dormitory Block (1912)
- 1.4.3 The Power House (1912)
- 1.4.4 Prexy (1915)
- 1.4.5 Anna Mann Dormitory (1920)
- 1.4.6 Woodstock Houses (1920)
- 1.4.7 Student Union (1921)

Depression Era (1930-1945)

- 1.4.8 Hauser Memorial Library (1930)
Library Addition (1963)
- 1.4.9 Cerf Amphitheatre (1936)
- 1.4.10 Health & Counseling Building (1938)

Mid-Century Era (1946-1967)

- 1.4.11 Greywood (1947)
- 1.4.12 Psychology Building (1949)
- 1.4.13 MacNaughton Dormitory (1954)
- 1.4.14 Foster-Scholz Dormitories (1955)
- 1.4.15 Chinese House (1958)
- 1.4.16 Cross Canyon Dormitories (1958, 1962)
- 1.4.17 Griffin Mem. Biology Building (1959) &
Knowlton Laboratory of Physics (1967)
- 1.4.18 Gray Campus Center (1965)
- 1.4.19 Watzek Sports Center (1965)

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Eliot Hall

1.4.1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Originally called the Arts and Science Building, Eliot Hall was one of the first structures built on campus. It was renamed in 1935 in honor of Reverend Dr. Thomas Lamb Eliot, who was the first president of Reed's Board of Trustees and one of the city's most active humanitarian leaders during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Designed by the office of Doyle, Patterson and Beach, one of Portland's great architectural firms, Eliot Hall is an outstanding example of Collegiate Gothic architecture. Comprised of three stories high with a daylight basement, the building is constructed of reinforced concrete and covered with mission brick and Indiana limestone. Inspired by English prototypes, the brick was laid in the English fashion with extra-wide joints that were raked to add texture to the walls. This wide brick joint mixed with pea gravel has become a defining feature found on many other buildings at Reed. The exterior carved stonework includes fleurs-de-lys and roses over the main entrance – the rose representative of Portland, the Rose City.

From its inception, Eliot Hall was the principal academic building on campus, providing administration offices, lecture rooms, laboratories, a museum, the library, and a chapel seating four-hundred and fifty. Today it is a recognized icon for the college, and in conjunction with the Old Dorm Block has been listed as a City of Portland Historic Landmark.



Figure 1. The south elevation of Eliot Hall today is much the same as it was in 1912 when it was completed.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

1912 Eliot Hall

- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheater
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Eliot Hall is located on the north side of the Great Lawn and east of Old Dorm Block.



Figure 3. A printed piece of the main entrance to the Arts and Science Building (Eliot Hall), probably used by the firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach to proudly promote their work.

BUILDING HISTORY

In 1911, Reed College selected the firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach to act as principal planner and architect towards the development of a formal campus plan. Architect A. E. Doyle settled on the Collegiate Gothic style as appropriate for the college's first buildings, and generated a campus plan based on the quadrangle concept as he had seen it in England's St. John's College at Oxford University.

Construction drawings were developed for the college's initial two structures: a main building to accommodate all the college's academic and administration functions, and a student residence hall. Sound Construction and Engineering Company from Seattle was hired, and with great fanfare the celebratory groundbreaking took place on January 12, 1912.

The first annual catalogue for 1911-1912 uses simplified English to describe the main building: "The first building for general uses of the College, which is to be ready in December, 1912, will be a four-story building, 257 feet long, with wings 87 feet long. The building provides, on the ground floor, for the lecture-rooms, laboratories, museum, storerooms, and offices of the Department of Biology; offices of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, Mechanical Drawing rooms; and Library receiving rooms, binding-rooms and store-rooms, toilet-rooms; and kitchen. The next floor provides for temporary quarters for the Library; a study-room for men; a study-room for women; ten classrooms, studies for the faculty; and a meeting place for student organizations. The next floor provides a chapel seating four-hundred and fifty; restrooms and toilet

rooms for women students; for men teachers and women teachers; coatrooms; a reception hall; a faculty room; additional classrooms; and the offices of the President, secretary, treasurer, registrar, and Dean of the College of women. The top floor provides for laboratories. The cost of this building, exclusive of furnishings, is estimated at \$218,000. All the buildings are thoroughly fire-proof. The exterior is mission brick and Indiana limestone. The so-called Collegiate-Gothic style of architecture had been adopted."

Both the Arts and Science Building – the building now known as Eliot Hall – and the Dormitory Block were opened on September 23, 1912, although the more involved finish work on the Chapel was not completed until February 9, 1913. The short construction schedule of eight months was an amazing feat given the buildings' level of quality and detail, and was aided by a spur railroad line bringing construction materials to the site (Figure 4).

Doyle shows his familiarity with historic European prototypes through numerous references found in Eliot Hall's detailing. The outside entrance doors are Gothic



Figure 4. Eliot Hall under construction, with its fireproof concrete frame evident. The temporary railroad spur expedited construction.

arched, reminiscent of the Pilgrims Inn of Glastonbury Abbey, outside of London (Figure 7). The lower hall corners are formed by joining groined arches with short vaulted pieces adapted from studies of the entrance and staircase of Westminster Abbey Church. The exterior carved stonework includes fleurs-de-lys and roses over the main entrance – the fleur-de-lys being a symbol of early Reed proponent Thomas Lamb Eliot’s alma mater, Washington University, and the rose representing Portland, the Rose City. The St. George’s Cross can be found in wood detailing just inside the entry.

In the spandrel panels below the third floor bay windows are the shields of selected colleges. These include the University of Oregon, University of Washington, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, Brown, Stanford, California, University of Chicago, Oberlin, and so on. Those of the oldest colleges are placed over the front door, the eastern half of the building carries the shields of eastern colleges, and the western half those from the west. The east end includes shields of women’s colleges. The seal of Reed College is located on the west side of the oriel above the Chapel door.



Figure 5. The south facade of the building shortly after its opening, with the main door at center and Chapel entry at left.

From its opening date until the present time, Eliot Hall was a focus of activity for the college. Along with high-use spaces such as classrooms and the library (Figure 8), it also contained a student lounge (Room 201), popular with the “daydodgers” (day students) in much the same way as were the social rooms in the Old Dorm Block. This room was also used for orchestra practices, art exhibitions, and drama class rehearsals.

Another highly visible and well-used space was the Chapel, which hosted many integral functions on the Reed College campus. All Humanities 110 courses were given in the Chapel through the 1960s, a major rite of passage for the freshmen involving lectures with slide shows. Early on the Chapel held nondenominational services, with music from an organ gifted in 1915 by Reed Trustee Mr. Olds (of the Olds and King department store) as a memorial to his wife. The organ was used by college faculty and visiting musicians until later donated to a downtown church. Concerts, lectures, the occasional theatrical productions, and even movies were regularly accommodated at the Chapel, with attendance by Reed students and the general Portland community. This use included weddings, with the faculty/board meeting room down the hall used as the bridal room.

In 1935 the Arts and Science Building was renamed Eliot Hall in honor of Reverend Dr. Thomas Lamb Eliot, who was the first president of Reed’s Board of Trustees as well as the original minister of The First Unitarian Church in downtown Portland and one of the city’s most active humanitarian leaders during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



Figure 6. Masons positioning one of the limestone quoins for approval.



Figure 7. The formal entry to the Chapel and Library, through the Gothic archway.



Figure 8. The Library, located in the building's west wing on the main level.



Figure 9. The building was dedicated to Rev. Eliot in 1935, and so inscribed in 1964.



Figure 10. The east entry was remodeled in 1964 using contemporary materials.



Figure 11. Old Dorm Block (left) and Eliot Hall (right) set the architectural tone for the entire campus in regards to material, style, and craftsmanship.

Academic departments moved out of Eliot Hall as new spaces were constructed. The library was relocated into its new building in 1930. The chemistry department moved out in 1949, the same year the graphic design program moved into Eliot with a press, a print shop, and a calligraphy studio. Champoeg Press started here and published its first book in 1952. The biology department moved out in 1959, to be followed in 1966 by physics.

In 1964, Eliot Hall received a fair amount of remodeling. The east entry was redesigned by Harry Weese and Associates, who was handling a majority of the college's architectural work at that time (Figure 10). The fourth floor was also remodeled for offices and laboratories. The cutting of the name, "Eliot Hall" in Trajan Roman capitals was done in 1964 by Father Edward Catich of

St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa (Figure 9). Catich was an expert in Roman caps, having made a special study of Trajan's column in Rome.

In 1970, George McMath of the Portland Historical Landmarks commission nominated both Eliot Hall and the Old Dorm Block as City of Portland Landmarks. McMath, a noted architect and preservationist, happened to be the grandson of A.E. Doyle.

Achieving official landmark status is appropriate for Eliot, as it has become an icon not only on campus but also to a much wider audience. In 1977, the movie "The Possessed", starring James Farentino and Harrison Ford, was filmed on campus, with various scenes featuring the exterior and interior of Eliot Hall. The building has also been used as the backdrop for a number of commercials and advertisements, with the apparent desire

of using its countenance to evoke a traditional academic setting.



Figure 12. Eliot Hall's south facade, facing the Great Lawn

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

Eliot Hall is situated near the center of the campus, facing south across the Great Lawn. The college radiates out from this central point of interest and authority.

General Description

Eliot Hall is three stories high with a daylight basement. It measures 257 feet long with projecting wings on each end. The structure is composed of a reinforced concrete, post and beam frame with a brick veneer on the exterior and hand carved limestone details. The red mission brick for the exterior was manufactured in Spokane, Washington, and the limestone was quarried in Indiana. The brick was laid in the English bond pattern

with alternating rows of stretchers and headers. The 7/8 inch wide mortar joints were indented approximately 1/4 inch behind the brick face. The mortar has larger pieces of multicolored pea gravel mixed in for aesthetics as well as additional mortar strength due to the wide joints. The abundant use of hand cut limestone for window and door surrounds, quoins on external corners, decorative panels, drainage systems and other uses sets the building apart from more typical academic buildings of the period. Floor levels in Eliot Hall begin with the daylight basement level which is referred to as #1, the ground floor is #2, the center level is #3, and the top floor is #4. The Chapel occupies the west end of floors 3 and 4.

The building is symmetrical in design, with the main entrance centered on the south facade. A carved limestone surround with a Tudor arch and an additional flat hood marks the double entry door which is the original darkly varnished oak with a transom and nine lights in each of two doors. There are also sidelights. A horizontal limestone panel above the door is richly carved. Above that an oriel window, supported by curved and carved supports, projects out over the entry door. The six-light oriel window rests atop a limestone base with carved coats of arms; the ten-over-one double-hung windows have limestone surrounds and metal frames; the windows are arched at the top. Directly above the arched windows another limestone base with battlemented design marks the fourth floor and is incorporated into a wide limestone gutter system that encompasses the entire building. The window on this



Figure 13. The main entry, with the carved limestone oriel window above.



Figure 14. The oriel window over the Chapel entry, with coats of arms from various western universities.



Figure 15. A section of the south facade, showing the range of window types used in the building.



Figure 16. Filigree limestone panel with quatrefoil design screen vents beyond.



Figure 17. Two of Eliot Hall's original lighting fixtures.

level is a smaller casement with limestone hood and trim. All window and door surrounds are trimmed with vertically tooled limestone elements that were carved on site. Finally, a false gable finishes this tower-like projection; its gable roof also has a carbiestep, or crowstep – the stepped edge of a gable at the roofline. This is a northern European feature that is used on several later Reed building including the original library and the 1989 addition. The entry tower has two hooded metal frame light fixtures flanking the main door. There are five such oriel towers on the south facade, one on the south end of each wing, one on each end of the building, and three on the north facade; they are nearly identical, the difference being in the number of windows in the bay.

Between the oriel window towers there are two sets of one-over-one windows with limestone surrounds on first and second floors. These windows are not arched. A carved filigree limestone panel with a quatrefoil design is laid horizontally on the fourth level directly above the windows. The entire building has a gable roof; the roofing material is green tile.

At the west end of the building on the south elevation and beneath a six-light oriel window is an entrance to the Chapel. It features a Gothic arch with a limestone surround and hood and opens onto a stairway leading to the Chapel, which occupies a major portion of the west end of the second and third floors. Projecting wings with cross gable roofs finish the building on each end. The ends of these wings have a window pattern identical to the false gable ends on the east-west section of the building. The main difference is the number of lights

per bank of windows. The gable end design has four windows on the second level and six lights in the oriel windows on the third level. These arched multi-light windows have metal frames. The stepped roof detail is repeated as the gable roof meets the vertical wall of the building. The limestone trim is similar to that on the rest of the building. All corners of the building have randomly cut limestone quoins. The long north and south elevations of the wings have three- and four-light windows on first, second and third levels; dormers are present on the fourth floor. The drainage system on the building incorporates a carved stone lion's head into the wide gutter which encircles the building at the top of the second level plan. The drain pipes are burnished metal.

The north elevation, or back of the building, follows the same pattern as that of the south elevation. The entry accommodates a lower entrance on the first floor and a second entrance just above on the second level which is reached via a brick stairway. An elaborate double door with a Tudor arch opens into the main central reception area on this floor. The north elevation also has an added handicap entrance with ramp near the east end; there is a small two-light casement window with a limestone hood in this section of the building.

The west elevation of Eliot Hall has a new entrance with handicap accommodations. The double glass door with glass sidelights dates from 1964, and is flanked by two mounted lights. There is a slightly sloping ramp from the street level.

Roof and Chimneys

The roofline of Eliot Hall is simplicity itself. There are no eaves; the gable ends and the remaining rooflines are topped by a thin cut of limestone, which extends around the entire building. The end walls have decorative panels of carved limestone at the roofline. The corbiestep or crowstep detail indicates the junction with the external vertical wall. Roofing material is green tile.

Windows

Most of the windows in Eliot Hall have the original wood frame; a metal-framed storm window has been added on the outside to some, and all windows have a limestone surround. The stone cuts at the sides of the windows are placed randomly rather than in a strict pattern. The windows in Eliot Hall vary slightly and include double-hung two-over-two to six-over-six with eight-over-one and ten-over-one upper sash. There are also some smaller casement windows. Two windows on the west end of the building feature a Gothic arch indicating the location of the Chapel. There are hanging lights throughout the building.

Entries and Doors

There are seven entries to Eliot Hall: (1) the main double door with Tudor arch centrally located on the second level; (2) the entrance to the Chapel at the west end of the south elevation; (3) a below-ground entrance on the west side of the west wing; (4 & 5) two entrances at the northern side of the building, one is below grade and reached by a few steps down, the other opens on to the second floor and is reached by low brick steps –

this door to level one is quite elaborate; (6) a ramp for handicap access at the east end of the building; and (7) the new entrance with handicap access on the east end of the projecting east wing.

The main south facing entry door features a wood small-scale crenellated design across the top of the entire door configuration. Sidelights flank the main door and consist of a two-over-two transom light with Tudor arches and a side panel of two-over-six lights. The transom over the door has three two-over-two lights with Tudor arches and the double doors have three-over-three lights with three wood panels in the lower half of the door. All the oak woodwork is stained a dark brown and varnished. Hardware is original wrought iron. Limestone benches and heavy hanging lantern lights flank the entry door on the outside of the building. This is the most elaborate door in the building. Outside this door in a vestibule area, there is a hanging light on a heavy chain; the round lantern light looks original.

The entrance to the chapel is in the end of the west wing. It is heavy, plank door with a Gothic arch configuration with square bolts for decoration. The arch is lined with a limestone trim. The original heavy, metal hardware is present. This door opens onto a stairway to the Chapel.

A doorway with simple surround opens to the first floor. A brick stairway leads down to the lower elevation, the double doors have multi-lights in the top half and panels below. It does not appear to be original.



Figure 19. The remodeled east entry, with non-historic door system, stairs, ramp, and light fixtures.



Figure 18. The original doors and hardware at the north entry.



Figure 20. Brick staircase leading up to the north building entrance.



Figure 21. The south entrance, which handles the outside grade change by use of an interior stair.



Figure 22. The main floor hallway, with polished concrete floor.



Figure 23. The original door and transom into what was originally the entry into the Library.

The main entryway on the north elevation is directly across the entry hall from the main entry door on the south elevation. A first floor entry is reached by a few low steps. The brick steps continue up to the main level doorway, which has an eight-light Tudor-arched transom over double doors. These doors have two two-over-three lights in the upper half of each door; the lower half has a wooden panel. The wrought iron hardware is original, as are the flanking mounted metal lights. There is a concrete bench on the second landing of the staircase; the staircase bricks are laid with squares of diagonally laid brick on each side.

The other entrance on the north elevation is a fairly long inclined ramp for handicap access. It follows a downhill slope from the sidewalk to the center of the building. New glass doors are at this first floor level.

The east wing entrance is new with a full size glass double door and glass sidelights. One of its approaches is up a slightly sloping sidewalk from the south, or front, elevation of the building. There is also access from a paved road close to this end of the building.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The first floor of Eliot Hall is divided into administrative offices. Opening off of a wide corridor, the original doors with three over three lights of frosted glass and three panels below have transoms and new hardware. Office space has been remodeled. Wide painted baseboards and wainscoting are original. The hallway has high ceilings and a polished concrete floor.

The wide, open staircases have metal balusters and a wooden handrail; fire doors have been installed on each stair landing.

A large portion of the third and fourth floors of Eliot Hall is devoted to the Chapel, which occupies the entire west end of the west wing. One access to the Chapel is from an outside door with a Gothic arch on the south facade and up an open stairway opening directly into the chapel on the south side. Arched windows light the stair landing in this access; the stair railing has square newel posts with a small Gothic arch. Another entrance is from an interior stairway that opens to the rear of the chapel through double doors with multiple lights and a small, arched transom.

The vaulted ceiling in the Chapel is the main decorative element. The arched ceiling is crossed by four massive, carved beams with a triple support near the ceiling. The two end beams are supported by a wall extension while the two center beams extend down the wall to end in



Figure 24. An example of the finishes within one of the classrooms.



Figure 25. The open stair with metal balusters.

large carved brackets with quatrefoil decoration. The two center brackets also support a hanging lantern-type light. Cross braces extend the length of the room. The walls are dark, varnished paneling to about six feet in height. All the wood is stained and varnished oak. The Chapel is lighted by four ornate hanging lamps with a central metal bowl surrounded by six smaller metal bowls.

A raised platform/stage occupies the west end of the Chapel. It has a rounded ceiling with small vaults. The curved back wall has floor-to-ceiling Tudor arched windows with metal frames. Wood paneled walls have a cap and hexagonal supports plus a carved floral trim. The pipes from an early organ flank the stage in arched insets in the walls, though the organ itself is no longer in the chapel.

The wooden pews have a recessed quatrefoil design on each end. A small balcony with a heavy wood railing and a Gothic arch is situated directly opposite the stage, and seems mostly decorative. Large lighting fixtures line the center of the room; they have a large metal hexagonal-shaped bowl with six smaller hexagonal lights, one extending from each point. These lights hang on chains from the center beam. The Chapel walls are the original plaster and the floors are oak.



Figure 26. The second (main) floor plan

The first floor of Eliot Hall has low ceilings and a rug-like floor covering. There are three-over-three six-panel wooden doors and baseboard trim in the hallways. This level is mainly office space and classrooms.

The second, or main floor has high ceilings and wide hallways. The floor is polished concrete in the hallways and oak in some of the rooms. Doors have six frosted glass lights and a transom. The hallway has plaster walls with a high baseboard trim and chair rail molding. This level is office space and classrooms.

The third level has polished concrete floors and high ceilings; the hallway is medium width with plaster walls. There is baseboard trim and handrail molding. The doors are three-over-three with panels. The doors look like replacements. This space is classrooms and offices.

The fourth level has a narrow hall with marmoleum floor covering. There are three-over-three paneled doors that appear to be replacements. There is also a chair rail, and plaster on this level is new. All hallways have new hanging lights.



Figure 27. The main floor stair up to the Chapel.



Figure 28. Landing of the Chapel stair, which sits over the entrance doorway.



Figure 29. Interior of the Chapel, with decorative balcony beyond.



Figure 30. The organ pipes remain although the organ was removed.

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Old Dormitory Block

1.4.2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Old Dormitory Block, the first dormitory on the Reed College campus, was designed within the Collegiate Gothic style by campus architect A.E. Doyle. It initially provided sleeping and study units for 123 students, along with the college's main kitchen and dining room space, and a large social gathering space. In the first few years the dormitory was not filled to capacity with students, and the remaining units were used to house the faculty and their families.

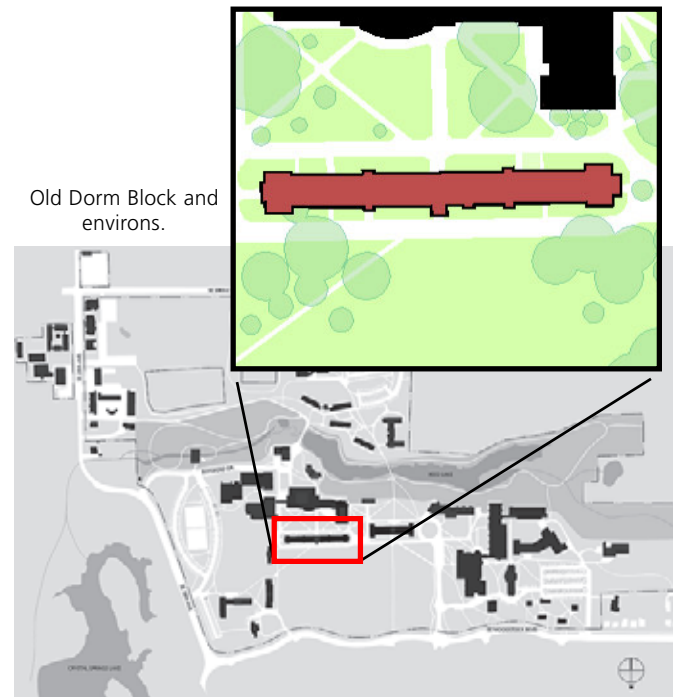
Old Dorm block is constructed of reinforced concrete, post and beam frame with a brick veneer on the exterior with hand carved Indiana limestone details. It is rectangular in plan with a sally port (breezeway) at the first level that connects the outdoor spaces on the north and south sides of the building.

Old Dorm Block was designed with eight blocks of dormitories that were initially labeled by letters "A" through "H", each letter corresponding to a main entry into the building. In the 1950s the dormitory houses were renamed in honor of early contributors to Reed and the birthplaces of the college's namesakes.

The building remains a dormitory with the capacity for approximately 124 students and a common room with a kitchenette for every dormitory house in each of the eight blocks. It has an average living space of 210 square feet per student, about twice the size of other dormitories on campus, and has become a very popular residential choice amongst students.



Figure 1. The south elevation of the Old Dormitory Block provides an impressive presence on the Great Lawn.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

1912 Eliot Hall

▶ **1912 Old Dormitory Block**

1912 Power House

1915 Prexy Building

1920 Anna Mann

1920 Woodstock Houses

1921 Student Union

Depression Era

1930 Hauser Memorial Library

1936 Cerf Amphitheater

1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

1947 Greywood

1949 Psychology Building

1954 MacNaughton Dormitory

1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories

1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I

1958 Chinese House

1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building

1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II

1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition

1965 Gray Campus Center

1965 Watzek Sports Center

1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Old Dorm Block is located on the northern edge of the Great Lawn, and forms the southern edge of the Commons Quad.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. A printed piece of the Dormitory Block featuring the Sally Port, probably used by the firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach to proudly promote their work.



Figure 4. The Old Dorm Block immediately at the end of construction.

In 1911, Reed College selected the firm of Doyle, Patterson and Beach to act as principal planner and architect towards the development of a formal campus plan. Architect A.E. Doyle settled on the Collegiate Gothic style as appropriate for the college's first buildings, and generated a campus plan based on the quadrangle concept as he had seen it in England's St. John's College at Oxford University.

Construction drawings were developed for the college's initial two structures: a main building to accommodate all the college's academic and administration functions, and a student residence hall. Sound Construction and Engineering Company from Seattle was hired, and a groundbreaking ceremony attended mostly by students was held on February 12, 1912, a month after the same ceremony for the Arts and Science Building. Laying the cornerstone was David K. Bruce, chairman of the Student Council. Both the Arts and Science Building (now known as Eliot Hall) and the Dormitory Block were formally opened on September 23, 1912. The short construction schedule of eight months was an amazing feat given the buildings' level of quality and detail, and was aided by a spur railroad line bringing construction materials to the site. The Old Dormitory Block was designed as a men's dorm with sleeping and study units for 123 students, and also housed the college's main kitchen and dining room space, as well as a large social gathering place. In reality the building was far larger than the number of students at Reed at that time and the eight blocks or "houses" as they were called were outfitted to accommodate different uses. For example, until 1915

Block A was the home of the Reed College president plus room for his guests. Blocks B and C were divided into three apartments for faculty members and their families. Block D provided an apartment for the Women's Dean of the college and rooms for twenty-three women students. Block E also had an apartment for one family and five women students. Blocks F, G, and H could accommodate two families and thirty-four male students. A small apartment rented for \$100 a year, while the six-to-eight room apartments rented for \$400 a year. As enrollment increased, student use grew. There was an "Alumni Suite" in Ladd House for visitors as late as 1936, and at that time all other suites were student occupied. In 1947 there were 211 students living in the Old Dorm Building and in 1959 there were 247.

The eight blocks of dorms, originally designated with letters "A" to "H", were later changed to honor people who had made contributions to Reed College. They were renamed as follows: "Abington", for Amanda Wood Reed's Massachusetts birthplace; "Doyle", in honor of A. E. Doyle, architect of Eliot Hall and the Old Dormitory Block; "Kerr", named for James B. Kerr, Portland attorney representing the Northern Pacific railroad and associate of railroad attorney Charles H. Carey, board member from 1914 to 1930 and chairman of the Board of Trustees for 10 years. "Ladd", in honor of the Ladd family and Ladd Estate Company, which donated the college's initial 40 acre parcel of land; "Quincy", for Simeon Gannett Reed's Massachusetts birthplace; "Winch", named for Mrs. Reed's grand nephew, who

represented Reed College in the legal proceedings after Mrs. Reed's death. The two remaining blocks are "Eastport" and "Westport", opening off of each side of the sally port. H.E. Davis, the longtime superintendent of grounds at the college, lived in the lower level of Eastport with his family through the 1950s. The northern entry carried the name of "Davis Entry" for many years in his honor.

Each block or house was separate from the other blocks and had its own entrance to the three levels of units. In the 1960s, Father Edward Catich of St. Ambrose College in Davenport, Iowa, carved the names in the stones over the doors. Father Catich was an expert in Trajan Roman capitals and had done special studies of Trajan's Column in Rome. He was invited to the campus by Professor Lloyd Reynolds.

The Winch Block, on the east end of the building, has two large public rooms and was until 1921 the dining hall for the college (Figure 7). The westernmost room was also used as a commons, a dance hall, and as a music room where music lessons and classes in music appreciation and other aspects of music were given. It was popularly known as the Capehart Room, referring to the record player that was in operation there for many years.

In 1940, there were resident advisors in every house and a building watchman. Over time, some traditional customs in the Old Dorm Block emerged. For instance, freshmen and sophomores had a yearly tug of war contest over Crystal Springs, the stream at the bottom of Reed Canyon separating the north and south cam-



Figure 5. Old Dorm Block's southern facade in the 1920s.

puses, with the loser being pulled into the creek. Another custom was the "Hell Bat," a hazing ritual for incoming freshmen. This ritual involved large amounts of water, some in the dormitory, and was strongly discouraged. Smoking was opposed; there were discussions about "appropriate behavior," and such concepts as "sleep, noise, and alcohol." As in other colleges, panty raids and water balloon fights occurred through the years as fads came and went.

In 1990-91, an extensive restoration of the Old Dorm Block resulted in new doors, some new plumbing, seismic upgrading, new flooring materials, and improved handicap access. The major physical change was the addition of a central hallway in both wings of the building, allowing another access to student rooms.

The building continues to be a coeducational dormitory with a capacity for approximately 124 students and a common room with a kitchenette for every dormitory house in each of the eight blocks. The average living space is 210 square feet per student, about twice as much as the other dormitories on campus.



Figure 6. The westernmost wing, with entrances to Abington (center) and Kerr (right).



Figure 7. A 1919 interior image of the dining hall in Winch.



Figure 8. A 1920s image of Old Dorm Block, when autos were able to access the building.



Figure 9. The western end of the building in the 20s, at a time when vegetation was encouraged to grow up the building face.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Old Dormitory Block is situated directly west of Eliot Hall and faces south looking across the Great Lawn (Figure 8). The Anna Mann House is to the southwest and the Gray Campus Center directly north across the Commons Quad. The existing soil grade around the building is level, but it is slightly elevated above the Great Lawn in front of the south elevation. A concrete paved path forms a ring around the perimeter of the building that is intersected at various intervals for points of entry.

General Description

The Old Dorm Block is a combination of a three story building in its center portion; flanking this section are two-and-one-half story portions plus the wing sections. The building is 377 feet long, with a partial basement, and constructed of reinforced concrete, post and beam

frame with a brick veneer on the exterior and hand carved limestone details. The red mission brick for the exterior was manufactured in Spokane, Washington, and the limestone was quarried in Indiana.

The brick cladding was laid in the English bond pattern with alternating rows of stretchers and headers. The 7/8 inch wide mortar joints were indented approximately 1/4 inch behind the brick face. The mortar has larger pieces of multicolored pea gravel mixed in for aesthetics as well as additional mortar strength due to the wide joints. Three stringcourses of limestone punctuate the exterior brick walls forming a water table above grade and two horizontal datum lines directly above the limestone trim of the first and second floor windows. All window and door surrounds are trimmed with vertically tooled limestone elements that were carved on site. Limestone quoins emphasize the external corners. Though stacked in a random pattern, the stones have similar proportions. The dormer walls above the second floor are clad with flat seam copper sheets that have a bluish green patina.

The floor and roof diaphragms are also reinforced concrete, and board formed concrete was used throughout. There is a gable roof with minimal eaves, and roofing material is a heavy, green slate. The Old Dorm Block is rectangular in plan with a central sally port, or breezeway, at ground level that connects the outdoor spaces on the north and south sides of the building. The sally port arch is richly decorated and forms the main entrance to the building (Figure 10). The building extends on each side and terminates in a three-story in-



Figure 10. The sally port arch, with view to the Gray Campus Center.

tersecting gable. The north and south facades of the Old Dorm Block are punctuated by an irregular series of three story towers (Figure 12) and oriel windows (Figure 11), usually set at the second floor level. The Tudor-arched sally port entrance is embellished with a limestone arch and hood with finials. Directly above the hood is a carved ironstone panel with a griffin in the center flanked by an open book; scrolls decorate the sides of the panel. Immediately above the panel is a set of three arched windows, two-over-four configuration with limestone surrounds and trim. The decoration continues up the building and just above the limestone gutter is a sundial in the peak of the gable roof. A stone finial caps the arrangement. The roofline has crenellated decoration on the tower section; this is flanked by carved filigree horizontal lime-

stone panels with a quatrefoil theme at the roofline (Figure 13). The staggered outline of the tower is emphasized by the contrasting limestone quoins.

The building is symmetrical in terms of measurement with the sally port in the center; however, the towers, oriel windows, and entry doors are unsystematically placed. Two doors open to east and west in the sally port; there is one door on each end, and two doors on each side of the sally port in the south elevation.

The three-story center section has five false gables at the roofline on the south elevation with the central gable over the sally port. The gable meets the existing roofline with a carbiestep or crowstep feature, a repeated motif in early Reed architecture. There is a large stone finial at the end of this gable. The roofline continues at the two-and-one-half story level to the intersecting gable when it again goes up to three story height. The end wings have an entry door and tower arrangement with a cross gable roof.

The north side of the sally port is decorated with an elaborate limestone Tudor arch with a quatrefoil trim in the center. Above this on the second level is a bank of hooded three-over-four windows; another set of arched windows on the third level have an elaborate hood. This tower is topped by crenellated limestone trim and a prominent chimney set at an angle. Limestone filigree panels flank the tower.

Roof and Chimneys

A gable roof with a medium pitch tops the Old Dorm Block; wings on each end have a transverse gable with



Figure 11. One of the oriel windows, with shed dormers above.



Figure 12. The entry tower to the Doyle Block, capped by a carved griffin, the symbol of Reed.



Figure 13. The coat of arms for Reed College



Figure 14. Winch Block at the eastern end of the building.



Figure 15. The entry into Abington Block.



Figure 16 & 17. The carved symbols for day (left) and night (right), with their Latin names marked on their hoods.

another small gable over the centered entry (Figure 14). Eaves are minimal, and the roofing material is a heavy, green tile with a metal ridge cap.

Chimney stacks are another decorative element in the building. There are three clusters of brick chimneys on the south roof elevation, three on the roof peak, and four on the north roof elevation. Some of the chimneys have corbelled sections, some are grouped, and some are set at an angle. The height and imaginative treatment give them a strong presence in the roofline. Interior stacks are grouped together and have been recently retrofitted with metal strapping to resist seismic loads.

Scuppers are evenly placed along the top course of bricks at the north and south elevations, detailed with ornament of different shields. Large drainpipes are cut through limestone datums. Both the scuppers and drainpipes are copper, with a bluish-green patina.

Windows

This building has replacement vinyl window frames in the same configuration as the original wood sash. The casement windows are multi-light, the vinyl frame is on the exterior of the building, and a metal-framed storm window is attached to the inside of the window. The windows vary in size and configuration from three-over-six to two-over-three, often set in matching pairs. The windows follow the original design in number and placement of lights.

Entries and Doors

The sally port is the most visible entrance, and is open to north and south traffic. There is a heavy coffered ceiling, stained dark, and wrought iron railings in both

openings. A herringbone brick pattern was used in the flooring. The two entryways to living quarters that open off of the sally port are three steps above grade.

The entry doors to the various blocks are marked with a limestone surround and hooded transom. A carved nameplate is above each door (Figure 15). All the doors are original; they are solid oak with wrought iron hardware with the exception of bronze kick plates in the lower section of the doors. All but one of the doors to the dorm blocks have a Tudor arch; one is rectangular. The Tudor arched doors are 4 feet, 1 inch wide and 7 feet, 2 inches tall and are located in the east, west, and south elevations.

The doors to the dorm blocks vary in their window configuration. The Winch unit door on the east end has a center pointed arch light flanked by two smaller lights with sloping tops forming an arch; the lower portion is made up of vertical boards. Two doors have a two-light version of a Tudor arch with two wood panels, two doors have a two-over-two configuration in a plank door, and one door has a five-light Tudor arch above a planked lower section. The rectangular door to the remaining dorm block has a three-light configuration with quarter-round cutouts at the upper corners of the outer lights. All doors now open outward.

The three doors in the north elevation are rectangular and of the same overall dimensions of the pointed arched doors and have the same heavy construction and hardware. The rectangular door that enters two steps above grade to the main dormitory has eight lights of single, tempered glazing, configured four-over-four. The two doors that enter into the basement are solid.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The dormitory was divided into eight three-story blocks, each block accommodating from eight to twelve students. The Winch block on the east end originally was a large social room with a grand fireplace and hearth (Figure 18). There was also a kitchen and dining room, which was fitted with doors between the structural columns to help reduce kitchen odors. In 1990 these two rooms were somewhat remodeled, and are presently used as large meeting rooms. The first room, opening from the entry door, has the original dark, stained paneling to chair rail height, and a fireplace occupying one wall (Figure 23). An open staircase off of this space is wrapped back over the door leading to the dormitories on the second floor; the railing is solid wood with quatrefoil cutouts (Figure 21). The second room, entered from the easternmost room, has the original full height dark, stained paneling (Figure 22). There are hardwood floors, coffered ceilings and hanging lamp lights in both rooms. These rooms have windows on both north and south elevations.

Walls in the Old Dorm Block were originally plastered, and many remain so today. Some rooms have a wood



Figures 19 & 20. Images from two of the upper bedrooms, some of which are graced with fireplaces.

window seat, now painted, with the original soft wood flooring visible. Other floor areas are now covered with carpeting, roll vinyl, or newer wood floors. The lighting was upgraded in 2004. The original steam radiator heat is still prevalent, and some newer radiators have been outfitted in the remodeled rooms. Many of the lounges and some of the private rooms have brick fireplaces (Figure 20). The hearths are wood, as are the mantels, and some have built-in bookshelves.

The dormitory rooms vary in size and shape. Many have a study area and a bedroom area and will accommodate one to three persons.

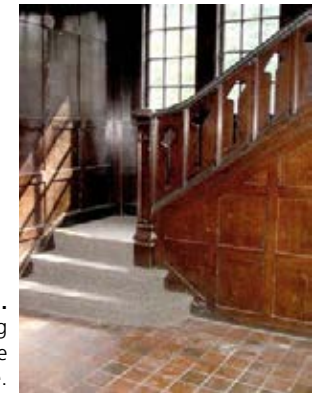


Figure 21. Stairs heading up from the lounge.



Figure 22. The meeting room, with its dark stained paneling and decorated plaster ceiling.



Figure 23. The lounge fireplace.



Figure 18. First floor plan.

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The Power House

1.4.3

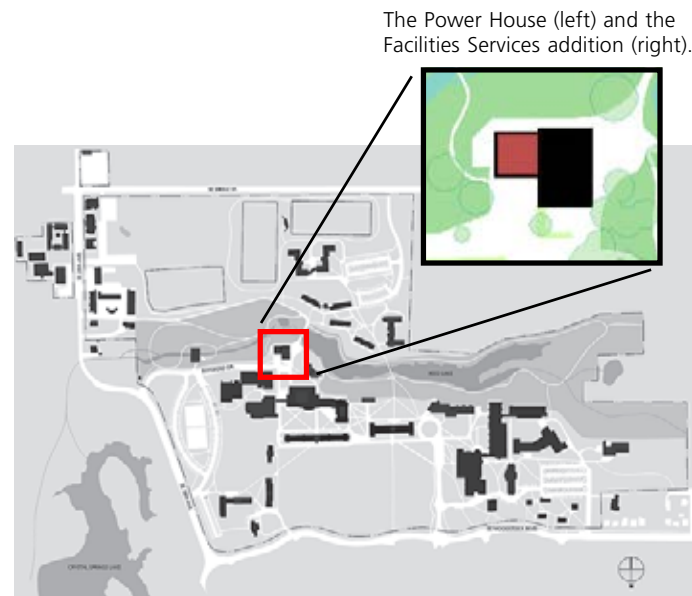
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Power House, now part of the Facilities Services, was one of the original 1912 structures on the Reed College campus designed by the campus architects, Doyle, Patterson, and Beach. Utilitarian in nature, the Power House nevertheless displays elements of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style evident through a brick pointed arch above a transom window, and limestone cornice and coping elements similar to those found on Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block. The building's functional purpose is apparent through its simplified rectangular form and location apart from the other more highly visible buildings on the main campus.

The boilers in the Power House sent steam through a utility tunnel to the radiators of most campus buildings. It continued to be used in its original configuration until 1959, when it was enlarged on the west side to accommodate the larger heating demands of the new post-Second World War construction boom on campus. Today, the boilers, which have been updated, are still located within the original Power House and its western addition.



Figure 1. The north elevation of the Power House still retains many of its original details, even though the building has received additions to both its east and west elevations.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- ▶ **1912 Power House**
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Power House is located along the southwest edge of the canyon and north of the Watzek Sports Center and Gray Campus Center.

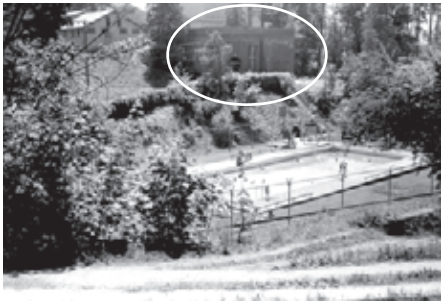


Figure 3. This north elevation of the Power Plant during the 1940s (circled) shows its original brick chimney stack.

BUILDING HISTORY

The Power House has remained in constant use as a boiler and mechanical room since the time of its construction in 1912, supplying steam for radiator heating to all of the Reed College campus structures except those considered private residences. Originally costing \$34,243 (which included the service tunnel), the Power House was built in conjunction with Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block and displays many similar yet simplified features. The brick walls maintain the extra wide raked mortar joints with visible pieces of multicolored pea gravel, and both the cornice and coping have a similar appearance and profile to those found on Eliot Hall and

Old Dorm Block. The original elevation drawings specify that the trim details be shaped in pre-cast concrete pieces (Figure 11); however, limestone, perhaps leftover pieces from the construction of the two original buildings, was ultimately used for these elements.

The simple rectangular structure received a sizable addition on its west side in 1959 to accommodate the heating needs of the new campus buildings. The funding for this addition was made possible through Title IV of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency loan program application completed for the new Foster-Scholz Dormitory project. A structure built in 1975 replacing the one burned in 1965 abuts the east side, and is used for the Facilities Services offices. Numerous mechanical upgrades have been made to the machinery, including the replacement of the original boiler as part of the 1959 remodel. A mezzanine level has also been added in recent years to accommodate additional machinery and space needs.

This building's site, orientation, and design is typical for structures of this type. Set within the south slope of the canyon, the Power House was originally accessed through its north elevation. This orientation allowed this utilitarian structure to hide its true, two-story height while allowing direct access from the first floor into the utility tunnel through the south wall.

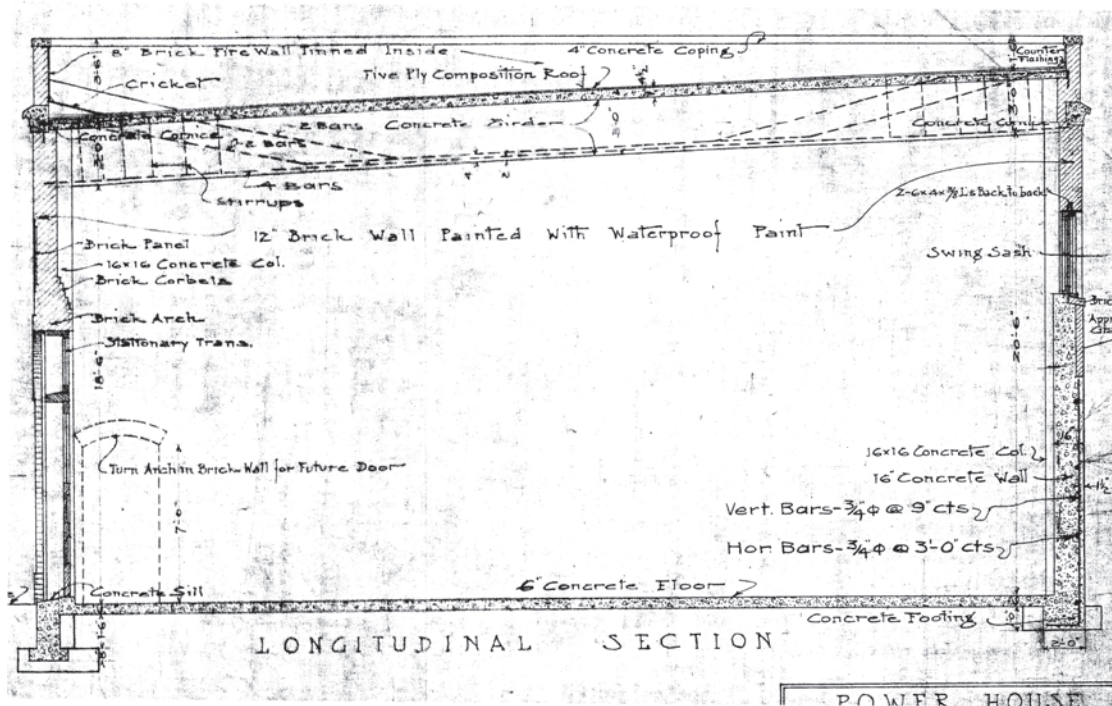


Figure 4. With north orientated toward the left, this 1912 section drawing describes the original materials and structural configuration.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The original north and south elevations are still visible and maintain many of their original features. The additions that flank both the east and west sides maintain details similar to the original structure but, under closer inspection, are distinctly different in their specific materials and mortar type.

Site

The Power House is located on the south side of the canyon. The building has been set into the slope with the south elevation projecting approximately 14 feet of its full 25 foot height above grade.

Structure

The major structural elements of the original Power House are 16 inch square concrete columns and 3 foot deep concrete girders that span between the north and south elevations. The south wall is partially constructed of concrete that acts as a 1 foot retaining wall. The floor and roof are also constructed of concrete.

Wall Materials

Exterior walls are comprised of red brick with extra wide raked mortar joints containing multicolored pea gravel. A watertable coursing rises 18 inches above grade and is detailed with bricks in a soldier configuration (Figure 5). Above the watertable, bricks are laid in common bond pattern up to the classical shaped cornice, set roughly at the same level as the roof plane behind the parapet wall. The parapet is also constructed of brick and is capped with a coping. The cornice and coping are made of limestone on the original elevations of the

structure. The additions use the same detailing, but were reproduced in pre-cast concrete pieces that have aged to a color darker than the original stone elements (Figure 6).

Roof and Chimneys

The Power House has a shallow pitched roof sloping toward the north and hidden behind a brick parapet wall. There is a single downspout located in the north elevation. Two black metal vent stacks protrude through the roof and service the mechanical systems housed within (Figure 7). The original structure did not have any protrusions through the roofing system.

Windows

Originally there were three small windows in the south elevation and nine windows in the north elevation (Figure 8). All the windows in the south elevation have been replaced with vents for the mechanical equipment. Rowlock brick sills are still intact in the vented openings. There is a fixed, pointed arched wood frame tran-



Figure 5. The brick coursing forms the watertable, visible here on the northwest corner of the building.



Figure 6. The cornice materials: limestone (left), and the newer yet darker pre-cast concrete (right).



Figure 7. Exhaust and ventilation stacks have been altered many times over the years. The original stack was made of brick.



Figure 8. The original wood windows in the north elevation, modified for venting requirements.



Figure 9. The north entry doorway.



Figure 10. An ornate brick panel provides emphasis to the doorway.

som window with single glazing in the north elevation above the original doors. The transom window is emphasized with a brick corbel up to the height of the doors and a pointed arch above (Figure 9). The base of the arch consists of three soldier bricks that support the remaining wedge shaped bricks in the typical Collegiate Gothic motif found throughout campus. The entry is flanked on each side by a window bay that originally had four wood window frames each. The remaining window frames are hinged and are of single glazing. One of the upper windows in each of these bays has been replaced with a wood panel and venting or mechanical piping.

Entries and Doors

There are two external entries into this structure, though neither of these entries are commonly used to access the interior spaces. Openings have been created in the east wall between the 1975 abutting structure and the Power House for everyday access. The original pair of wood doors still remain and are located in the north elevation below the pointed arched transom window (Figure 9). They contain six lights of glazing each in the upper portion and still have their original hardware, though with new locking mechanisms. Above these doors and the transom window is an ornate brick panel consisting of a square rotated 45 degrees and surrounded by a rectangular frame.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The interior volume is comprised of a single rectangular open space with a mezzanine level that was added at a later date. The walls and ceilings are painted white and the concrete floor is exposed.

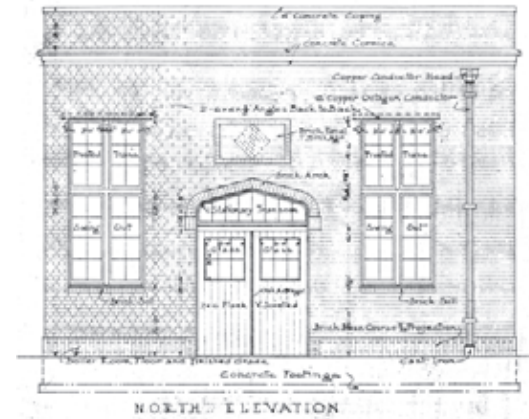


Figure 11. The original construction drawing of the north elevation.



Figure 12. The current first floor plan.

Prexy

1.4.4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following closely after the original Reed College building campaign, Albert E. Doyle was commissioned in 1914 to design a house for the college president. Located on the crest of a hill in the southwest corner of campus distant from the other campus buildings, this shingle style cottage became the home of every acting president up to 1948. This changed during the tenure of President Ernest B. MacNaughton, who was already a resident of Portland with his own home. Under his direction, Prexy was converted to student housing, which during the postwar period was at a premium. In 1949, eleven men moved into the converted house, initiating a dormitory population that would fluctuate between eleven and eighteen until 1958, when the fire marshal deemed the house unsafe for residential use. The building was then converted for use as music practice rooms, a function it maintains today.

On the exterior Prexy remains very much as originally constructed. Placed back from the formal west edge of the Great Lawn behind a screen of trees, the main (east) elevation is animated with a variety of simple yet evocative forms, including a bay window, dormers, an entry portico, and enclosed sun porch. A sweeping one-way drive passes in front of the central, pointed arch. Behind the house the site slopes away quickly toward both 28th Avenue and Woodstock Boulevard. Prexy is one of only a few campus buildings that was intentionally sited to offer a connection to the Eastmoreland neighborhood to the south.



Figure 1. Prexy sits along the west edge of the Great Lawn, presenting a proud visage to both the campus and the community.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House

1915 Prexy

- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
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- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Prexy is located on the brow of a hill in the southwest corner of campus, easily visible from Woodstock Boulevard.



Figure 3. Prexy sited in proud view from Woodstock Boulevard.



Figure 4. The parlor of Prexy.



Figure 5. The west (back) side of the building, around 1950.

BUILDING HISTORY

Prexy was a residence designed in 1914 by A.E. Doyle for the first president at Reed College, William Trufant Foster. The building was sited on the brow of the hill in the south-west corner of campus, a very prominent and stately location visible from the neighboring community (Figure 3).

No documentation could be found to determine the specific rationale behind the need for the building, its cost, or siting. However, at the turn of the century newly established colleges like Reed were aspiring to emulate great east coast institutions such as Yale and Harvard, who themselves were influenced by the English ex-

amples of Cambridge and Oxford. These early college models required the faculty to live on campus with the students. The president of the faculty was the only member allowed to marry; therefore, a private residence was required on campus for his family. Although faculty members were never required to live on campus at Reed College, the tradition and prestige of housing the college president on campus was a constant for many years.

The college's presidents and their families were accommodated in Prexy until 1948, when newly appointed president Ernest B. MacNaughton began dealing with a student population boom. The need for on-campus combined with the fact that MacNaughton was a well-established resident of Portland with his own house, resulted in the conversion of the president's house into dormitory rooms. Between 1948 and 1958 the house was called "Prexy", which was also the president's nickname, and served as a residence hall for between eleven and eighteen men. In 1958, the City of Portland Fire Marshal notified Reed College that the building was unsafe for use as dormitories, requiring a change of occupancy. It was determined to convert the building for use by the music department, with practice rooms and faculty offices. This is still its current use.



Figure 6. View to Prexy from the Old Dorm Block, 1926. Being located a distance from the heart of the campus allowed the president and his family some level of privacy.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

Prexy sits a distance back from the western edge of the Great Lawn, on a ridge that slopes down to the south and west corner of campus. A driveway approaches the building from Woodstock Boulevard, and loops around the front (east) elevation.

Structure

Typical of most residential construction, this two-and-one-half story house was built of light wood frame construction on a concrete foundation.

Wall Materials

The building is clad in wood shingles and painted brown (Figure 7). The walls surrounding the entry portico are covered with a rough stucco finish painted off-white. A curvilinear piece of trim was placed at the top of the wall, just below the eave. There is also minimal trim at the base of the wall just above the parged foundation wall. In the north elevation there is a rounded arched red-brick feature in the wall that corresponds to the fireplace and chimney just inside the wall.

Roof and Chimney

The roofs of Prexy are many and varied. The main hipped roof that runs the length of the building terminates to the north and south with gentle sweeps (Figure 8). It is intersected by gabled roofs in the east elevation and two in the west elevation. A shed roof dormer is present in the west elevation as well. The roofs have minimal eaves projecting no more than 8 inches, and often less than 4 inches. The fascia contains a substantial "S"

shaped trim placed just under the roofing material, though the trim has been removed on some of the fascia boards to accommodate gutter systems.

Three chimneys project from the roof, and all are constructed of red brick. The fireplace that is connected to the west chimney is expressed in the exterior wall through an ornamental brick rounded arch about 8 feet above grade (Figure 9).

Windows

Prexy maintains most of its original painted wood frame windows with single glazing. The predominant window type is a double-hung six-over-one light window, though there are many other double-hung windows with three-over-one and four-over-one light configurations. There are also a number of casement windows with eight lights of glazing, which appear in a sun room just south of the east entry and above the main entry. Found below the main entry windows is a large flower box attached to the exterior wall, supported by three large curvilinear brackets (Figure 10).

Entries and Doors

There are two major points of entry into the building, one in the east elevation and another in the west elevation.



Figure 7. The main entry into Prexy.



Figure 8. Roof shapes on Prexy are both unique and complex.



Figure 9. Two of Prexy's three chimneys.



Figure 10. Casement windows over the main entry with flower box below.



Figure 11. The wood fireplace surround and mantle detailed in a manner appropriate for a college president's home.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Interior walls are constructed of either the original lath and plaster or a gypsum wall board with a flat finish. Original baseboards are found throughout the building and measure 8 inches high, with smaller baseboards dating from recent building modifications. On the first floor in Rooms 102 and 104, 6 inch stained picture molding and trim surround the upper register of the walls. There is also picture molding attached to original walls on the second floor in various locations.

Original wood floors have been covered with carpeting though wood thresholds remain visible in many of the doorways.

Many of the flat ceiling planes have been covered with acoustic tile.



Figure 12. The parlor, showing the high amount of integrity the building still retains.

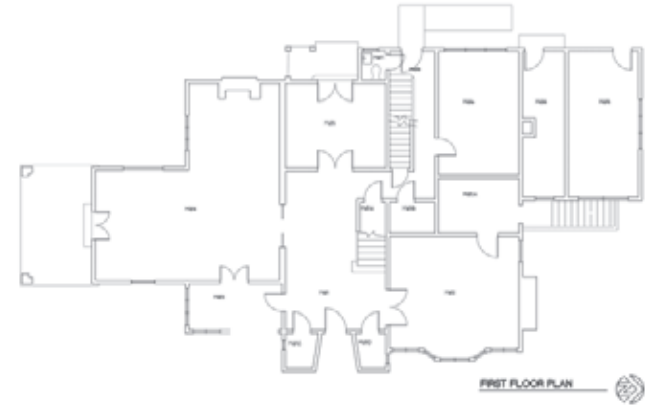


Figure 13. The first floor plan

Anna Mann Dormitory

1.4.5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anna Mann Dormitory receives its name from its benefactor, Mrs. Anna Mann, who in her will endowed \$22,000 to be used directly for the benefit of the women of Reed College. The building, constructed in 1920, was sited west of the Old Dormitory Block and facing the Great Lawn, and immediately became the center of women's activities at the college. It initially housed the Dean of Women and four female faculty members in small apartments on the second floor, though soon thereafter it was converted into the living spaces for sixteen female students. Anna Mann remains a dormitory today, and with a large addition to its south side completed in 1992, houses thirty male and female students.

Anna Mann displays stylistic qualities of the Tudor and Gothic themes present in the Collegiate Gothic style of Eliot Hall and the Old Dorm Block. The stucco-faced building resembles a large house, standing two-and-one-half stories tall. Three intersecting gables with half-timbered details and a number of shed roof dormers interrupt the simple, hipped roof. Many of the public gathering spaces are located on the first floor and include a generous kitchen, formal dining room, and a large study and lounge, each with a fireplace. The dormitory spaces on the second and third floor are organized at either side of a central corridor.



Figure 1. The east elevation of Anna Mann facing the Great Lawn. The portion of the building to the left of the chimney is a 1992 addition completed in a similar style.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building

1920 Anna Mann

- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Anna Mann is located at the western edge of the front lawn with MacNaughton Dormitory to the south and Old Dorm Block to the east.



Figure 3. An early image of Anna Mann Dormitory, as viewed from the Great Lawn.



Figure 4. The south and east elevations.

BUILDING HISTORY

In the will of Mrs. Anna Mann, a good friend to Amanda Reed, \$22,000 was allocated to Reed College for a memorial in her name. Stipulations on these funds required that the full amount not be commingled with other funds, but instead be used to directly support the women of the college. Until this time, the college had struggled to accommodate its comparatively large female population. As early as 1914 the female students outnumbered the male student population—131 women to 103 men. No facilities, though, were created specifically for their use. In 1914, a brochure called *Reed College, Buildings and Grounds* dedicated a large section towards describing the perceived lack of private facilities for the female students. The article illustrated the lack of a separate women's dormitory, dining hall, gymnasium, and center for social life. At one time, Reed College and its architect, A.E. Doyle, made preliminary plans for an entire women's college north of the canyon, though funding was not available to construct any of the planned structures. Also, changing attitudes towards the strict separation of male and female activities after the First World War eased the immediate concerns for entirely separate facilities. The construction of Anna Mann, however, accommodated some of the activities still considered essential to the college's female population.

With Mrs. Mann's bequest to the college in hand, the Board of Trustees commissioned A.E. Doyle to design a women's hall. The site for this new building was deliberated by all Reed trustees, with three trustees wanting the building to be located west of the Old Dorm Block

(close to its current location), and the other three—including Doyle himself—feeling the building would be better suited on a site east of Prexy along Woodstock Boulevard. The president of the Board, Mr. William Mead Ladd, broke the tie with a vote for the building's placement south of the Old Dorm Block. After a walk to each of the suggested sites, the entire Board was in agreement with the western site, and design work commenced.

The resulting plans designated the lower level for use by all of the women and was described in the December 1920 *Reed College Record*, as "a home-like, gathering place for the women faculty, students, and their friends." The article compared the large gathering spaces on the first floor to those of the larger private homes in the Portland area. The upper floor provided apartments for the Dean of Women and a few of the women faculty members. Though it is not known exactly when female students began living on the upper floor, it is known that as early as 1922 Anna Mann Cottage (as it was known then) housed sixteen women.

The first floor of Anna Mann became the center of daily life for many women who attended Reed College, especially those who were still living with their families off campus (Figure 5). These students were called "daydodgers" and used the dining room, lounge, and study for a wide variety of social gatherings, especially throughout the 1930s and 1940s. Functions like afternoon tea and dances were attended by both men and women.

Anna Mann's Tudor style illustrates A.E. Doyle's command of the architectural language of a range of styles. The building's massing, hipped roofing structure, and half timber details in the intersecting gable ends are typical of this style, as translated for a residential-type structure.

The Anna Mann Cottage remained unchanged for many years. In 1936, the *Reed College Bulletin* reported that a suite of rooms on the third floor of Anna Mann had been converted into an infirmary in order to deal with the large number of measles and mumps cases. A guest room was carved out of the social room on the first floor in the late 1940s. The building remained largely untouched until it underwent a major renovation in 1992 that extended the structure south (Figures 6-8). The addition, designed by architect Lee Wynn in a similar style and materials to the original building, added more student dwellings, a second stairway and additional bathrooms on all three levels. Rooms were also reconfigured within the existing structure to maximize the number of male and female residents, which by this time were living on each floor. It is not known exactly when Anna Mann became a coeducational dormitory, but it is assumed this change did not occur before 1972 based on an existing Oregon State law that prohibited men and women not joined in matrimony from spending more than eighteen hours a day together. By the 1971–1972 school year, the *Reed College Catalog* states that nearly half of the dormitories were coeducational, but does not mention exactly which ones these were.

Both site locations for Anna Mann proposed in 1920 would have affected campus planning in differing manners. It can only be speculated that if A.E. Doyle had managed to persuade the Board of Trustees to place Anna Mann along Woodstock Boulevard, other campus buildings would have followed, changing the nature of how Reed interrelates with this street and the Eastmoreland neighborhood. In the location where it was finally sited, Anna Mann influenced the placement of MacNaughton Dormitory (1954), originally for women residents and benefiting from close proximity.



Figure 5. An early image of the first floor, used for socializing.



Figure 6. An circa 1930 image of the east elevation, showing the paint scheme and landscaping.



Figure 7. The east elevation during the 1980s.



Figure 8 The east elevation today, showing the addition to the south completed in 1992.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



Figure 9. The 1992 addition to Anna Mann, completed in an almost imperceptible manner to the original.



Figure 10. The exterior wall materials, showing the stucco finish and half-timbering elements.

Site

Anna Mann sits on the western edge of the Great Lawn where the terrain begins its slope down toward the college's western boundary along 28th Avenue. One outdoor space with concrete benches has been created on the building's east side, with landscaping materials used to help provide a sense of enclosure.

Structure

The two-and-a-half story, light wood frame structure sits on a concrete foundation, with internal footings and posts supporting floor joists. The building has a partial basement at its north side, with concrete walls.

Wall Materials

The material palette used for the exterior of this building is indicative of its half timbered, Tudor cottage style. A rough textured stucco has been applied and painted gray on all of the exterior walls. The stucco finish is also found between the half-timbered wood elements in the three projecting gables. All of the dormer walls in the east, south, and west elevations are clad with white painted shingles affixed to the wall in a regular pattern, with the east wall above the southeastern covered porch detailed in the same manner.

Roof and Chimneys

The main rectangular building volume is capped with a hipped roof with composition shingles, and early photographs show that these shingles were originally of wood. Three projecting gables intersect at the primary east and west elevations. The northern projection, which

is part of the original 1920 structure, has a clipped gable end that is mirrored in both the east and west elevations. The southern intersecting gable in the east elevation has a simple gable end. A shed roof extends down to just above the first floor windows at the south end of the east and west elevations. All of the dormers are also detailed with shed roofs.

The eaves and box cornice on all of the elevations extend away from the exterior walls approximately 12 inches (Figure 10). Eave returns have been used where eaves intersect with a wall plane and where roofs terminate.

Of the building's three chimneys, two are located in the end walls – one each in the east and west elevations – and are covered with gray stucco from the foundation to just below the top of the stack, and terminated by a single course of red bricks oriented in a soldier pattern (Figure 10). The third chimney stack is set deep within the northwestern portion of the roof, comprised of exposed red brick and terminated with a soldier coursing.

Windows

There are only a few inoperable windows original to the building—the sidelights for the northern entry in the east elevation and the fanlight in the north elevation. The sidelights display a muntin and mullion profile common for its 1920 construction date. Many of the trim pieces surrounding the windows are original and intact. There is one remaining flower box located at the second level of the north elevation, and appears in the oldest photographs of the building (Figure 11).

The non-historic windows are constructed of wood and double-glazed, and maintain the overall historical appearance of the building. A few vinyl windows have been placed in the third floor dormers.

Entry

The main entries into the building are located in the east elevation, though there are auxiliary doors in the south and west elevations. The original wood door with a fifteen-light glazing pattern is located in the northern end of the east elevation (Figure 8). It is covered with a cantilevered hood detailed at either end with a simple, classical bracket profile. The details in this hood are repeated on the west side of the building above a set of French doors that have been recently altered, although they were designed within the character of the building. The other main entry in the east elevation is covered with a hipped roof supported by two posts in the outermost corners. This entry provides the code-compliant ADA access into the building.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

An internal hall runs north and south and provides the means to access all of the rooms on any of the three floors. There are two open staircases, the original one is "U" shaped and located against the northern wall. The newer one is along the eastern wall, off the main hall and also configured in a "U" shape.

Finishes

The walls are constructed of either lath and plaster or gypsum, both with a textured finish painted white. Many of the walls on the first floor and the stairs have the original wood baseboards, measuring just over 9 inches tall. In the dining room, study, and living room the walls have a simple trim piece painted white that acts as a wainscot trim and is located approximately 3- feet above the floor. Areas of Anna Mann that have been remodeled have a single rectangular baseboard and no wainscoting.

Walls adjoining the dining, living, and study spaces have large openings that are coved, giving each room a sense of distinction while maintaining an interconnectedness (Figure 13).



Figure 11. The multi-light glazing system with flower box that appears to be original to the building.

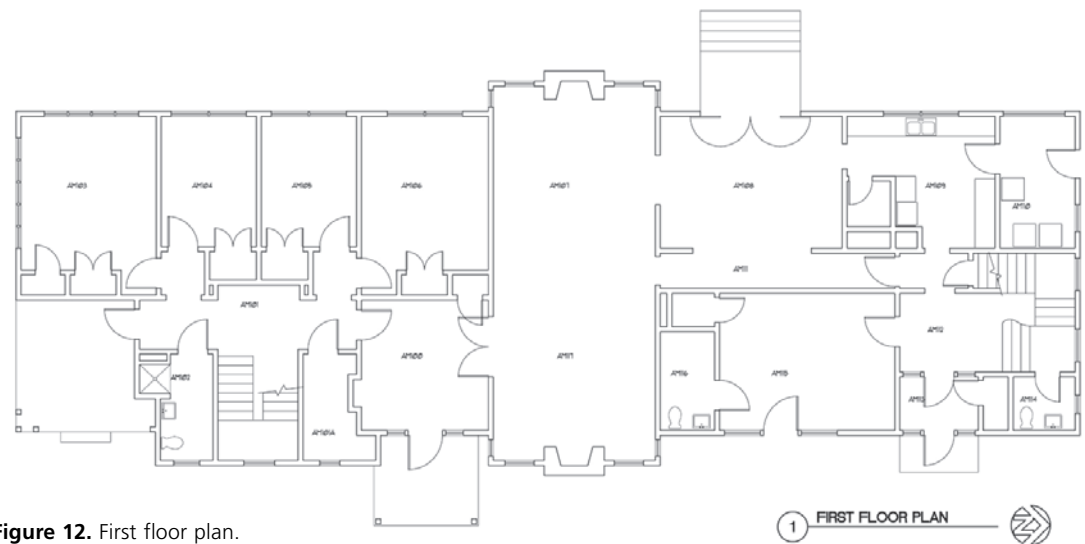


Figure 12. First floor plan.



Figure 13. Interior detailing showing the plaster work, trim and wood flooring.



Figure 14.
Detail of the wood crown molding.



Figure 15. The north stair's barrel vaulted ceiling.

Softwood flooring is still in place throughout the original building and exposed in the entry, foyer, dining, living, and study spaces. The main hall on the first floor of the 1992 addition has matching wood flooring. All of the floor surfaces in the student dwellings are covered with sheet vinyl. The bathrooms have been remodeled with ceramic tile, and the hallways and other circulation spaces have been carpeted.

Ceilings are flat on the first and second floor and vaulted on the third floor, matching the slope of the exterior roof. Coffered trim approximately 12 inches thick has been used to detail the intersection of the walls and ceilings in the dining, living, and study spaces (Figure 14). In the north stair, the ceiling is configured with a barrel vault that correlates to the fan window in the exterior wall (Figure 15).

The majority of the lighting system was modified when the entire building was remodeled, though there are two fixtures that appear to predate this remodeling. One of these is a single light, bronze fixture suspended from the north entry foyer ceiling (Figure 16). The other fixture is in the center of the dining room ceiling and consists of three elements hung at different heights (Figure 17).

There are five fireplaces, two are in the main living spaces of the first floor and three in private bedrooms on the second floor.

The only remaining pieces of built-in furniture of older vintage are the two built-in bookshelves and the window seats located on either side of the fireplaces on the first and second floors (Figures 18).



Figure 16. An original fixture found in the north entry foyer.



Figure 17. An original fixture in the dining room.



Figure 18. Original built-in elements.

Woodstock Houses

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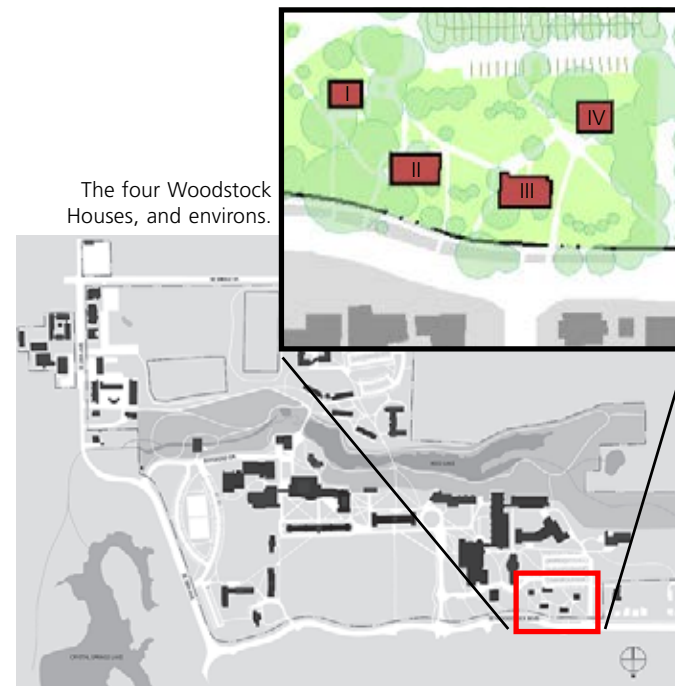
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Designed by campus architect A.E. Doyle and constructed in 1920, the four Woodstock Houses are located on the southeast corner of campus near Woodstock Boulevard. The Woodstock houses are of the Craftsman/Shingle style, rectangular in footprint and two-and-one-half stories high. They are loosely organized on the site around an informal common space.

These houses were originally built to provide accommodations for faculty members and their families, and later for visiting faculty during their first year of residence at Reed. Woodstock I and IV were used as single-family dwellings while Woodstock II and III were duplexes. In 1965 three of the houses were converted to student dormitories, while one was used as an art studio. The houses were later converted to upper-class student houses that integrate the study of a foreign language and culture into daily life. The four Woodstock houses each specialize in one of the following languages: Russian, German, French, and Spanish.



Figure 1. Woodstock III, with Woodstock II behind.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann

1920 Woodstock Houses

- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Woodstock houses are staggered on the site, with their front doors facing Woodstock Boulevard.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. An early image of the Woodstock houses, taken from Woodstock Boulevard. Woodstock II is at left, Woodstock III at far right, and Woodstock IV in the distance.

In order to attract scholars to teach at the young Reed College campus, the Woodstock Houses were built in 1920 and made available to permanent faculty, and then later to new faculty members for their first year of employment. The intent was to assist the family with its adjustment to a new living and working environment.

The houses were located in what was then called the Hollygrove area, and, by association, were referred to as the “Hollygrove Houses.” This area was later called the Art Grove, after several art buildings moved nearby. The ensemble was somewhat isolated from the campus proper, separated by agricultural fields to the west and a nursery planting area immediately north (Figure 4). Their location at the intersection of SE 36th Avenue and Woodstock Boulevard gave the buildings a stronger association with the Eastmoreland neighborhood,

a fitting gesture considering the goal of transitioning new faculty into the greater Portland environs.

The four buildings were designed by campus architect A.E. Doyle in what could be termed the Craftsman/Shingle style (Figure 3). True to this style, the buildings are devoid of much ornamentation, gaining primary interest from the prevalent, shingled wall surface. The two houses that bracket the ensemble were used as single family dwellings, and the middle two as duplexes. All four units accommodated six families in total.

In 1965, to help alleviate a student housing shortage, three of the Woodstock Houses were converted into student dormitories. The fourth building (Woodstock I) was made into the college’s art studio. Starting in the 1970s and continuing throughout the next two decades, the residences became language houses, where upper-class students would be immersed in a specific foreign language and culture. Woodstock I houses Russian language students; Woodstock II, German students; Woodstock III, French students; and Woodstock IV, Spanish students.

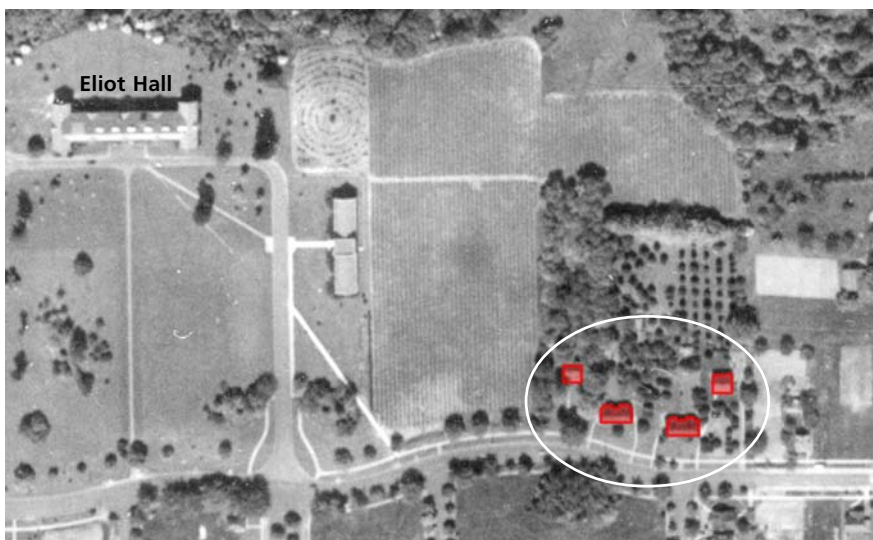


Figure 4. An aerial from 1936, which shows the relative distance the Woodstock Houses were sited from the academic core. The houses have a much more developed connection with the Eastmoreland neighborhood to the south.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Structure

All four of the two-and-a-half story houses are light wood frame structures that sit on top of concrete foundations. In general, approximately 18 inches of the outside face of the basement wall projects above grade. Windows in the foundation allow for a daylight basement, and are made possible with concrete retaining walls and floors that attach back into the foundation.

Wall Materials

All four Woodstock houses are clad in cedar shingles with approximately 5-½ inches exposed to the weather (Figure 7). A modest, 1-½ inch trim piece serves as the traditional water table element, visually separating the shingles from the foundation.

Roofs and Chimneys

Clipped gable roofs have north and south facing shed dormers on all four structures (Figure 8). The main walls of these dormers are in line with the main plane of the north and south elevations. These elevations also have approximately 12 inches of eave with attached half-round gutters, while the east and west elevations have about 4 inches of projection beyond the main walls. Black asphalt shingles cover the roofs. Chimneys on Woodstock II and III are parged, painted beige, and have a simplified cap detail that terminates the shaft. All four chimneys have terra cotta pipes projecting above the main stack.

Windows

The majority of windows in all of the houses are single hung with vinyl frames and double-glazing, and not original. Original windows are found in the basement level of all four buildings. They are of two types: eight-light awning and eight-over-one double hung windows. Both types are single glazed with wood sashes and painted dark brown on the exterior.

Doors and Entries

Woodstock I and IV have two exterior doors each, and both Woodstock II and III have four exterior doors. The

main entrance doors in all four houses are wood with original hardware, albeit with new locking mechanisms and single pane, fixed glazing in the upper panel. The main entry doors in Woodstock I, II, and III have windows in the upper panels consisting of fifteen panes of glass (three lights horizontally and five lights vertically). The main wood door in Woodstock IV has a window comprised of nine panes of glass. These doors are flanked by wood, single pane, fixed windows in all cases.

The location of the entry porch varies with each of the houses. On Woodstock I and Woodstock IV there is a single porch covering in the south elevation. Woodstock II and Woodstock III each have two covered porches, one each in the east and west elevations. Importance is given to these entries with bracketed and cantilevered shed roofs, with asphalt shingled hoods.

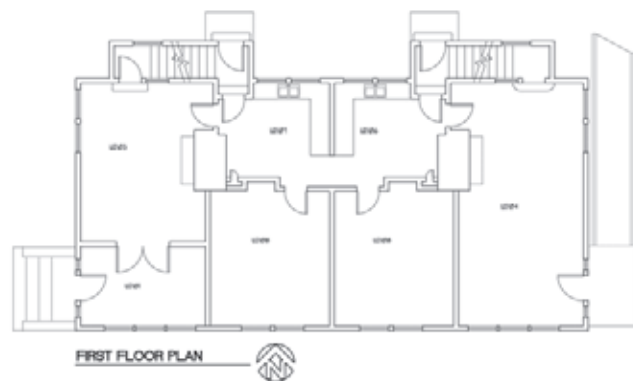


Figure 5. Woodstock II floor plan.



Figure 6. Woodstock I floor plan.



Figure 7. The south elevation of Woodstock I.



Figure 8. The east elevation of Woodstock II.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

Each structure is of two levels, with an attic and a basement. Woodstock II, III, and IV have basements that are the size of the first floor footprint. The basement of Woodstock I is half the size of its basic footprint. The attic spaces in Woodstock I and IV have been utilized as sleeping lofts for the rooms on the second floor. Access is gained to these lofts through custom made ladders or staircases unique to each room. Floor-to-ceiling heights in all four buildings are similar with 8 foot, 6 inch clearance on the first level and 8 foot on the second level. Ceilings are lowered to 7 feet just inside many of the second floor window openings, however, these areas are no more than 2 feet deep in any instance.

The layout of Woodstock I and IV are identical (Figure 6). Beyond the main entry and to the right are the living room and the stair to the second level. From the living room there is a passage to the hall leading to two rooms, a single-user bathroom to the north and the kitchen and dining area to the east. The combined kitchen and dining area is roughly square in plan. At the far side of the kitchen, towards the east exterior wall, is a hall that leads to the basement. The basement is a single open space with one full size window in a light well on the north side of the room.

The second floor is organized around a double-loaded corridor with five student bedrooms and a bathroom. These bedrooms are unique because they are double-height spaces that use the upper areas as sleeping lofts. The ceilings in these rooms are vaulted, with access to the sleeping lofts by either ladder or private stairs.

Woodstock II and III also share a common floor plan (Figure 5), with one minor modification in Woodstock III. Both were originally duplexes and still maintain their two front doors, one each in the east and west elevations. A minor, foyer-like space is laid out inside the west main entry of both houses. Adjoining the living and dining room spaces are the stairwells and the kitchen.

Access to the kitchen is gained from either the living room to the east or dining room to the west. This is due to the houses' original duplex configuration, and the kitchens that were once separated by a party wall are now adjoined. To the south side of the kitchen space are two generously sized bedrooms.

The second floor is accessed by stairs from either the living or dining room spaces. The remaining six dormitory rooms are located on this level.

The hallway of the second floor is roughly "U" shaped with the hall wrapping around two single occupancy, full sized bathrooms. The dormitory rooms on the second floor are all organized around the outer edge of the hall.

The basement is largely unfinished, though a suspended tile ceiling system has been installed. A passage has been cut in the party wall to connect the spaces.

Interior windows, fixed and constructed of wood with single glazing, allow for the first floor living rooms to borrow light from the stair corridor.



Figure 9. A bedroom in Woodstock IV.



Figure 10. The living room in Woodstock IV, showing the entry door with side lights.



Figure 11.
The kitchen
cabinet work
in Woodstock II.

Finishes

Walls are either the original lath and plaster or newer gypsum board with a rough textured finish. In some instances, especially in Woodstock I and IV, new gypsum walls have been affixed to the lath and plaster walls. This is revealed where original baseboards remain and are recessed behind the new wall plane. Both vinyl and original wood baseboards are found throughout. The wood baseboards consist of a 7 inch board with a half-inch molding above.

All of the original hardwood floors on the first and second levels have been covered with carpeting or sheet vinyl. The vinyl floors are found in the kitchens and bathrooms, with all other rooms carpeted. The basements in all four houses maintain their concrete floors.

The ceilings of all four houses are flat and are of either original lath and plaster with a flat finish or gypsum board with a textured finish. The ceilings in the dormitory rooms of the second floor of Woodstock I and IV are vaulted to accommodate sleeping lofts above.

All of the original hallway and living space lighting have been replaced, as well as many of the fixtures in the bedrooms.

There are two fireplaces each in Woodstock II and III. They are found in the large gathering spaces on the ground floor (Figure 13). Historic photos reveal single chimney stacks on the other two Woodstock houses; however, they are no longer visible on either the interior or exterior of the building. The fireplaces are trimmed

with wood that is stained in Woodstock II and painted white in Woodstock III. A wood mantel that projects approximately 6 inches caps the top of the fireplace and 4 inch square red terra cotta tiles comprise the hearth in front of the red brick fireplace and its surround.

A variety of other built-in features found in all four houses including window seats and cabinetry (Figure 14). Woodstock II maintains more of these features and original finishes than any other house, with many of the second floor dormitory rooms having window seats with storage within the bench, and original closet and entry doors and trim. Some of the original built-in shelving still exists in the living and dining room spaces of Woodstock II, III, and IV.



Figure 13. One of the fireplaces in Woodstock II.



Figure 14. One of the original built-ins, found in Woodstock II.



Figure 12. A ladder leading up to the sleeping loft in Woodstock I.



Figure 15. The stair landing with interior window in Woodstock II.

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Student Union

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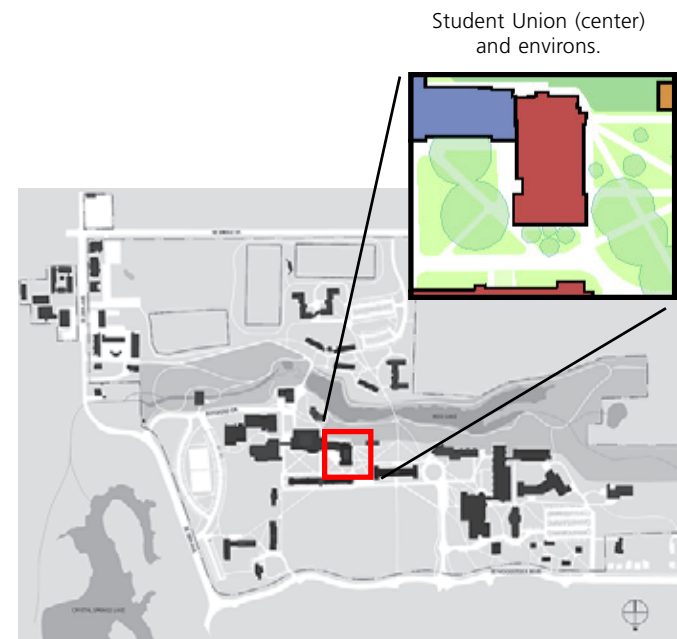
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Student Union, originally named the Union-Commons, was built in 1921 to accommodate the dining and gathering space needs of the growing Reed College student population. The building is located north of the Old Dormitory Block and near to the population which it originally served. Designed by A.E. Doyle, the Student Union had the stylistic qualities of a vernacular English Tithe barn, and fit well in the architectural vocabulary of Eliot Hall and Old Dormitory Block despite being constructed of wood.

The central dining hall, with its exposed roof trusses, was sized to seat 300 students. Balconies in both the north and south end walls look out over the central space. The kitchen was housed in the north wing between the basement and first floors. The south wing had additional dining rooms, offices for faculty and student activities, as well as some service spaces between its first and second floors. The Student Union served as the dining facilities on campus until 1965, when the Community Center (Gray Campus Center) was completed. At that time, the south wing was turned into a coffee shop with seating for 100 people. In 1998, its exterior was re-clad in brick to unite it with the remodel work on the Gray Campus Center. Today, the Student Union still accommodates large gatherings, lectures, and concerts, but mainly serves as a student lounge. The north and south wings house offices for a variety of student organizations and a student apartment.



Figure 1. This southeastern view of the Student Union shows its highly-visible roof punctuated with dormers. Originally, this building was clad with wood clapboard siding, but in 1998 it was re-faced in brick to match the refurbished Gray Campus Center.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses

1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Student Union is north of the Old Dormitory Block and is connected to the Gray Campus Center to the west.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. The west elevation of the Student Union, with Old Dorm Block at right.



Figure 4. The east elevation of the Student Union, with its original rolled roof.



Figure 5. The east elevation from around 1930, showing a more mature landscape.

By the early 1920s, Reed College had outgrown its dining hall and social room located on the first floor of Winch Dorm in the Old Dormitory Block. A new and separate facility was planned and designed by campus architect A.E. Doyle, and built for just under \$25,000. It was dedicated on October 7, 1921, by President Richard F. Scholz and Reed College Trustee Mr. James B. Kerr during the first of many “House Warming Friday” evenings. Mr. Kerr stated that the new hall was intended to foster community spirit, a concept that was at the center of Reed College’s unwritten constitution.

Named the Commons-Union upon dedication, the students soon shortened the name to the C.U., the Commons, and finally to “Q”. The name “Q” was inspired by one of Reed College’s co-founder Dr. Thomas L. Eliot, who suggested that the letter “Q” was symbolic of the “source of good fellowship and community spirit.”

With the capacity to host 300 members and guests of the Reed College community, the Student Union played host to many meals, formal and informal gatherings, dances, and concerts. One of the first on-going events was the Friday “house of cheer” gathering, during which prominent people from the local and national scene were invited as guests to the weekly community dinner. After the meal, a discussion was held around the large fireplace and brick hearth of the large central vaulted space. This and other similar activities made the Student Union an important venue for unifying the various elements of the college.

All Reed College residents took all of their meals in this new building, and, due to the expanded capacity, those students living off campus—sometimes called “daydodgers”—were able to participate in the noon meal. The ability to incorporate all student populations again proved beneficial in creating a sense of campus unity.

Many functions and gatherings were held in the Student Union over the years, making it one of the major centers for student activity on the campus. In 1932, for example, there was a “Frosh Halloween Hard Times Dance,” the Daydodger Formal, a Coed Ball, the Christmas Dinner and Dance for students and Alumni, and various birthday parties and lectures. Folk dancing was popular in this space as were performances by various rock bands, some of which were comprised of Reed students and alumni.

As part of the original collection of buildings designed by Doyle for Reed, the Student Union employed the Collegiate Gothic style but with a vernacular twist. The large central space is vaulted much like a fifteenth century English Tithe barn made of oak trusses. The Gothic details found in the gathering hall include the quatrefoil pattern between the wall and truss members, pointed Gothic arches in the upper structural members, and an exposed wood ceiling with purlins running between truss members.

To either side of the large dining and gathering hall a series of spaces were used for dining room overflow, a large kitchen for food preparation and storage by the kitchen staff, and faculty offices. Additional spaces were

used for coat rooms, the cooperative store, the Quest student paper, and the Student Council. One of the dining rooms was decorated with Japanese prints and was eventually called the Japanese room. It was used for both formal and informal dinners and gatherings.

Even before the end of the Second World War, Reed College was looking for ways to expand the seating capacity in the Student Union, especially for the dining facilities. A number of studies that examined expanding the dining capacity were conducted by local architecture firms including Van Evera Baily and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Minor interior modifications were eventually carried out by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in 1958. In the 1960s, it was determined that a completely new facility was needed, resulting in the construction of the Gray Campus Center in 1965. The Student Union still continues its use for large gatherings, lectures, and concerts, but mainly serves as a student lounge. The north and south wings house offices for a variety of student organizations and a student apartment

The Student Union presents an exceptional example of A.E. Doyle's planning concept of placing smaller, wood framed support structures of similar style in close proximity to the grand brick, Collegiate Gothic structures without encroaching on the originally planned quadrangle system. This building also influenced the location of the infirmary and further established its immediate vicinity for use by student life functions.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The exterior cladding of the one-and-one-half story structure was redone in 1998 when the neighboring Gray Campus Center underwent a major addition and renovation (Figure 8). The structure maintains its original form, many of its windows, and original roof configuration.

Site

The Student Union is located between the Old Dormitory Block and Reed Canyon. A daylit basement level is located on the north side of the building as it slopes down towards the Canyon.

Structure

The heavy timber frame sits above concrete foundation, and contains a concrete basement in the northern portion of the building. Large wood columns and beams support the second floor spaces that flank the central gathering space. Wood trusses support all of the roofs, though those in the portions of the building flanking the central gathering space are not exposed.

Wall Materials

All of the original exterior wood wall materials were replaced in 1998 with red, running bond brick with an extra wide mortar joint (Figure 9). The one exception is the gable end of the south wing, clad in wood shingles. Other changes from this period include new precast concrete window sills, and a stucco finish at areas under the porches in the east elevation and the walls of the north elevation. Additionally, a fascia was added directly



Figure 6. One of the many activities – in this case a ball – that took place in the main hall.



Figure 7. Lunch in the main hall.



Figure 8. The west elevation in 2005, showing the brick walls that now encase the building.



Figure 9. The five dormers on the east side of the building bring daylight into the hall below.



Figure 10. An example of the original multi-light windows found throughout the Student Union.



Figure 11. Entry porch tucked under the main roof slope.

below the eave. The cladding materials on the dormers have been altered and now have vertical standing seam metal walls.

Roof and Chimney

Historical photographs show that the eaves of the original roof were rolled to give the appearance of a thatched roof. In 2005, this design feature no longer exists, and all roof surfaces are covered with green slate tiles with copper flashing. The hipped roof over the main interior hall dominates the building form, and forms, on its north and south slopes, the gabled roofs of the north and south wings. There are four gable roof dormers on the west side of the major gable and five on the east side (Figure 9). Three shed roof dormers project from the south wing. Two eyebrow dormers are located on the north side of the gable roof over the south wing, and use fish-scale slate roof tiles.

A large red brick chimney projects from the center of the west wall, and extends the full 25 foot height of the building. It has been retrofitted with steel strapping and metal stays that attach back into the structure under the roofing material.

Windows

Many of the Student Union's original wood frame windows with single glazing are still in use. Large 9-over-9 double-hung windows with original hardware and operating mechanisms flank both exterior walls of the large gathering space (Figure 10). There are three units between structural bays in the east elevation for a total of fifteen units. The west elevation contains six units. Many other windows in the north and south wings retain the original wood frames and single glazing. They have a

variety of glazing configurations ranging from three-over-six light, six-over-six light, and 12-light units. Dormer windows are also original, and tend to be operable awning windows.

Entries and Doors

There are eight entries into the building, four of which are underneath the original entry porches in the east elevation. These porch roofs are extensions of the main roof and are supported with wood posts (Figure 11). These porch posts have ornamental square bases and capital details.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Student Union main hall is a large one-and-one-half story gathering space with balconies in both the north and south end walls (Figure 12). The balconies are accessed by stairways within the hall. The southern wing has a second level that is accessed from a single flight of stairs just off the south eastern entry porch.

Student Union Hall

The hall is comprised of five structural bays defined by wood columns supporting wood trusses. In the triangular space produced between the column and the springing of the lower truss chord, a Gothic, four-lobed quatrefoil motif has been detailed in dark-red painted wood (Figure 13).

The wall surfaces of the double height space are clad with wood paneling painted light brown. This wall material is also used on the walls in the balcony spaces.

The original hardwood flooring in the gathering space

has been replaced in recent years with a blond hardwood floor. The hardwood floors in the balcony spaces are still original and painted a dark red. Six-inch original wood stained baseboards are found throughout the central hall and in the balcony spaces.

The four large, modified wood scissor trusses with additional cross bracing comprise the main decorative features within the structure. Like the columns, the trusses have been encapsulated within a larger framework of trim pieces that are conjoined with carved notch-like pieces. There are three Gothic pointed arch details cut out of the wood panel located in the uppermost portion of the truss. Electrical conduit that runs to the lighting fixtures is enclosed within the oversized structure.

The composition of the ceiling includes rafters spanning between the trusses, and purlins extending between the rafters. Behind the purlins the ceiling is comprised of wood paneling.

The hall is lit with twelve original brass electrical lighting fixtures suspended from the bottom chord of the trusses spanning the space. The fixtures resemble oil lanterns with hexagonal shaped bodies and conical shaped hoods.

There is a large fireplace centered in the west wall. The arched fireplace opening and dark red brick hearth dominate the central bay (Figure 16). The brick of the hearth gradually tapers inward as it projects up through the roof. A wood mantle is supported by four corbelled brick projections approximately 5 feet above the floor. In recent years, a modern fireplace insert has been placed in the firebox.

The balconies are located in the north and south end have cantilevers that are supported with four curvilinear, scroll like wood brackets below the trim of the floor joists. A decorative wood stained railing composed of ornamentally carved wood planks supported by four dark red painted newel posts (Figure 14).



Figure 12. The main hall space, with trusses and original light fixtures.



Figure 13. The quatrefoil motif that infills the truss brace.



Figure 14. Ornamentation on the projecting balcony.

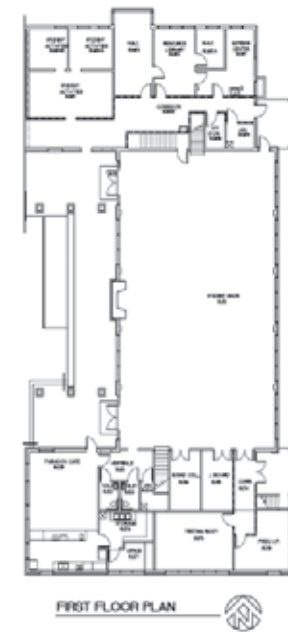


Figure 15. The first floor plan.



Figure 16. The brick fireplace adds personality and warmth to the hall space.

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Hauser Memorial Library

1.4.8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

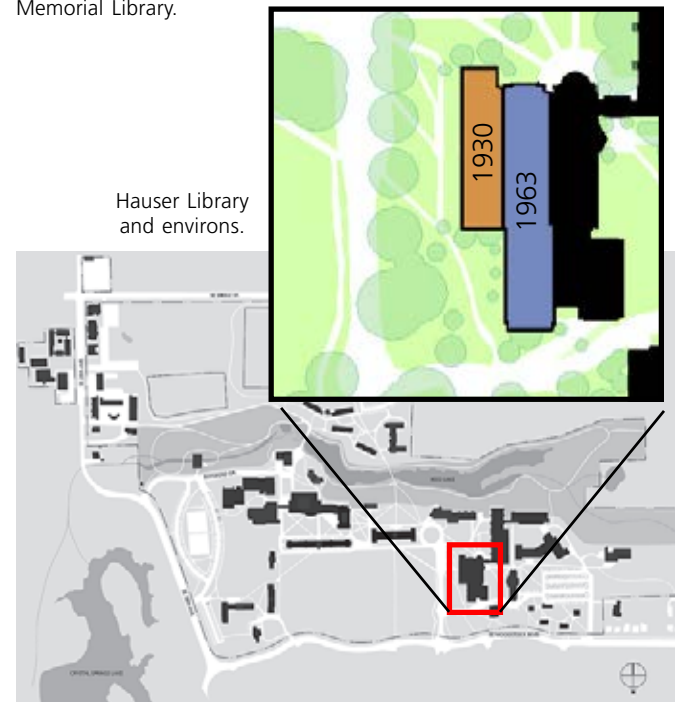
A bequest in 1929 from the estate of Eric V. Hauser proved to be of perfect timing, providing \$100,000 that Reed used to develop a much needed library facility. At that time, the collection of volumes accumulated by the college already exceeded the capacity of the library space in Eliot Hall. As early as 1927, the architectural office of A.E. Doyle had begun work on the design for a new library. A few years later with Hauser's gift, the new library became a reality, this time with Pietro Belluschi as head designer. Belluschi designed the new building within the Collegiate Gothic style established by Doyle, but with subtle variations. The Library as completed stands out among Belluschi's work as one of his first, fully-realized higher education designs.

Hauser Memorial Library faces west out onto the Great Lawn, and is sited perpendicular to Eliot Hall. Exterior materials include the prevalent brick with wide grout, and limestone trim, both flat and carved. Ornamentation includes stone grotesques placed near the top corners of the windows.

A number of additions were required to accommodate the expanding collection. The first was completed in 1945; it was added to in 1958. A large addition was constructed in 1963 by Harry Weese and Associates, and more than doubled the Library in size. This addition is at once obvious in its modern style and complimentary of the original structure, creating a respectful juxtaposition between the two buildings. Starting in the 1980s, a number of additions were undertaken, expanding the Library to the east and relocating the main entrance to the northeast corner.



Figure 1. The west elevation and original entry into Hauser Memorial Library.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- ▶ **1930 Hauser Memorial Library**
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheater
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- ▶ **1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition**
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Hauser Memorial Library is located on the east side of the Great Lawn, and over time has had several additions to the east.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. An image of Hauser Library not long after its opening.



Figure 4. The main entrance of the Library, an obvious social gathering space.



Figure 5. A 1930s image of the Library's main reading room.

For the first two decades of its existence, 1912 to 1930, Reed College's Library was housed on the first floor of Eliot Hall, at that time called the Arts and Science Building. Growing collections and limited available space made a separate library building a high priority. A timely gift from Eric Hauser, head of the Hauser Construction Company, allowed this priority to be addressed. In his will, Hauser left \$100,000 each to Reed College, Willamette University, and Albany College. Upon his death in 1929, Reed dedicated this bequest towards a new library. Albert E. Doyle, principal architect of Reed's two major buildings, had died in 1928, and the task of planning the library fell to Pietro Belluschi who had joined the Doyle firm in 1925.

The first plan for a library appeared in 1927 and was a much larger building than was eventually built. In November of 1928, Belluschi produced a revised design closely resembling the library as built. Funded by Hauser's gift in 1929, construction began, and when completed, the library would eventually cost \$170,000. It was designed to accommodate 44,000 volumes with stack space for an additional 10,000 volumes and seating space for 153 persons.

Belluschi decided to continue with the Collegiate Gothic style initiated on campus by A.E. Doyle, specifically through the use of similar brickwork and limestone trim. The Library design, though, demonstrates in subtle ways Belluschi's personal interpretation of the style, and points towards the more modern aesthetic he would pioneer in the U.S. The most immediate example of this stylistic evolution is the seminal Portland Art Museum, com-

pleted immediately after the Hauser Library in 1932. The Library project is also important when examining the span of Belluschi's career, being that it was his first fully realized design of a major commission.

In 1936, a space for stacks in a library addition was added to a list of needs for the college. By 1938, the collection of volumes accumulated already exceeded the capacity of the Library. It was obvious that an addition was needed, but World War II made finding the money and materials difficult. Immediately after the war, government funds were made available to construct a Veteran's Guidance Center on the campus, and it was decided to add this space to the Library with the thought that it would eventually become much-needed stack space.

This first addition to the library, constructed in 1945, was designed by Belluschi and placed at the rear south-east corner. Construction was completed in five months at a cost of about \$38,000, with materials made available from the U.S. Government. The rectangular, one-story addition included a full basement and was designed to receive future additions. The brick facing matched the original library but omitted the stylistic Gothic details. After the Guidance Center moved out, the space was used as book storage for about 15,000 volumes, and almost immediately reached capacity.

As planned, this addition itself received an addition in 1958, when two top stories were added by the architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, a firm Belluschi had been associated with before he left Portland to begin his deanship at MIT.



Figure 6. A 1960s image showing the back of Hauser Library and the rectangular 1945/1958 addition.

By the early 1960s, the Reed collection consisted of more than 135,000 books and bound periodicals and approximately 70,000 government publications. Volumes were being accumulated at a rate of about 8,000 annually and the College was receiving approximately 600 periodicals per year. Once again Hauser Memorial Library's contents exceeded its capacity.

As Reed College celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1961, an ambitious master plan for new campus buildings was unveiled by the Chicago firm of Harry Weese and Associates. The Weese firm was hired under the recommendations of Pietro Belluschi in his role as Dean of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Walter Gordon, Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon (Gordon worked for Belluschi's firm earlier in his career). The master plan called for four new campus plants, including an arts/theater building, a remodeled and integrated commons and student recreation complex, a sports center and a library wing.



Figure 7.
The 1963 addition
under construction.

The Weese plan identified the library addition as the top priority, and plans developed by the firm were submitted accordingly. The proposed wing would accommodate books and study space, as well as faculty offices. The final design, completed in 1963, produced a three story brick and concrete structure attached to the southeast corner of the original Library.

The majority of the addition was rectangular and included a more narrow structure projecting north and then returning west, creating an enclosed central courtyard. The building would double the stack capacity and student seating space and include twenty-seven separate study compartments, forty-five faculty offices, one-hundred-twenty individual seating areas, and three seminar rooms. The design incorporated use of a mansard roof to disguise the actual height of the third story, allowing the brick facade of the new addition to align with the belt course immediately above the main floor windows of the original structure. An entrance was located on the north facade of the new addition.

In 1972 a fourth floor of stack space was added within the volume of the mansard roof.



Figure 8. The 1963 addition respectfully steps back from the original 1930 Library.



Figure 9. This 1960s evening image shows the relationship between the two structures. The 1963 addition displays its Modernist aesthetic through a heavily glazed facade.



Figure 10. The south and east facades of the 1963 addition.



Figure 11.
The four-story central tower crowned with battlements.



Figure 12.
The former main entry was eventually replaced with this bay window.

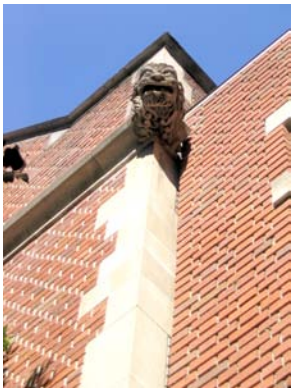


Figure 13.
An example of the Library's limestone trim and carved grotesques.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Hauser Library consists of three related and adjoining historic structures built in 1930, 1945/1958, and 1963. Although a common brick pattern with wide mortar joints was used in all three phases, there are obvious stylistic differences, including windows and trim details. Thus, each structure will be described separately.

Site

Hauser Library is situated near the east end of the campus, adjoining a cluster of science, biology, and technology buildings. This is also where a forested section of the campus begins and the natural, wooded landscape takes over.

1930 Structure

The original 1930 building has brick-bearing walls above a daylight basement. Following the pattern set by the brickwork in Eliot Hall and the Old Dormitory Block, the library was laid in the "English Pattern," with one row of stretcher brick and alternating rows of header brick. Wide mortar joints are used with pea gravel added for extra support, and these joints are indented 1/4 inch. Hand-cut limestone trim decorates the corners of the building and outlines all doorways and windows (Figure 13). A limestone water table marks the floor level.

The original Library building is rectangular shaped with long wings running north and south. It is principally one story with a four-story central tower (Figure 11). Both the central tower and the eave line of the wings are finished with small battlements. Just below the eave line a limestone gutter features evenly-spaced grotesques,

nine on each wing and two on each end. The grotesques repeat four different heads and appear to be carved from limestone.

Facing the Great Lawn, a limestone Tudor arch on the west elevation marks the original entryway to the library. This former entrance was changed into a bay window, framed with limestone and containing six windows each of a six-light configuration (Figure 12). The former entry is further emphasized by a limestone-framed oriel window directly above what was the entry portal. The third level is marked by a double-paned window and the fourth level by a quadruple light; these arched, limestone outlined lights continue to draw the eye to the center of the building.

Windows

Windows in the building are triple pane with hand-cut limestone trim. On the main level the limestone trim includes a surround for each rectangular window, three panes across and three high, the top course in all windows is slightly arched. The operable casement windows have metal frames, a simple metal latch, and individual stone trim. There is an identical centered window on each end of the building. The daylight basement windows below the water table have six lights, and are two panes in height. They are the same width as the reading room windows directly above them. A row of smaller windows just below the water table also has limestone trim, as do variously-placed random windows in the building. There is a single row of very small lights just below the battlemented roofline. Windows of various sizes are present on all four sides of the tower.

Roof

The Library has a steeply-pitched roofline with no eaves. The peak of the gabled roof meets the top of the four-story tower just under the battlemented parapet. The roofing is gray shingle-sized slate.

1945/1958 Structure

This addition, completed in two phases, is rectangular in shape and three stories tall. The brick facing matches the original library but omits the stylistic Gothic/Tudor details. Small windows have stone sills and lintels in a contemporary style.

1963 Structure

This addition is rectangular in shape and contains four floors and a daylight basement. The upper two floor efficiently contain stack space tucked within the area of the mansard roof. The northern end and a wing extending out from its east side originally connected with the existing library to form a courtyard, which today is an interior space. The building features walls of alternating brick columns and metal frame windows using the traditional brick pattern of the original Library. There are horizontal bands of concrete alternating narrow and wide, indicating the floor level. (Figure 14).

Windows

Windows set within brick columns form a majority of the west elevation. The columns are one and one-half bricks wide and between two and three feet in depth (Figure 15). They are alternately spaced with metal frame windows; these windows have one large light, with a casement sidelight on one side; another fixed panel is

below the casement window. A narrow concrete strip divides the window space near the top, leaving room for another small window with two fixed panes and a sliding panel in the center. Windows on the south elevation vary from floor to floor. The daylight basement windows are metal frame casement. First floor windows have a heavy concrete sill and lintel with divided lights; the second floor windows also have a heavy concrete sill and lintel with windows one-half the size of the first floor lights. All windows in this addition are contemporary in style. The few remaining windows on the east elevation are the same as the west elevation.

Roof

The building contains a copper mansard roof with box seams, and is set back a distance from the parapet wall.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1930 Structure

The main library was accessed historically through a large Tudor-arched double door on the west elevation, facing the Great Lawn. The central entry hall has a vaulted ceiling with the vault trim ending in a banded multiple-column configuration. Over the entry door a large, wooden frieze features a carved plant theme. The floors and woodwork are oak. All the woodwork and trim in this building is stained a dark brown and varnished. On each side of the entry another vaulted area opens into north and south reading rooms. The three vaulted areas are lit by brass hanging lamps and a half globe light. The north and south reading rooms are still used as study areas in the library and feature double-



Figure 14. The southwest corner of the 1963 addition, showing the two different window expressions used on each facade.



Figure 15. A detail of the west facade, showing brickwork sympathetic to the original Library and the use of precast concrete for lintels and sills.



Figure 16. The thesis room, complete with mezzanine and brass lantern-type fixture.



Figure 17. The east wall, which originally was an exterior wall, now faces an interior courtyard.



Figure 18. The original main entry area, showing the variety of quality materials employed.

height vaulted ceilings with wooden cross braces ending in widely spaced decorative supports between each window. The walls are plastered. The large reading rooms are well-lit by natural light from four large windows on each side and also have brass lantern-type hanging light fixtures and wall sconces (Figure 17).

Just to the north of the original entrance an open stairway with a wooden finial post and turned balusters ascends to the upper floors in the central tower. At the stair landing there is a rounded opening and wooden doors with a three-light Tudor arch in the upper half of the door, and three wooden panels in the lower half. The stairway gives access to the book-lined rooms on the third and fourth floors. On the fourth floor a book-lined balcony overlooks the third floor (Figure 16). Stairs, railings, and balusters in this space are metal. All bookshelves are the original varnished wood. Window placement increases with the height of the tower and adds to the natural light. The casement windows in these rooms have metal frames with interior screens and a Tudor arch configuration. These smaller study rooms have hanging brass lantern-type lights.

1945/1958 Addition

This three-story addition is taken up by stack space, staff areas, and some study areas.

1963 Addition

The 1963 library addition consists of a new building east and south of the original library forming a courtyard between the old and new buildings. This space is

now an indoor reading area with a balcony. The west wall is the exterior east wall of the original Library, including three windows. Other walls are plastered. Built-in bookcases occupy the area just east of the reading room; this area has a low ceiling and three-foot wide supports. The floor is carpeted, and lighting is from recessed lights and wall sconces.

The southern portion of this addition has study desks on the outside walls; each table seats six and has a center book stand and lighting. The room has low ceilings and recessed lights. The center of the room is taken up by stacks. There are seven small, individual study rooms at the south end of the room. A small, informal study area occupies a portion of the east side of the wing along with a computer printing room, and was created in 2002.

The second floor of this addition is nearly identical to the first floor and connects to the second floor of the reading room balcony. The formal study area has floor to ceiling windows on the west elevation, two-person study desks, and stacks in the center. Walls are plastered and the floors are carpeted.

The third and fourth floors are occupied by more stacks, and the third floor opens onto the roof.

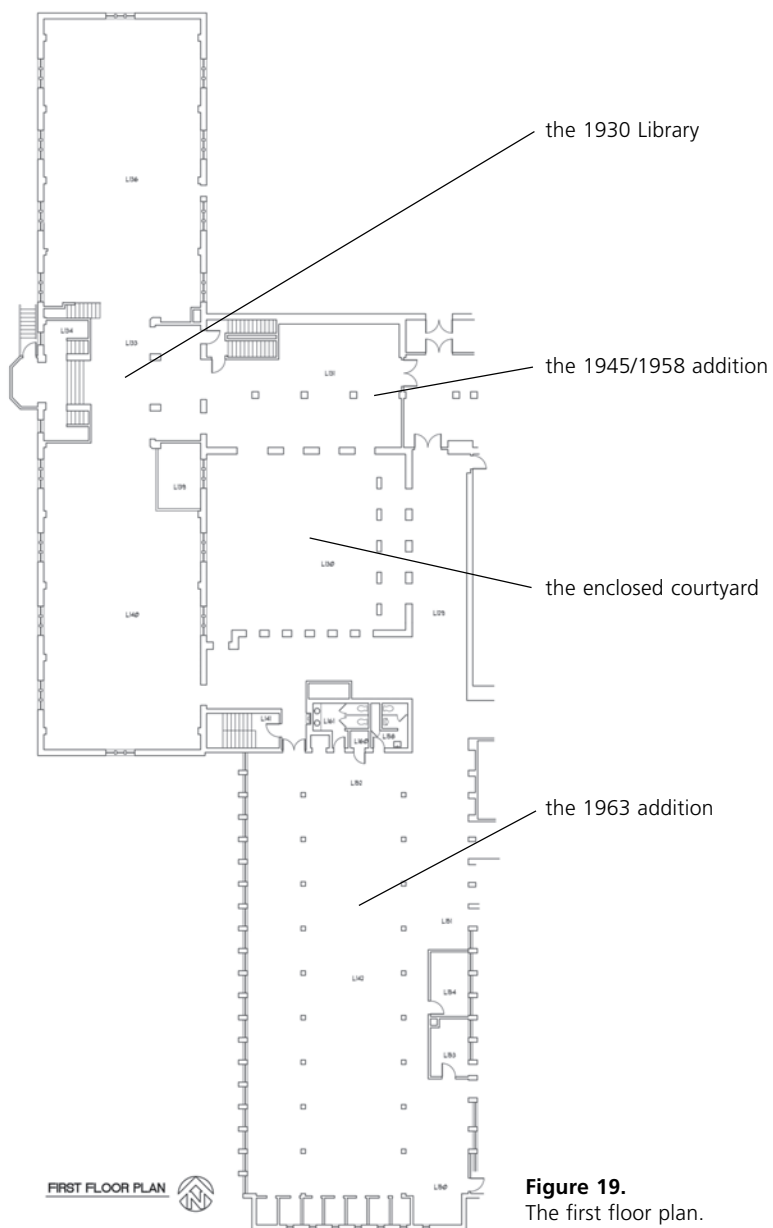


Figure 19.
The first floor plan.

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Cerf Amphitheatre

1.4.9

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Built into the slope of Reed Canyon with the natural backdrop of Reed Lake, the Cerf Amphitheatre portrays the romantic and rustic values prevalent in many Works Project Administration (WPA) projects. In early 1935, a rough version of the amphitheatre was built without benches or gravel from plans produced by the WPA's Portland office. In December of 1935, Reed College revisited the plan and enlisted the assistance of the National Youth Administration (NYA) to build benches in a semicircular configuration. President Keezer secured funding for the materials and Reed staff supervised the students laborers. The benches were completed by March of 1936, and, later that year, Mary Failing donated the funds to construct the seat backs for the benches.

The Amphitheatre as experienced today is still configured in much the same way as its original layout. Consisting of approximately twenty rows at its deepest point, it is organized into six sections around a central lawn acting as the stage. A single horizontal rail in front of the first tier of seats separates it from the stage, which is accessed from three aisles. The wood benches and seat backs have been replaced periodically due to their constant exposure to the weather, most recently in 1987 when the entire seating system was replaced by students during Canyon Day efforts and subsequent volunteer work.



Figure 1. View of the Amphitheatre from the north side of Reed Canyon looking at the grassy stage and semicircular seating. The Gray Campus Center is in the background.

The Amphitheatre and environs.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- ▶ **1936 Cerf Amphitheatre**
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Cerf Amphitheatre is located within the southern descending slope toward the Canyon, north of the Gray Campus Center.



Figure 3. Changing room huts were added to either side of the stage during the 1940s, and later removed.



Figure 4. Reed commencement exercises in the 1940s.

BUILDING HISTORY

In 1935, a version of the Amphitheatre without gravel and benches was built by the Works Project Administration (WPA) under the supervision of Mr. Robert Dieck. Later that year, plans for a more finished theater space were developed and construction would occur with the assistance of materials and labor from the National Youth Administration (NYA).

The NYA was a program established in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt through encouragement by his wife, Eleanor. Its goal was to reach out to unemployed youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, offering monetary grants to attend high school and college in return for labor. The NYA program also provided jobs to youth who were unemployed and not enrolled in school. These jobs were aimed at giving the younger population marketable skills and on-the-job training.

Work proceeded on the Amphitheatre and by March of 1936, the gravel ground cover was laid and seating benches completed. The NYA donated approximately \$300 in materials and the entire 2,500 hours of labor by unemployed youth from the community. Reed matched that contribution with \$320 of its own and project supervision provided by Mr. Harvey E. Davis, Supervisor of Grounds and Buildings. A public announcement was released on March 21st by Karl Onthank, the acting Oregon director of the NYA, stating that the facilities created were for "community use in a partnership between the NYA and Reed College with the exemplary and efficient project supervision provided by Mr. Davis." The construction of the seat backs to the

benches were donated by Mary Failing and completed sometime before August 28, 1936.

After its completion, the Amphitheatre was used for a variety of productions, including performances by the WPA Band and Orchestra, plays staged by Reed College, Portland Junior Symphony Orchestra concerts, and Reed College commencement exercises with WPA Orchestra accompaniment. Other various organizations that have used the amphitheatre include the Camp Fire Girls, the National Education Association Convention, and the Institute of International Relations. Reed commencement exercises were held in the Amphitheatre in times of good weather until 1970. Today, a wide variety of drama productions, lectures, music performances, and conference events are still held in the theatre, especially during the summer months.

The landscaping surrounding the flat, grassy stage was a topic of interest for many years after the seating was installed. A student by the name of Joshua C. Taylor, a graduate of the class of 1939 who later became the head of the National Collection of Fine Art at the Smithsonian, put together a planting plan for the area between the stage and the lake. He explained that "it would be wrong to do anything but shape it (the Open Air Theater) along the lines of its present form. To force the stage into more formal outline would be to deny those informal qualities of the spot that we have heretofore enjoyed most particularly. "In October of 1940, President Keezer asked Kay Stuurman, instructor of English and Drama, to work with Professors Barry Cerf, Lloyd Reynolds, and Joshua C. Taylor to develop a uni-

fied vision of tree and shrub plantings that would best meet the requirements of the Amphitheatre. The President took their vision to Miss Elizabeth Lord and Miss Edith Schryver, who developed the planting plans. Lord and Schryver were landscape architects from Salem engaged by Reed to develop a campus landscape program. Recognized as the first women to establish a landscape architecture office in Oregon, they were considered pioneers in the garden design movement.

The Amphitheatre was dedicated to Reed faculty member Dr. Barry Cerf in 1951, and titled the "Barry Cerf Memorial Theatre and Garden Area." Dr. Cerf was a professor of comparative literature from 1921 until 1948 and was considered one of the most dynamic and influential faculty members in the early years of Reed College. Born in San Luis Obispo, California, in 1881, Cerf received both his Bachelors of Arts and Masters of Arts from the University of California. After traveling throughout the United States and Europe, he attended Harvard University where he received his doctorate. He was recruited to Reed College by President Scholz in 1921 from his previous professorship in Romance Languages at the University of Wisconsin (1908-1921).

Dr. Cerf, who authored two books, was primarily a teacher and educator, though he was occasionally called upon to lecture off-campus. While at Reed, he taught the general literature course that was paired with Dr. Scholz' course in the history of civilization to form the freshman humanities requirement. He was a strong proponent of the liberal and fine arts program and was instrumental in strengthening the music and drama

opportunities through additional instruction and extra-curricular activities.

Dr. Cerf's involvement with numerous arts organizations throughout the Portland area reflected his desire to make Reed College a focal point in the community's cultural life. His efforts were monumental in the creation of the Chamber Music Series, still hosted on campus every summer with performances by world-renowned musicians. He was also on the board of directors of the Civic Theater and the Portland Symphony Board, through which he was able to bring productions and concerts to the campus. He supported an ambitious plan in the early 1930s to locate the Portland Art Center at Reed with the addition of 200 adjacent acres. This plan called for an art museum and school, music school with an open air theater, a civic theater, and a park, garden, and playground. From this grand scheme, the open air theater and the stage at the original Student Union building (destroyed by fire in 1969) were built. Today, the only remaining architectural element of his grand ideas is the Amphitheatre which bears his name.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Cerf Amphitheatre was built rather sensitively into its natural setting. The seating is incorporated into the natural slope of the south canyon wall, ending at a flat, grassy stage with the backdrop of Reed Lake and environs (Figure 6).



Figure 5. Dr. Barry Cerf, a member of the Reed College faculty and the Amphitheatre's namesake.

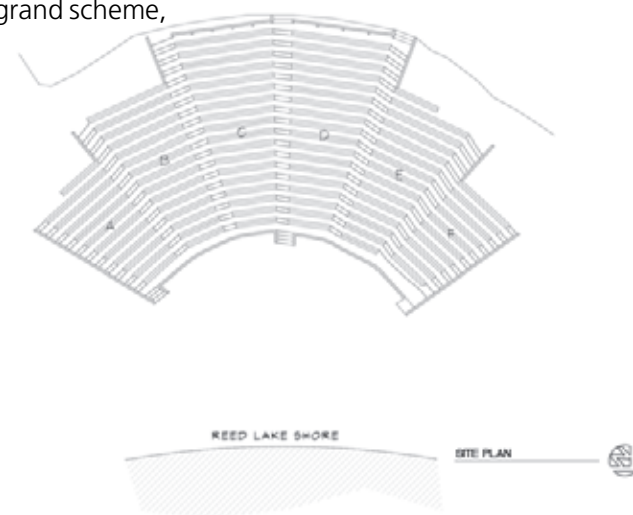


Figure 6. The Cerf Amphitheatre site plan.



Figure 7. View from the stage up the central aisle with the Gray Campus Center in the background.



Figure 8. Pressure-treated railing posts with a single 1x6 board nailed to the top of 4x4 posts.



Figure 9. Typical bench with pressure-treated posts and bolted nailing cross piece for attachment of the wood seat surface.

The seating is arranged into six sections with a central aisle that connects to the stage (Figure 7). The two outermost side aisles can also access the stage area.

The semicircular nature of the outdoor seating is divided into six sections. The centermost sections contain eighteen rows of benches, the intermediate sections have fifteen rows, and the outermost sections have twelve rows of seating.

The front row of seating is approximately 18 inches above the stage area and set behind a simple wood railing. This railing also borders the outside edges of the seating area and also serves as a handrail for the stairs (Figure 8).

The gravel ground covering in the seating area is kept in place with pressure treated wood 2x6 boards laid on the ground (Figure 9). These pieces of wood also act as risers between steps. Stair treads beyond the seating area are constructed of two 1x6 wood decking pieces.

Seats are composed of pressure treated posts bolted to horizontal supports for the two 1x8 boards that form the bench. Seat-backs are angled away from the benches and consist of two 1x6 boards—one at the top of the seat-back supports and the other at the base. There is an 8 inch gap between the two seat-back boards (Figure 9). The assemblies are connected together and painted dark brown.

In 1987, the buildings and grounds committee recommended that the existing wood seating and steps be renovated, at an approximate cost of \$25,000. It was

desired that the renovation retain the original design and unique character of the space. These renovations were completed in 1988.

Health and Counseling Building

1.4.10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A college infirmary was established in 1935 to treat student patients in need of medical attention but not requiring hospitalization. The use of this service increased, and soon had outgrown its location at the top floor of the Anna Mann Cottage. After concluding that it was not cost effective to renovate another building to include the infirmary, detailed plans and funding were approved for a new, simply-built, single story structure. The building was designed by the Portland architecture firm of Johnson, Wallwork and Dukehart and completed in 1938. It was named the Glenn Chesney Quiett Memorial Infirmary, after a Reed graduate.

With classical detailing at its original entry and rolled roof eaves, the building was intended to have a similar appearance to that of the Student Union located immediately to the west. The Infirmary again outgrew the building, and in 1960 received an addition to the west, designed in the same manner and style as the original. Subsequently renamed the Health and Counseling Building, it continues to serve the health needs of Reed College students.



Figure 1. The south elevation of the Health and Counseling building, which in 1960 received a substantial addition (the left portion of the building) that almost doubled its size.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre

► 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Health and Counseling Building is located along the southern edge of Reed Canyon, facing the North Eliot quadrangle.

BUILDING HISTORY

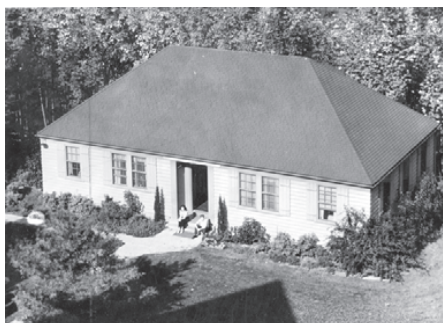


Figure 3. The original size and form of the Health and Counseling, building before its 1960 addition.



Figure 4. The main entrance, with its simplified ornamentation around the doorway.



Figure 5. The building as it stand today.

The initial Reed College infirmary was established in 1935 on the third floor of Anna Mann Cottage, and consisted of six rooms including a consultation room and nurses' quarters. These rooms were set up for the care of students suffering from illnesses needing treatment but not requiring full hospital treatment. Original operating costs during 1935 and 1936 totaled \$1,042 and were covered by the physical education department. This budget included one male and one female doctor, a nurse, and various sundry expenses. The operating budget did not include utilities or janitorial services that were also required for the operation of the Infirmary, and were absorbed by the dormitory residents.

The students used the makeshift Infirmary in the Anna Mann Cottage extensively during its early years of operation. In the 1936-1937 school year, ninety of the 450 students attending Reed were admitted for one day or more. This level of use spurred an analysis of Infirmary funds which concluded that its funding should not be the responsibility of the physical education department. It was suggested that a separate budget for "campus health" be established. Detailed cost analysis and comparison with other colleges lead to the proposal of a health service fee of \$5 per year per student to cover these costs.

A regent's memorandum from May of 1937 stated that the increased demand for on-campus student housing in the coming academic year, especially for female students, necessitated moving the Infirmary out of Anna Mann Cottage. Though the possibility of moving the infirmary into one of the faculty houses was consid-

ered, it was realized that the cost involved to convert it would be greater than the cost of a new facility. A six-bed infirmary, including a doctor's room and quarters for the resident nurse was proposed at some location on campus. The report concluded that such a building with a "simple and inexpensive design" and without a basement would be most appropriate in serving the student's health care needs. It also suggested that it should be designed in a style similar to the Student Union and the original gymnasium.

The site considered most appropriate for the Infirmary was near the Student Union (at that time called the Commons). This particular site, as suggested by the president and the regents, would make it easy to connect to the heating plant and also possible to provide convenient food tray service from the Commons to the patients. The regents requested that the medical staff at Reed provide input on the detailed plans for the new building, insuring Infirmary needs would be met efficiently and effectively.

Registered Nurse Polly Parker confirmed that the new infirmary would make the administration of the student health service more efficient. She proposed that the new building should include the following: a dispensary for medication; accommodations for the nurse with a living room that could double as a waiting room, a bedroom and a small bathroom; a kitchenette with facilities to reheat food from the Commons and an area to prepare snacks for the patients; and closet space for storage and small bureaus for the belongings the students would bring to the infirmary. She also suggested

that the building be laid out in two wings, one for the men and the other for the women, each with their own exam room and patient ward.

The proposed design was developed by the architecture firm of Johnson, Wallwork and Dukehart (John K. Dukehart's wife was an alumna of Reed). The layout had a central square-shaped core of rooms with a smaller ward wing attached to both the east and west sides, forming a truncated cross-shaped plan. Two private rooms—a nurse's room, and treatment room complete with a laboratory—were planned for the central space with a central corridor dividing the men's and women's wards at either end. Funding in the amount of \$1,000 was gained through the Quiett Memorial Fund, the Women's Faculty Club, and numerous individuals to partially cover construction and equipment costs. The Reed trustees voted to contribute the remainder of the funding needed to complete the project. The preliminary structure was eventually scaled back to a simple rectangular plan, placing the nurse's living quarters on the second level.

Formally named the Glenn Chesney Quiett Memorial Infirmary, it was dedicated on January 8, 1938, by President Dexter Keezer. Glenn Quiett, known as a "lively, bright, and very well-liked student," attended Reed College from 1915 to 1920 as an English major, pausing his studies for one year to serve in the First World War, during which he lost a lung. After graduating, he moved to New York City, writing two books while suffering from tuberculosis, which eventually took his life in 1936.

In 1960, the building was extended to the west by the firm of Farnham, Shell and Hoyt to provide additional space for the expanding student population. Neil Farnham was a Reed alumnus, class of 1940. The addition maintained the original character of the building through similar windows, siding, roll roofing, and trim details. The interior has undergone a number of remodeling projects, the most recent in 2002.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Health and Counseling building is located north of Eliot Hall and east of the Student Union, up against the southern edge of the canyon.

Structure

This one-and-one-half story structure is built of light, wood frame materials on a concrete foundation with a parged surface.

Wall Materials

A lapped wood siding has been used to clad the structure except at the walls with the entry niches, which are clad with vertical siding (Figure 7). The four dormers in the north elevation do not have a fascia below the eaves but are clad with identical horizontal wood clapboard siding. At the top of the main exterior walls and below the minimal eaves of the main structure the wall is detailed with a fascia that consists of two boards and a curvilinear trim piece.

The entry porches on the south elevation are flanked on each side by a wood trim piece shaped with half



Figure 6. The current first and second floor plan.



Figure 7. Image showing the wall materials and detailing around the entry niche.



Figure 8. The north dormers.



Figure 9. An entry door, with transom window.



Figure 10. One of the patient rooms.

round peaks and valleys resembling a fluted pilaster without a base or capital. Spanning between the fluted pilasters, the fascia has been shaped with a curvilinear detail.

Roof

The simple, steeply pitched hip roof with four hipped roof dormers on the north side is clad with modern composition shingles. The 3 inch eave and fascia board is dominated by oversized, modern, painted metal gutters. Historical photos and construction drawings provide evidence that the original eave was rolled.

Windows

The majority of windows in this building remain in their original configuration. They are wood framed, six-over-six light double-hung windows, with screens. The trim surrounding the windows is composed of wood boards and a wood sill, beneath which is a trim piece.

Windows in the dormers are wood framed casement windows (Figure 8). Three of the dormer window pairs, which were added in 1960, have six lights of glazing each. The one original dormer has three windows, each with ten lights of single pane glazing. The outermost windows in this dormer are operable swing-hinged windows with a fixed central window.

Doors and Entries

There are two main entries in the south elevation, with the original entry located on the east side. Each doorway is recessed in a niche-like porch approximately 4-feet deep. Above the doors is an operable wood transom window with three lights of glazing (Figure 9).

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The 1960 addition added two new patient rooms (Figure 10), a bathroom, and a flight of stairs to a remodeled second floor. The interior spaces are now organized around a "U" shaped hall terminated by an exterior door at either end. Most of the interior has been reconfigured as recent as 2002 in order to accommodate current needs. Additional bathrooms, exam rooms, offices, and laboratory spaces have changed the original layout of the structure.

Finishes

The walls of the interior spaces have been modified greatly during various remodels, however, a few lath and plaster walls still remain.

There are only a few remaining original interior doors. One is located between the waiting room and Room 104A and two others are on Rooms 101 and 102. These doors are two panel wood doors with round handles.

There are no remaining original floors, which are now covered with carpeting and rolled linoleum. Some original wood baseboards in the halls of the first and second floors remain, though the profiles of the wood baseboards are different between the first and second floors.

On the first floor, the ceilings are flat and even with the top of the window trim. Acoustic panels have been attached to the ceiling in some rooms but have been removed from others during subsequent remodels.

Greywood

1.4.11

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Greywood was originally constructed in 1943 as a community center for the Bagley Downs National Defense Housing Project in Vancouver, Washington, and has served many functions since then. In 1946, the building was moved to the Reed College campus as part of the war surplus housing program and located on the south side of campus, adjacent to Woodstock Boulevard. Renamed the Faculty Office Building, it is the only remaining Second World War surplus building on the campus from a collection of structures relocated to accommodate the increasing student and faculty population. In December 1980, the building was partially demolished and renamed the Development Office. In 2002, the Development Office was remodeled for community safety and given its current name, Greywood.

The building as seen today is still evocative of the early Modernist, Second World War era housing style, though some of its original features have been altered. The layout consists of two single story, rectangular masses of non-uniform heights with shallow pitched shed roofs. All of the interior spaces are entered from a double loaded corridor running through the center of the building.



Figure 1. The north elevation of Greywood. This portion of building is all that remains of a larger structure moved to campus in 1946 from Vancouver, Washington. It currently serves as Reed College's community safety offices.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

1947 Greywood

- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Greywood is located along the southern border of campus with Hauser Library and the Education Technology Center to the north and Woodstock Boulevard to the south.

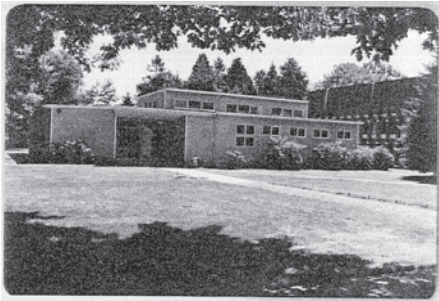


Figure 3. The original north elevation of the Faculty Office Building.



Figure 4. Still intact from this 1955 photo is the original configuration of the south entry and west elevation.

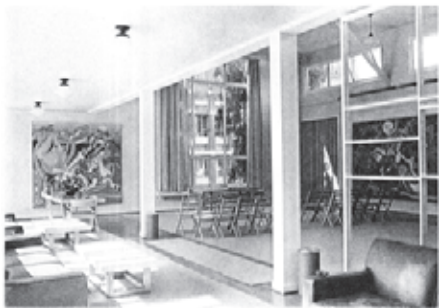


Figure 5. This view of the lounge, now demolished, was taken during the Saul Show art exhibit in 1968.

BUILDING HISTORY

Greywood was originally constructed in 1943 as the community center for the National Housing Authority's "Bagley Downs" Defense Housing Project. This 155 acre development near Vancouver, Washington, was created to house workers at the Kaiser shipyard and the various supporting industries. The Bagley Downs site was a good distance from Vancouver's city center, so additional community-related buildings were constructed to support the 2,100 temporary housing units. These support buildings, which included administration, commercial, firehouse, and recreation facilities, were used by as many as 10,000 people per week when at peak occupancy. In January 1946, *Architectural Forum* magazine published an article on the Bagley Downs community buildings in conjunction with a similar project by internationally-renowned architect, Louis Kahn, located in Pennsylvania. The article compared the two projects' programs and performance, and concluded that the Bagley Downs community center's larger size and broader program diversity made it a more accessible building than Kahn's example.

The Second World War effort produced a need to provide housing for workers, especially those involved in ship building who needed to be located near the drydocks. This building boom required the quickest and most efficient methods of construction. As an example, the design drawings for the Bagley Downs support facilities, produced by Pietro Belluschi's office, had to be completed and out to bid in just two weeks, an exceedingly quick but typical turnaround in that era.

The designer of this project in Belluschi's office was Walter Gordon, who would later become the dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon. In that role, Gordon would later counsel Reed College when they chose the architectural firm of Harry Weese and Associates to develop a campus master plan and various buildings.

In 1946, some of the Bagley Downs buildings, including the community center, were auctioned off to private entrepreneurs and public institutions. At this time, Reed College's student enrollment had swelled to more than 750 with a parallel increase in the faculty population, causing a dire need for adequate housing and faculty office space. To help address this need, Reed requested and was donated the community center and recreation hall from Bagley Downs. Belluschi's office was hired by the college to oversee the war surplus building's relocation, placement, and remodeling. In addition to \$1,000 the college paid in moving costs, another \$34,657 were spent on building renovations, furnishings, landscaping, walks, and grounds.

The offices and lounge portions of the community center were reused and renamed the Faculty Office Building, also known as the FOB. The FOB housed faculty members from various departments until its partial destruction in 1980, in response to rot and termite infestation underneath the faculty lounge. Up until this time the lounge had served as a meeting place for faculty, students, classes, and seminars. It was also host to a number of art exhibits, in part due to good natural lighting from large side windows with curtains (Figure 5).

There were a variety of exhibitions shown there, including student shows, Native American art, and paintings and drawings from the art faculty in residence. The Reed College Art Associates was formed in 1961 and sponsored quarterly exhibitions, primarily of contemporary art from outside the Portland area. The FOB housed a number of faculty members in varying departments, including Dr. Rex Arragon who developed the current humanities program, and Dr. Dorothy Johansen, a prolific writer of Pacific Northwest History.

Stylistically, the buildings the Belluschi office produced for the Bagley Downs structure had a modern vernacular appearance, combining the qualities of the early regional modernist style with a simplicity required during the war. The community center displayed these stylistic qualities through its light wood framing, simple building massing, single pitched roofs that are nearly flat, basic wood tongue and groove siding, large horizontally oriented window bays with operable hopper windows, and minor trim details applied to the buildings' exterior. Its window system was designed to efficiently reduce electrical use for lighting and cooling.

Greywood was among the first buildings placed on the campus after the Second World War. Located southeast of the library on undeveloped land, this building, along with the Veteran Affairs addition to the library and the old Foster-Scholz dormitories, initialized a rapid development in the eastern portion of campus. This might have been due to the availability of undeveloped, level land suitable for the placement of prefabricated buildings. The placement of Greywood might also have

been a response to the close proximity of the faculty living nearby in the Woodstock houses and the Eastmoreland neighborhood.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The terrain surrounding Greywood is generally flat with a slight slope away from the building towards Woodstock Boulevard to the south.

Structure

Greywood is comprised of light wood frame construction on a concrete foundation wall. The internal structure is supported by a wood post and beam system sitting on independent concrete footings.

Wall Materials

The walls are comprised of two differing exterior materials. The original cladding system, still exposed on the west elevation and in the upper portions of the eastern elevation above the lower building mass, is comprised of vertical wood cladding in 3¼ inch widths. A single board watertable and other applied trim pieces are found exclusively on the west elevation. All of the other exterior walls are clad with standard, non-original, T-111 siding with visible metal flashing at the seams between panels.

Roof

The shed roofs with roll roofing material have a minimal slope. Eaves extend 18–24 inches out from the east and west exterior walls. There are no notable eaves on



Figure 6. Still intact from this 1955 photo is the original configuration of the south entry and west elevation of Greywood (lower left).

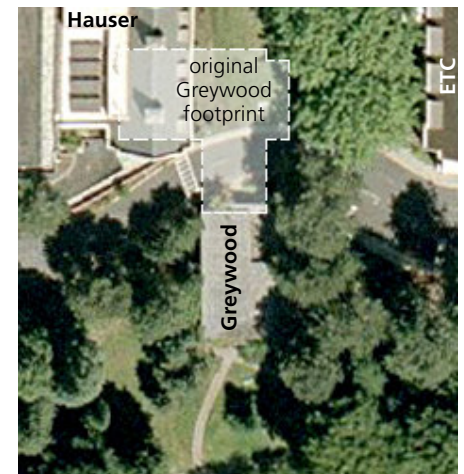


Figure 7. Greywood's configuration in 2004. The white dashed line shows an approximation of its original footprint.



Figure 8.
Exposed rafter tails at approximately 16 inches on center with exposed 6 inch wood tongue and groove sub-roofing.



Figure 9.
Original south entry as redesigned for Reed College by Pietro Belluschi.



Figure 10. Northwest corner of building with modified three-window bay, altered when the building was reconfigured.

either the north or south elevations. Rafters are exposed from below with visible tongue and groove sub roofing (Figure 7).

Windows

Original, single glazed, wood windows are still in place in the east and west elevations, and are arranged in bays with sills of uniform heights within their respective elevations. The four west-facing window bays are typically organized in groups of four units that sit in line with the cladding system. The two window bays in the east elevation are each comprised of three vertical and two horizontal wood frame windows.

Entry

The main entry into the building is located at the north elevation. This configuration is similar to the original entry, but has been drastically altered in subsequent modifications to the structure.

The south entry, though not originally designed for the building as it stood at Bagley Downs, remains in the same configuration as it was when redesigned for the Reed College campus by Belluschi's office (Figure 8).

Doors

Entry and egress from the building is gained through one set of double doors in the north elevation and a single door in the south elevation. Three doors are of the same type but not original to the structure.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

Greywood is a single story structure with a single corridor at the center of the building and entries at the north and south termination points. All interior spaces are organized on either side of this corridor. The main entrance is through the north elevation with the reception area located just inside the north entry (Figure 10).

Finishes

The wall finish materials on the interior side of the exterior walls maintain the original plaster finish with columns articulated between window bays. A modified wall detail was created in Belluschi's office for office walls within the window bays. From this point a thin partition wall extends 2 feet, 6 inches from the window, where it becomes a typical 2x4 stud wall.

Original, exposed structural posts have been incorporated into the internal wall system in the east side of the building (Figure 11). A few partial walls, mainly those in Rooms 8 and 10, are terminated with 7 inch by 7 inch columns that are boxed in with wood trim applied to all exposed faces. In Room 6, the original structural elements and their bolted connections are still visible within a newer wall on either side of it.

All interior doors are also white and trimmed in a style similar to the windows. They are wood and hollow core with ADA compliant handles, though there are a few that have round knobs.

All of the floors in the corridor as well as other high traffic and storage areas have been covered with lino-

leum tiles and vinyl baseboards. The reception area and offices are carpeted.

The ceiling plane of Room 6 is unique because of its single, shed roof vault that exposes one of the roof joists of the taller half of the building (Figure 13). All other rooms have drop panel ceilings. Before being used at Reed College, it is believed that Room 6 might have been the coal and boiler room. Once at Reed, the space was converted into six offices, and now it is the meeting space for the community safety officers who patrol the campus.

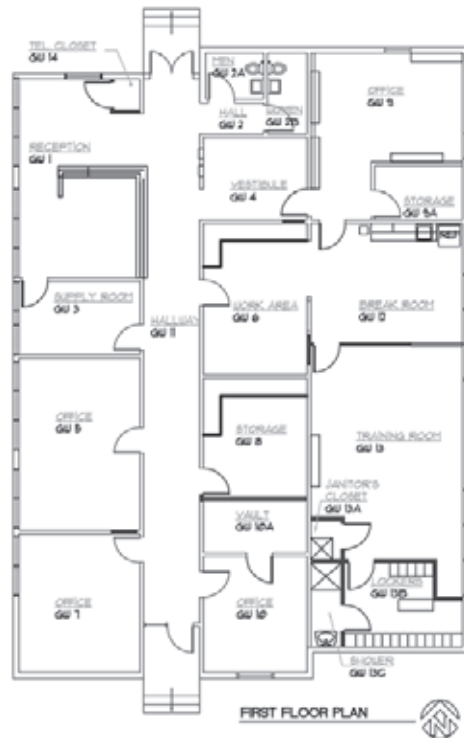


Figure 11. The first floor plan of Greywood.



Figure 12. Interior wall in Room 6 with an opening 6 feet, 6 inches above the floor.



Figure 13. The exposed roof joist in Room 6 runs between the east corridor wall to an intermediate wall within the room.

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Psychology Building

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chemistry Wing, now known as the Psychology Building, was originally designed by Pietro Belluschi to be part of a larger science complex. Initial planning for this complex—combining the biology, physics, and chemistry departments—began in 1945, spurred by a postwar emphasis on the sciences. In 1947, funding was secured to proceed with the Chemistry Wing, finished in 1949 and the only piece completed under this plan.

Built in the International Modernist Style, the Psychology Building was on the drawing boards in Belluschi's office the same time as the venerated Equitable Building (1948). Moving away from the stylistic qualities of the Collegiate Gothic style prevalent at Reed, the new building adopted only the red brick cladding with an extra wide mortar joint. Glass and steel became part of the new expression. This structure, indicative of a new period of architecture that became extremely popular after the war, is felt to be one of the earliest examples on a college campus in the United States.

Two additions were added to the building by the architectural office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. The first addition, done in 1962 and located on the west side of the original building, was designed in the same style as the original structure. Another addition in a later style was added to the northeast side for the nuclear reactor in 1968. After the completion of the Arthur F. Scott Laboratory of Chemistry in 1992 and subsequent relocation of the chemistry department, the interior was renovated for the psychology department, which began occupation in 1995.



Figure 1. The main entrance of the Psychology Building.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- ▶ **1949 Psychology Building**
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Psychology Building is located on the eastern side of campus with the biology and physics buildings to the west.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. Pietro Belluschi (center), reviewing drawings on site at Reed College.



Figure 4. The Equitable Building, 1948, the first postwar office building in the U.S. fully realized in the International Modernist style.

In 1936, Reed College requested that A.E. Doyle and Associates, now lead by Pietro Belluschi, develop an updated master plan that included a new dormitory and science building. Although Belluschi felt that any new building constructed on the campus should be sympathetic with the prevalent Collegiate Gothic style, he also expressed that too narrow a definition of style was just as harmful to campus architecture as an incoherent mix of buildings seen on other college campuses. The next buildings completed on campus would test this understanding.

Near the end of the Second World War, Belluschi began exploring and refining his own interpretation of the International Modernist Style. This was most evident in his design for the Equitable Building, begun in the mid-1940s and done concurrent with his Reed College explorations. Completed in 1948, the Equitable Savings and Loan Association Building (now called the Commonwealth Building), is regarded as the first postwar corporate building designed fully in the International Modernist style (Figure 4). Belluschi initiated many technological advances in its design, including its aluminum skin, which was a response to available materials left over from the production of wartime aircraft. This new exterior material was detailed to appear as sleek as the body of an airplane. There were technological innovations in the mechanical systems as well, contributing to the building's status today as not only a National Historic Landmark, but also a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark.

To Belluschi, employing a progressive, new style on a new science building at Reed seemed quite appropriate. The prowess of America's science achievements provided a recognized wartime advantage, and such an important field of endeavor required a new and modern edifice. In fact, the science department at Reed had contributed greatly to the Second World War effort by training highly skilled scientists working with radar and atomic technologies. The college hoped to continue pioneering important scientific research, which required a modern and up-to-date science facility.

In January of 1945, Belluschi presented to the college administration preliminary sketches of a new research laboratory. The building was refined to its most basic elements, specifically a rectangular plan surrounded in full by a covered, flat roofed portico. Brick walls below the covered outdoor space gave way to large clerestory windows that extended to the top of the approximate 20-foot building height. The interiors were to be constructed of nonpermanent partition walls and spanned by open web steel trusses to provide an extremely flexible space. By 1947, this preliminary study evolved into plans for an entire science complex that deviated from the dominant Collegiate Gothic style. The exception was the use of red brick cladding material set in extra wide, raked mortar joints similar to those found on Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block.

Initial plans called for an entire science complex with the biology, chemistry, and physics departments each having their own wing radiating from a central unit that housed the science library and a large lecture hall. Fund-

ing for this project, however, was in short supply and it quickly became apparent that all three science departments would not get the adequate space they needed.

Professor Arthur F. Scott, a chemistry professor who became acting college president from 1942-1945, was a key advisor in the development of the science complex. He worked with the faculty in the mathematics and natural sciences division to establish the space requirements for the new science building. It was the division's opinion that the sciences needed at least 36,000 square feet of usable floor space to provide sufficient, high quality classroom and laboratory spaces. Additional space was also desired for faculty members to conduct their own research. The amount of required building area would swell to over 50,000 square feet when corridors, service rooms, and walls were added in. It seemed unlikely that Reed would be able to afford a building of that size, and a number of proposals to seek funding and reduce costs were proposed.

It was eventually decided that a single 40,000 square foot building would be constructed and used in conjunction with available space in Eliot Hall to house all the science programs. It was considered feasible to move the entire physics and biology departments and part of the chemistry laboratories to this new structure. Belluschi proposed locating it along the southern edge of the canyon, a fair distance away from Eliot Hall. The placement allowed for a more modern appearance without detracting from the other Collegiate Gothic structures. This was also important because the building was to have a portion of it sited at a different angle from the more prevalent alignment parallel to the compass points.

Even at this reduced size, the building complex was still considered to be too expensive to fund. It was decided that the college could afford a building half this size, and due in part to President Scott's influence it would be occupied by the chemistry department. In 1948, the construction cost for the 20,180 square foot Chemistry Building, including fixtures, was \$197,128. Funding came from a number of sources, including a bequest from Henry Teal that was transferred from the endowment fund; a special development fund; and monies from thirty-three individual donors, such as Pietro Belluschi and Aubrey Watzek.

In May of 1949, Belluschi wrote a letter to Professor Scott detailing some of the noteworthy elements of his design for the entire science complex (Figure 5). He explained that the layout of the building would allow separate departments to share common facilities for the in-



Figure 5. The proposed Science Complex, with the "Chemistry Unit" already complete at lower left and the proposed physics and biology additions.

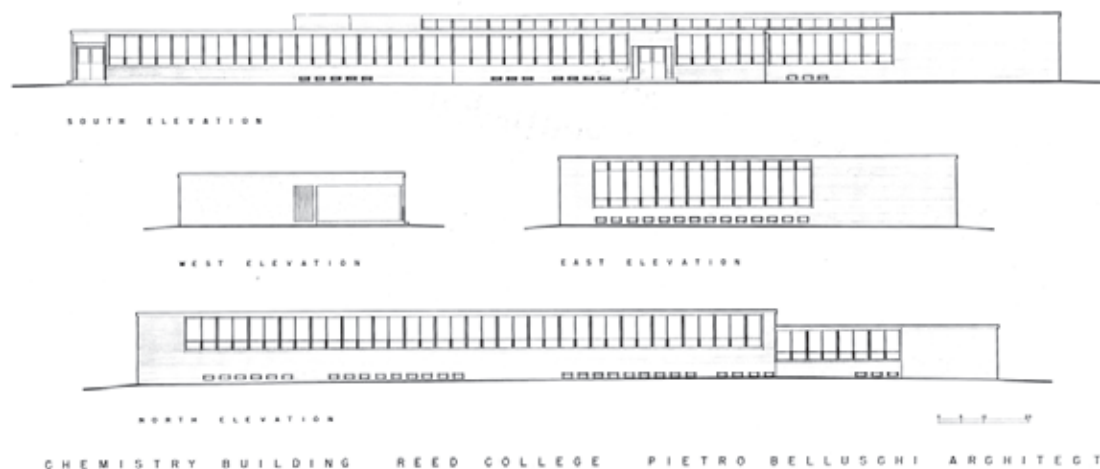


Figure 6. Belluschi's elevation drawings for the Chemistry Building, showing quite a departure from the standard Collegiate Gothic style used on previous academic buildings.



Figure 7. View looking west to the Chemistry Building soon after completion. The more traditional Eliot Hall rises in the background.



Figure 8. The south elevation, showing the original location of the main door, since removed.



Figure 9. Shading devices were added to the south elevation sometime after 1962 to help mitigate the solar heat gain.

struction of large numbers of students, and that the single story building also allowed for two-directional natural lighting and ventilation. He also called attention to the economy of construction and the fire resistant qualities of the lighter modern structure, such as the use of open web beams.

Much like the cutting-edge nature of Belluschi's Equitable Building, the Chemistry Building was a very early and distinctive example of the International Modernist style, especially on a college campus (Figures 7-11). After a fairly extensive review, it can be assumed that only the work of Modernist icon architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe on the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) campus precedes Belluschi's. Mies' Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering Building (Perlstein Hall) was completed in 1946, predating the Chemistry Wing by three years. It bears mentioning that the IIT campus was recently designated a National Historic District due in part to being an early example of Modernist higher education buildings.

Professor Marshall Cronyn, retired Reed provost, was the director of the chemistry department for ten years and recalled that when the Chemistry Wing was first built it caught national attention. He also recalled its more notorious attributes. "It was the cheapest chemistry building in the country. When it was built there was no money left for new desks or fume hoods, so the old ones in Eliot Hall were moved to the new building." Cronyn also recalled that the roof was constructed out of wood planks without any tongues and simply covered with tar paper. "In the end," he explains, "it was very overcrowded and, during the summer, it was just

like being in an oven. The college had to put money into it for a long time, just to bring it up to minimum modern standards." (Oregonian 10/5/92)

The 1962 addition to the building was designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill which provided an additional 3,000 square feet built in much the same style as that of the original structure. The cost of the addition was \$203,286, and was funded in part by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the form of a public health services grant and a Rockefeller grant.

The addition of the nuclear reactor was discussed as early as 1965 but not completed until 1968, and was



Figure 10. This image, circa 1950, shows the original form of the Chemistry Building, and how heavily treed its south yard was, providing plenty of welcome shade.



Figure 11. This 1966 aerial shows two of the three additions to the building, along with a connection to the new Griffin Biology Building. Also notice the lack of foliage to the south, making necessary the shade system seen in Figure 9.

located on the north side of the building. Professor Scott became the director of the reactor project and was responsible for bringing the reactor to campus.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The single story, steel-framed Psychology Building is an early and well-developed example of the International Modernist style on a college campus, characterized by large expanses of ribbon windows and simple brick detailing combined with flat roofs.

Site

The building sits within terrain that gently slopes north and down towards Reed Canyon. As the first freestanding new construction on the campus since 1938, the Psychology Building marks a shift in development from the original quadrangle layout planned by A.E. Doyle towards that of a more linear campus plan developed along the edge of the canyon. The building further emphasizes this linear shift in campus planning through its elongated east to west axis.

Structure

The round steel columns support wide-flange steel girders and sit inside the exterior wall system by approximately 6-inches (Figure 12). The steel structure sits on concrete basement walls and a slab on grade foundation. The 1968 addition has a concrete frame with a concrete slab on grade foundation.

Wall Materials

The exterior cladding materials are comprised mainly of red brick with some darker clinker bricks mixed into the

English bond pattern (Figure 13). The brick wall is composed with headers in every other course, and raked mortar joints similar to those found on Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block. The brick pattern of the 1962 addition is different, with every seventh coursing containing headers. There is one area of the north elevation that has been obviously modified, and is now a solid stucco textured wall painted the color of red brick. This area is located near the 1962 addition, and corresponds with the restrooms on the interior.

The reactor room addition on the north side of the building is built into the slope of the canyon and has only one primary elevation. This elevation is clad with a combination of pre-cast concrete elements and red brick infill that has an English bond pattern.

Roof and Venting

The flat concrete roof slab is covered with modern roll roofing and sits behind a metal cornice flush with the brick wall cladding. This cornice also acts as a parapet wall, beginning at the height of the window headers and extending up 13-1/2 inches.

Two locations on top of the roof have screened and louvered enclosures that hide the mechanical equipment (Figure 14). Historical photos show that this area was originally designed as clerestory windows, and it is not known when they were converted to screens. There are still a few clerestory windows found in the center of the eastern portion of the roof.

Due to the various venting needs, a number of metal venting hoods are visible on the roof. There is a large concrete tower adjacent to the west side built as part of the 1968 reactor room addition (Figure 15).



Figure 12. The round steel columns stand separate from the exterior wall and support steel beams above.



Figure 13. The north elevation, showing the range of brick and window compositions.



Figure 14. View of south facing window wall and louvered area that hides mechanical equipment.



Figure 15. This concrete ventilation stack was part of the 1968 reactor room addition on the north side of the building.



Figure 16. Detail of the steel frame window system and its repeating units.



Figure 17. The south entry, with a style in character with the original 1949 building, though done at a later time.



Figure 18. The first floor plan, with the various additions colored in gray.

Windows

All original windows are single glazed, steel frame units approximately 4 feet wide with varied height. In the lowest portion of these windows are operable, single glazed, steel frame awning windows (Figure 16). There are also operable awning windows in the uppermost areas of the taller window units in the east elevation. All remaining original operable windows are of equal size.

Two additional aluminum, double glazed windows have been added to the westernmost portion of the north elevation when the building was remodeled for use by the psychology department. Both of these units have operable awning windows below fixed units.

Doors and Entry

There are two main entries into the building, two service entries, and one fire exit. The two main entries, one in the west elevation and the other in the south, are each covered with a flat roof porch suspended from four small brown painted I-beams (Figure 17). These

structural elements are columns as well as the beams from which the ceiling planes are suspended. The flat porch roof also cantilevers beyond the outmost columns approximately 4 feet. Above the south doors the name "Psychology" has been placed in a font sympathetic to the era of the building.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

In 1992 when the new Arthur F. Scott Laboratory of Chemistry was completed, the old Chemistry Wing underwent a three-year renovation for eventual use by the psychology department. At that time, the interior spaces were reconfigured for the needs of the new department, including the installation of new walls, ceilings, floors, doors, light and plumbing fixtures, as well as heating and cooling systems. The double loaded corridor through the center of the building has been retrofitted with skylights at regular intervals (Figure 19).



Figure 19. The remodeled interior hallway.

MacNaughton Dormitory

1.4.13

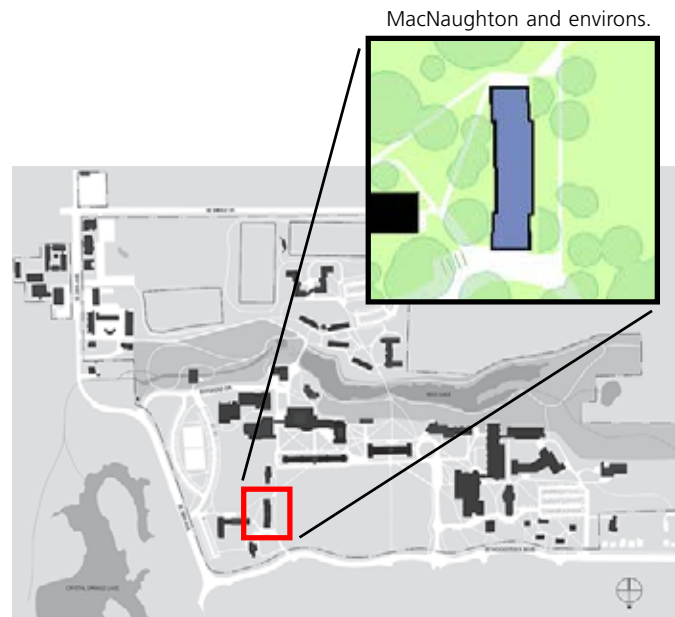
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Until the completion of the MacNaughton Dormitory in 1954, the only facility dedicated to the female student population on campus was the Anna Mann Cottage. The college, needing more space for the growing student population, commissioned the joint office of Pietro Belluschi and Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill to design a new women's dormitory on the western edge of The Great Lawn, south of the Anna Mann Cottage and north of Prexy. This building was called the New Women's Dormitory until 1959, when it was dedicated MacNaughton Dormitory in honor of the former Reed College President and Trustee Ernest Boyd MacNaughton and his wife, Cheryl Scholz MacNaughton.

The MacNaughton Dormitory is a pure and fairly early example of the International Modernist style that had gained popularity after the Second World War. Pietro Belluschi was an originator of this style in the U.S., along with Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill's parent firm in New York. MacNaughton Dormitory exhibits its Modernist styling in its rather distinct rectangular building form comprised of brick walls anchoring large expanses of glazing and aluminum spandrel panels.



Figure 1. The east elevation of MacNaughton facing the Great Lawn. This building was the first new dormitory constructed on campus after the Second World War.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- ▶ **1954 MacNaughton Dormitory**
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. MacNaughton Dormitory was the final building placed on the west edge of the Great Lawn between Anna Mann and Prexy.

BUILDING HISTORY



Figure 3. A 1960s view from the Great Lawn, showing MacNaughton's composition of two brick volumes bracketing a center expanse of glass and metal.



Figure 4. The concrete overhangs occasionally act as impromptu balconies.

The MacNaughton Dormitory, initially called the New Women's Dormitory when it was completed in 1953, was the first dormitory built on the Reed College campus after the Second World War. Prior to the construction of this building, no additional housing had been provided to accommodate the female student population since Anna Mann Cottage was built in 1920. Anna Mann had originally been designed to house female faculty and staff members, but quickly was filled to its maximum occupancy of 16 students. Some of the individual sections of the Old Dormitory Block had also been used for women's housing, but this did not satisfy the pressing demand from the increasing numbers of students attending Reed from locations beyond the Portland area.

To address this need, Reed completed a loan proposal to the Federal Government's Housing and Home Finance Administration in the amount of \$188,000 for a new women's dormitory. The building was proposed to accommodate between seventy-two to seventy-six women on three floors. The college decided to locate it next to the Anna Mann Cottage, most likely to take advantage of congruent uses for the women of the campus. The placement of the women's dormitory also solidified the western boundary of the Great Lawn, giving the new building very prominent exposure. Prominent it remains today as this building was the last structure to formally front this space.

The design of the women's dormitory adopted many of the features common to the International Modernist

style during its early development. As a hallmark of this style, emphasis was placed on progressive architectural forms constructed out of a new palette of building materials made available from wartime production. Reed campus architect Pietro Belluschi is considered to be an originator of this style in the U.S., evident by his Equitable Building (1948) in downtown Portland and the Chemistry Building (1949, now the Psychology Building) on the Reed campus.

In 1950 Belluschi accepted the academic position as the Dean at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and proceeded to sell his firm to the nationally known architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). The two had signed an agreement setting up an association they called Belluschi/Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (B/SOM). This association lasted five years, long enough for Belluschi to complete the work he had accepted previous to his academic post.

The women's dormitory as developed features a rectangular building composed in a simple, yet striking, composition of two volumes of brick that bracket a center curtain wall of aluminum and glass (Figure 3). The curtain wall (a curtain wall system is a non-load bearing wall system where the structural elements exist separately from the cladding materials) projects over 3 feet beyond the brick end walls, adding to its emphasis. The modern look of MacNaughton Dormitory in no small manner affected the architectural aesthetic of the Reed College campus.

On the interior, each dwelling space was set up to be shared by two students. Called a “divided double” room today, the original configuration consisted of two rooms separated with a non-locking door. A primary living and study space was accessed directly from the main corridor and a sleeping room with a bunk bed, mirror, and two closets was accessed from within the living space. Originally there were two lounges on the first floor, each with its own fireplace. Though some modifications were conducted that affect the original layout of the building—such as the placement of a door in the east elevation and the conversion of a number of the rooms from double to single occupancy units—this building remains largely intact.

In 1961, the women’s dormitory was dedicated to Ernest Boyd and Cheryl S. MacNaughton. Mr. MacNaughton had been one of the trustees of the college, serving as the chairman of the board before becoming Reed College’s president between 1948 and 1952. During his years as president, he gave his time to Reed College without compensation. Mrs. MacNaughton, the former wife of President Richard Scholz, shared with Scholz in the responsibilities of the early college development between 1921 and 1924. She continued to be an active part of the Reed faculty after Scholz’s death by acting as an advisor to women, instructor in history, and director of admissions. She married MacNaughton in 1944.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

MacNaughton Dormitory is situated on the west edge of the Great Lawn, between Anna Mann to the north and Prexy to the south. Foster-Scholz is west and down slope from this structure. The terrain immediately surrounding the building is generally level.

Structure

The reinforced concrete post and beam structure supports three concrete floor diaphragms (without metal decking). In the four exterior corners of the rectangular building are concrete shear walls clad in a running bond brick veneer that plunges below grade (Figure 5).

Wall Materials

The elevations clearly illustrate the horizontal and vertical structural planes within the building. An aluminum and glass curtain wall system is used between the end bays (Figure 6). Below the glazing elements are aluminum transom panels that have been painted gray. The projecting concrete floor slabs act as shading devices to the rooms below. Placed vertically between bays on each floor are aluminum triangular trim pieces.

Red, running bond brick defines the north and south ends of the building. The oversized, raked mortar joints with multicolored pea gravel are similar to the those on Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block.

Roof and Chimneys

The flat roof caps the structure with an approximately 1 foot thick slab and is covered with metal flashing visible around the entire perimeter of the building. Two red



Figure 5. The south elevation, with entry door.



Figure 6. The west elevation with the extended floor plate that becomes a sun screen.



Figure 7. The operable, aluminum framed awning windows.



Figure 8. The south entry with overhang.

brick chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the building.

Windows

Many of the original, single glazed, aluminum windows are still intact. A typical window bay in the east or west elevation consists of two units with a height of 5 feet, 5 inches, starting 3 feet above the floor plane. Bays with two, stacked operable awning windows alternate with fixed, single glazed aluminum windows that vary in width. There are two fixed window units between each pair of operable windows (Figure 7). Though the glazing in the east wall is exposed to the morning and midday sun, the west elevation has been somewhat protected from the harshness of the afternoon sun with 6 inch thick concrete overhangs that project 4 feet from the wall (Figure 8). The windows in the north elevation are also detailed with the projecting concrete slabs between floors, suggesting that the projections were used to illustrate a structural clarity.

Entries and Exits

There are two primary entries into the building located at the north and south walls. The entries are similar with single doors in a brick wall plane 4 feet behind and perpendicular to the termination of the north to south oriented walls.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

The majority of the dormitory rooms are organized at either side of a double loaded corridor and are a combination of single occupancy and divided double occupancy spaces on each floor (Figure 12). Also located at each level is a common lounge complete with a kitchenette and adjacent outdoor patio. This outdoor space is enclosed with 3 foot high railings at the balcony's edge and full floor to ceiling railing at the south end to protect the privacy of the rooms adjacent (Figure 7).

The bathroom facilities and stairs, along with two divided double dwelling units, are located within the two bricked volumes at either end of the building. The second and third floors are accessed by enclosed stairwells located at the northeast and southeast corners of the major corridors.

Finishes

Plaster walls with a light textured finish are still found throughout the structure, though some walls have been modified in the conversion of divided double rooms into single occupancy dwellings. In the divided double rooms, the study areas have a groove detailed in the plaster work 6 feet, 8 inches above the floor where shelves and other pictures were to be hung.

A few of the interior walls are comprised of exposed running bond brick. When the brick is located within dwelling spaces it has been painted white, while it is unpainted in public areas and circulation spaces, including the stairwells (Figure 10).

The original window wall system sits 12 inches beyond the exterior face of the reinforced concrete frame. Aluminum pieces are used to trim the interior side of the windows. None of the other interior windows are original to the structure.

No original floor finishes remain, though the ceilings still maintain their original, smooth, white-painted concrete finish. Although modified in recent years to accommodate the additional required height of a handrail by the local fire code, the railings in the two stairwells maintain their original character. New lighting fixtures have been attached to the ceilings, though the original mounting brackets for the lighting remains intact.

Heating units maintain their original configuration below the large window openings and to the interior edge of the aluminum cladding panels (Figure 9).

There are also two fireplaces on the first floor, one within each of the square brick volumes. These fireplaces were a part of larger living rooms for use by the students but are now within student living spaces (Figure 11). The original brick surrounding the hearth is intact but the rest of the mantle has been enclosed in a new wall system with a light textured finish.



Figure 9. The window wall within a dorm room, with the heating register comprising the sill.



Figure 10. The double loaded corridor with the exposed brick wall.



Figure 11. One of the two fireplaces, in what was originally a lounge.

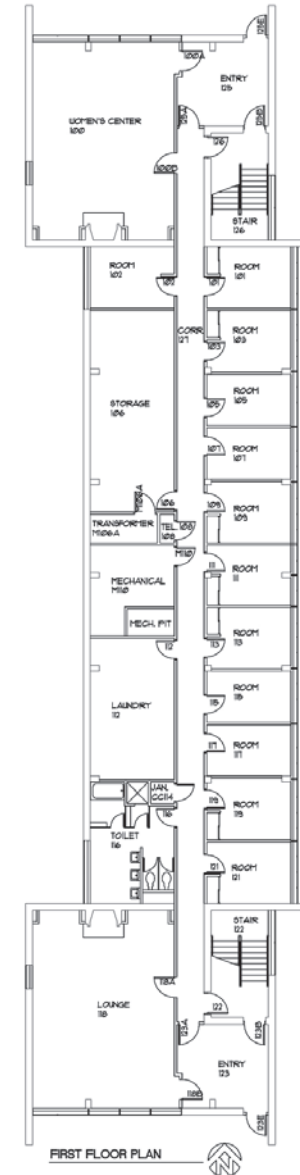


Figure 12. The first floor plan.

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Foster-Scholz Dormitories

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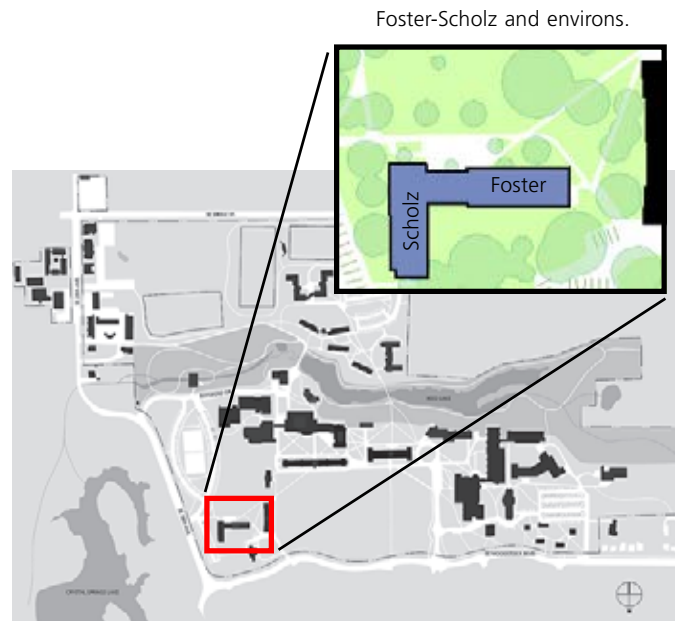
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

When the combined architectural office of Pietro Belluschi and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill was approached by Reed College for an all-male dormitory in 1953, construction of their new women's dormitory had already begun. Named the New Men's Dormitory when it was ready for occupancy in 1955, the two wings were renamed Foster and Scholz in 1959 after the first and second presidents of the college. These dormitories housed only male students until more housing was constructed for males on the north side of the canyon, after which, women occupied Foster. Today, both Foster and Scholz are coeducational dormitories.

The Foster-Scholz Dormitories follow immediately behind the MacNaughton Dormitory as a fairly early example of the International Modernist style that had gained popularity after the Second World War. Pietro Belluschi was an originator of this style in the U.S., along with Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill's parent firm in New York. Foster-Scholz Dormitories exhibits its Modernist styling in its rather distinct rectangular building form comprised of brick walls anchoring large expanses of glazing and aluminum spandrel panels.



Figure 1. View of courtyard adjacent to the shared social room. Foster is in the foreground with Scholz behind.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- ▶ **1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories**
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. Foster-Scholz Dormitories are in the southwest corner of campus with MacNaughton Dormitory immediately east.



Figure 3. A vintage image of the two dormitories, with Foster at left and Scholz at right.



Figure 4. An image of a dorm room, circa 1960.

BUILDING HISTORY

The first Foster and Scholz Dormitories on campus were surplus Second World War structures donated in 1948 by the Federal Housing Authority's Surplus Properties division. These wood framed dormitories helped ease the crowded living conditions caused by the increase in veteran enrollment. They were often occupied beyond maximum capacity and considered by the students to be extremely fragile and flimsy. In 1955, the City of Portland had denied Reed College a continuing use permit for the structures and requested their removal within three years. The Board of Trustees was already struggling to satisfy the need for additional student housing, and now were to lose capacity by complying with the City of Portland's requirement.

Increasing housing capacity was necessitated by the fact that a greater number of students from outside the Portland area were enrolling at Reed. The student population was largely local to the Portland metropolitan area until after the Second World War, when the number of out-of-area applicants jumped to nearly eighty-seven percent. In conjunction, the overall student matriculation rate had increased, making the housing issue a top priority for the college administration.

To address this, the college applied for a number of loans from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, one of which was specified for the new men's dormitory. Following on the heels of the new women's dormitory (MacNaughton) located directly west of the Great Lawn, the combined architecture firm of Belluschi and Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill proposed to locate the men's dormitory in close vicinity. The building

was to accommodate ninety-eight men in a reinforced concrete and brick building. There was to be a combination of single and double occupancy rooms with shared bath, laundry, storage, and recreational facilities. Construction began in September of 1954, with the contract awarded to Robertson, Hay & Wallace at a price of \$295,000.

As constructed, the footprint consisted of two rectangular volumes that formed an "L" shape with an adjoining shared social room in between. Although both buildings are three stories in height, due to the sloping site, the Foster dorm, located uphill, appears to be taller than Scholz. The long sides of Foster face north-south and those of Scholz east-west. Both contain a curtain wall system, which is a non-load bearing exterior wall supported by a separate structure. The minor elevations of both blocks were designed with minimal openings to contrast with the openness of the longer elevations.

The building complex was completed in September of 1955, and increased the total number of students living in on-campus housing to nearly 450. Both Foster and Scholz were used for men's housing until the early 1960's when Foster housed women on all floors.

Like MacNaughton Dormitory, the Foster-Scholz Dormitories adopted many of the features common to the International Modernist style during its early development. As a hallmark of this style, emphasis was placed on progressive architectural forms constructed out of a new palette of building materials made available from wartime production. Reed campus architect Pietro Bel-

luschi is considered to be an originator of this style in the U.S., evident by his Equitable Building (1948) in downtown Portland and the Chemistry Building (1949, now the Psychology Building) on the Reed campus.

In 1950 Belluschi accepted the academic position as the Dean at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and proceeded to sell his firm to the nationally known architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). The two had signed an agreement setting up an association they called Belluschi/Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (B/SOM). This association lasted five years, long enough for Belluschi to complete the work he had accepted previous to his academic post.

The concepts and materials incorporated into the Foster-Scholz Dormitory are very similar to the MacNaughton Dormitory. Because Foster-Scholz is not located on The Great Lawn, the design was able to respond a bit differently to the surrounding landscape. An adjacent outdoor patio and shared social space between the two dormitory buildings of Foster-Scholz is incorporated into

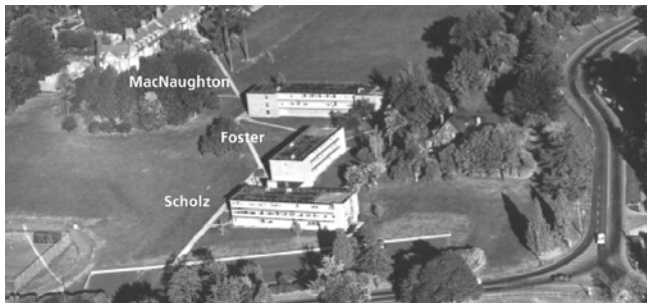


Figure 5. A 1965 aerial shows the configuration and layout of the women's (MacNaughton) and men's dormitories (Foster-Scholz).

the terrain, though its orientation is in strict adherence to the grid system established by the earlier buildings.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The terrain surrounding the Foster-Scholz dormitory slopes significantly down toward the west, and is reflected in the general floor layout of the two dormitory wings. Foster is oriented with its main elevations to the north and south, and sits up slope from Scholz, which is oriented east and west (Figure 5). Both buildings stand a full three stories, though due to the change in grade, Scholz's second floor aligns with Foster's first. Between the two wings at this lower level sits a social area with two large sliding glass doors that open onto an outdoor patio space (Figure 6). This patio can also be accessed from the path systems around the building and acts as the main entry to the Scholz dormitory block.

Structure

Foster-Scholz is comprised of a concrete post and beam system with exposed concrete floors and ceilings. The large, shared social room between the two dormitory masses sits on top of the concrete basement walls. The flat, concrete roof of the social room is cantilevered beyond the concrete post and beam system that is inset approximately 6 feet from the exterior, non-structural window wall. Concrete shear walls are located in both buildings' end walls as well as at the bathrooms along the north elevation of Foster and the east elevation of Scholz (Figure 7).



Figure 6. The outdoor patio that leads into an indoor social area common to both Foster and Scholz dorms.



Figure 7. The south elevation of Foster dorm, showing how the center section is inset just over four feet from the brick end walls.

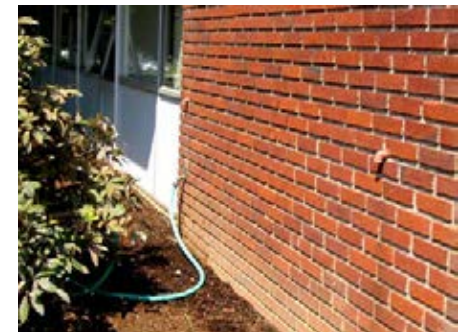


Figure 8. The brickwork is handled in a similar manner as the older buildings on campus.



Figure 9. The curtain wall system is evident at this connector space between Foster (left) and Scholz.



Figure 10. Cantilevered concrete slabs provide shading for the west side of Scholz and the south side of Foster.



Figure 11. The main entry into Scholz.

Wall Materials

Red brick in a running bond pattern is the predominant cladding system used as a veneer in front of the concrete shear walls (Figure 8). The raked mortar joints have larger pieces of multicolored aggregate throughout, which responds to the brickwork of the Old Dorm Block and Eliot Hall. The structural bays created by the concrete post and beam system set up a rhythm reflected in the glass curtain wall system. There are two window bays between each vertical structural element, each window bay has a metal panel painted light grey below a repeating set of windows. Small vertical aluminum trim details are applied to the seams between window panels. These applied pieces alternate projecting, triangular profiles with flat grooved profiles depending on their location in the window bay.

Roof and Chimneys

The flat roof slabs, approximately 10 inches thick are capped with metal flashing painted gray. Typical roll roofing constitutes the finish surface, and water is shed from this surface with internal downspouts within the structure. The eaves extend approximately 6- inches beyond the shear walls, providing an aesthetic cap to the buildings.

A single large chimney extends out from the west side of the social room, measuring 10feet in width (Figure 9). The chimney has been modified with a metal insert and chimney cap placed atop the flue.

Windows

The majority of the original aluminum frame, single glazed windows, are intact.

The sun shading devices used on the south wall of Foster are 4 inch thick concrete extensions of the second and third floor slabs and roof slabs (Figure 10). These projections are 4 feet, 3 inches beyond the aluminum and glass curtain wall and are supported by the brick end walls. Sun shading devices found on the west elevation of Scholz are also extensions of the concrete second and third slabs and roof slab. These sun shading slabs serve as unofficial patios for the students who are often found sitting on them in good weather.

Entries and Exits

The main entries consist of a single aluminum frame door with two square panels of safety glass (Figure 11). There is a transom above the door and a large pane of single glazing beside it that runs from floor to ceiling.

Both dormitory wings have a main entry with foyer space and a secondary exit at the opposite end of the first floor hall. This exit is recessed within the exterior wall plane and covered by the continuation of the floor slab above. Originally the recessed feature was mimicked in the upper stories as part of an open air fire escape; however, large double glazed windows have been placed in the openings, and the fire stairs are now contained within the building enclosure.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

The rooms are organized efficiently on either side of a double loaded corridor that terminates at each end with fire doors to the stairwells. There are both single and divided double dwellings on each floor as well as a lounge with a kitchenette (Figure 12).

Finishes

Similar to the exterior, the interior sides of the concrete shear walls are clad in running bond red brick, though with a flat mortar joint. When found in student dwellings they are painted white, but remain unpainted when at locations adjacent to public spaces. The wall finish materials that separate student dwellings are a combination of original plaster and more recent gypsum materials.

Originally, each dormitory space was comprised of a study room and a sleeping room with two bunks – rooms configured in this way today are called “divided doubles.” In order to accommodate students’ desire for privacy, many of the divided double rooms have been converted to single dwellings (Figure 13). Study rooms have a picture molding groove detailed in the walls perpendicular to the exterior windows at a height of 6 feet, 8 inches. Bookshelves, among other things are hung from these recessed mouldings. The rooms designed for sleeping have a pair of closets on one wall and a mirror on the other.

All of the high traffic and student use spaces on all floors have been updated with newer vinyl floor tiles in the dwelling spaces. In the basement utility rooms, original, marbled green, vinyl floor tiles still cover the concrete.

All ceilings in the dwellings and gathering spaces are concrete surfaces painted white. Modifications to the corridors, social room, and bathrooms have been made to accommodate air circulation, updated heating, and new wiring.

An original light fixture remains in the main entry on the first floor of the Foster dormitory. This fixture is comprised of three large opaque globes hanging at varying lengths containing a single light bulb each (Figure 14).

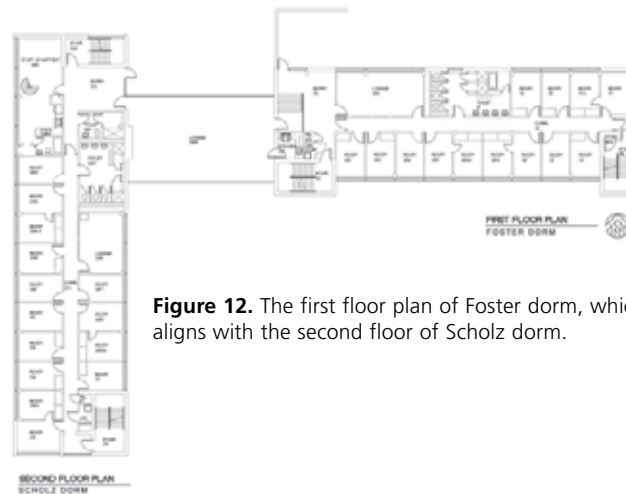


Figure 12. The first floor plan of Foster dorm, which aligns with the second floor of Scholz dorm.



Figure 13. An example of a dorm room showing the standard window configuration.



Figure 14. A light fixture original to the building.

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Chinese House

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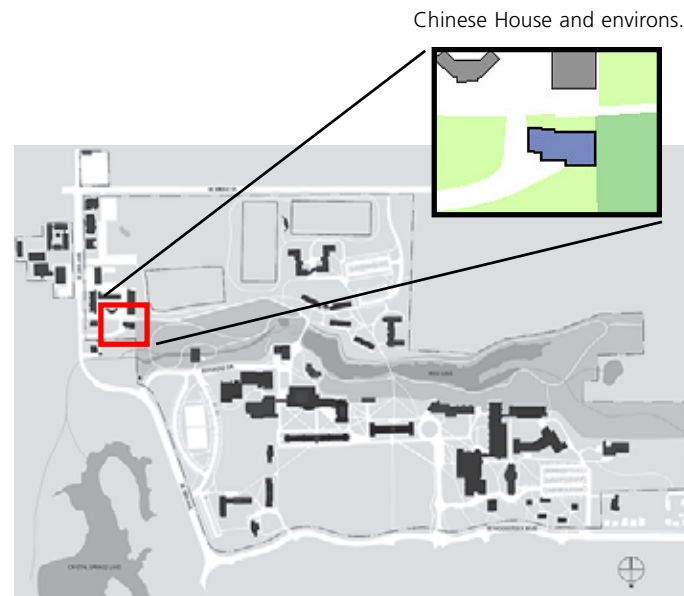
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chinese House was originally built as a single family residence in 1958, and was acquired by Reed College in 1986. The single story ranch style structure is typical of Portland residential buildings of the 1950s. The design emphasizes a horizontal nature with wide bands of windows, wood clapboard siding, and a low pitched hipped roof. The interiors still evoke stylistic qualities of this period.

The building has been altered at the north end of the basement for use as a residence hall for second year Chinese language students. Alterations in the basement include the addition of a large three-panel sliding glass door and concrete stairs.



Figure 1. The south elevation of the Chinese House maintains its original entry and much of its original exterior detail.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I

1958 Chinese House

- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Chinese House is located north of the canyon and along the western border of Reed College. It is in close proximity to other recently acquired properties.



Figure 3. The gently sloping site.



Figure 4. The house's exterior cladding is composed of lap siding with brick accents.



Figure 5. Detail of the brickwork.

BUILDING HISTORY

The Chinese House was built as a private residence in 1958, with the original architect, builder, and property owners unknown. What is known is that in 1962, E.K. Yada, a Japanese store owner in Portland, purchased the house and property for \$24,000. Six years later, Reed College records indicate that Mr. Yada offered to sell the house to the college for \$24,500. It is unclear what transpired between 1968 and 1986 when Reed College did finally acquire the house and convert it to student housing for Chinese language students. This house is similar in use to the four Woodstock houses, each devoted to a specific language.

Main access to the house was originally gained from 28th Avenue, and it sits well back from the street frontage. Today, most people access the building directly from the Reed College campus.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Chinese House is located on the far western side of campus, north of the canyon. The house was built on a gentle slope that dissipates to the west towards 28th Avenue (Figure 3).

Structure

The single story house with full basement is constructed of wood platform framing with wood roof trusses. Supporting the framing is a concrete foundation consisting of a slab-on-grade floor with stem walls that project approximately 6 inches above grade.

A 5 inch x 6 inch wood beam, centrally located, spans the length of the building to support the first floor. It is supported by two 6x6 columns in the basement social room. Walls flank the columns at either side.

Wall Materials

The predominate wall cladding system is horizontal wood siding (Figure 4). The south elevation contains red, roman, running bond brickwork, located under the window closest to the entry (Figure 5).

Roof and Chimney

The hipped roof is finished with composite shingles and surrounded with a gutter system. Eaves projects 2 feet from the exterior wall surface and are boxed in with wood bead board.

A large, rectangular chimney mass protrudes from the eastern side of the roof ridgeline (Figure 6). The chimney rises approximately 8 feet above the roof ridge, is composed of red roman brick, and is capped with a metal hood and flashing.

Windows

Most windows have been replaced with white vinyl double glazed fixed panels or sliders. The original windows, single pane with aluminum frames, remain in two locations.

Doors and Entries

The house still maintains its original wood front and back doors. The front door is located in a bumpout at the south elevation. The exterior side of this door has been painted, but the interior side maintains its original

stained wood grain finish. On both doors, the round knobs with aluminum trim and hinges are original. The front door is protected from the elements with the extension of the hipped roof to form a porch supported at its outermost corner by a black painted wrought iron post with curvilinear detailing (Figure 7).

The back door is located in a bumpout on the north elevation, and faces west. This two panel wood door is original, painted on the exterior with a medium brown wood stain on the interior. The door is underneath the projection of the roof that is cantilevered beyond the face of the wall approximately 5 feet (Figure 8).

The sliding door located off of the kitchen and dining room corresponds to a deck that is original in configuration though rebuilt over the years. There is a second, larger sliding door that has been added to the basement level of the north elevation. This modification was made after 1986 by Reed College to improve access into the building.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Chinese House is organized like many private residences, with the more public spaces such as the living room, kitchen, and dining room located in front, and bedroom and bathroom areas along the back side. A hallway that accesses all of the spaces runs through the center of the house along the longer east-west axis. The basement has five bedrooms aligning the east and west walls and a centralized social room space and bathroom. Stairs between the basement and first floor

run between the social room and the edge of the dining room on the first floor.

Interior Finishes

The interior walls are finished with a rough textured skim coat over original plasterboard walls. The north walls in the living room flanking a large fireplace and brick chimney mass is covered with two colors of stained wood panels. Each panel is 12 inches square and arranged in a checkerboard pattern (Figure 9). The spaces in the basement have been reconfigured for use as dormitory rooms and do not have their original finishes.

In the kitchen, the original ceramic tile work remains, as does that in the east bathroom on the first floor (Figure 10). The light pink field tile is trimmed with a dark mauve tile.

The interior doors all have their original vertical wood grain finish, and are a combination of swing and sliding doors. All doors in the basement were reconfigured when the building was remodeled for student use.

All of the original wood floors within the Chinese House have been recovered with newer carpet and roll vinyl products.

All ceilings are painted white with a textured finish. The ceiling in the living room is coved (Figure 11). In the basement, the ceiling is higher around the operable windows for operational access.



Figure 6. The large chimney uses the same roman brick as the front of the house.



Figure 7. The wrought iron post, in keeping with the convention at the time of construction.



Figure 8. A cantilever offers shelter for the back porch.



Figure 9.
Stained
wood panel
decoration.



Figure 10. Original tile work in the kitchen.



Figure 11.
The living
room
fireplace.

The lighting in all of the spaces appears to have been updated after Reed College assumed ownership of the structure.

Two fireplaces share the same chimney mass in the eastern portion of the house. The main fireplace is located in the living room and is the focal point of the space. The roman bricks are light buff-colored with three distinct layers of texture visible. There is one fireplace in the basement, located in Room 103, and the bricks are similar to those found in the fireplace on the first floor. In front of the fireplace there is a single row of buff-colored floor tiles.

Wood shelving units in the first floor east bathroom and the kitchen are original to the structure and maintain their original round metal knobs and hinges. This bathroom also retains its original sink and bathtub, colored pink (Figures 12 and 13).



Figure 12. The east bathroom sink.



Figure 13. The east bathroom tub.

Cross Canyon Dormitories

1.4.16

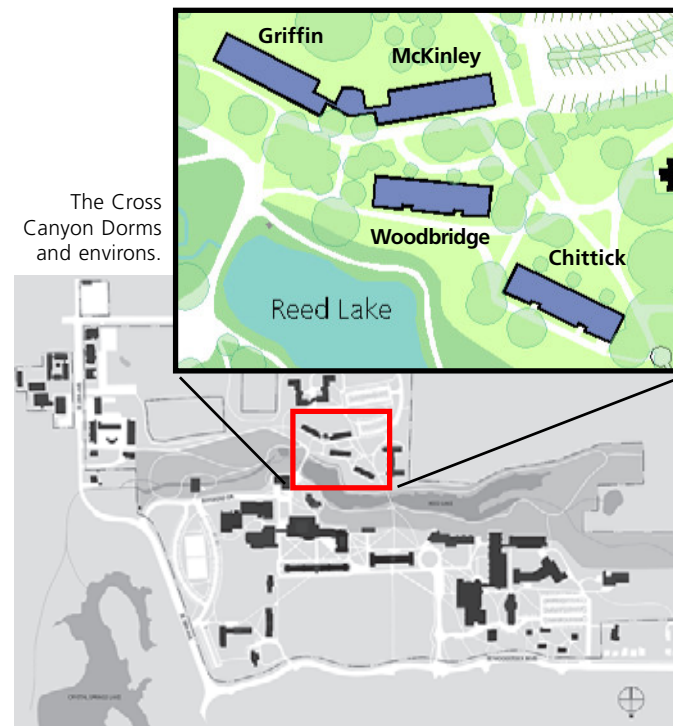
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cross Canyon dormitories filled an immediate need to house Reed College's influx of male students in the postwar period. Aware of this need as early as 1955, President MacNaughton engaged a Portland architect and 1940 Reed graduate, Neil Farnham of the architecture firm Farnham, Shell and Hoyt, in a design dialogue that discussed both the selection of site and building materials palette. After selecting three possible sites they agreed to locate the new complex on the north side of the canyon, the first structures to be placed on this side of the Reed College campus. Built in two stages, the four dormitories—Akerman, Chittick, Coleman, and Sisson—were ready for occupancy in the fall of 1958. Three additional dormitories—Griffin, McKinley, and Woodbridge—were ready for occupancy in 1962.

The entire complex was designed in the International Modernist style with attributes of the Regional Modernist style as developed in the Pacific Northwest. Each structure was designed to house twenty-five to twenty-seven men in a combination of single, double and quadruple student dwelling spaces. The buildings contained a shared kitchen, dining area, lounge, and study space. In 1999, Akerman, Coleman, and Sisson were demolished to make way for other facilities.



Figure 1. Southwest corner of the Woodbridge Residence Hall.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- ▶ **1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories Phase I**
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- ▶ **1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories Phase II**
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Cross Canyon Dormitories are located on the north slope of the canyon, with all the buildings generally oriented parallel to the canyon.

BUILDING HISTORY

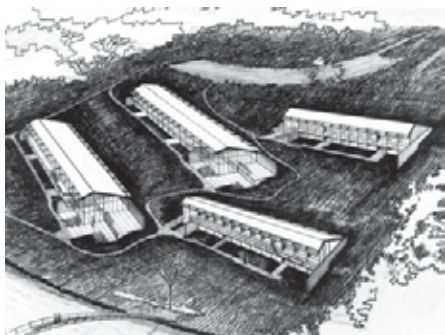


Figure 3. A bird's-eye drawing of Cross Canyon Dorms' proposed first phase.



Figure 4. A 1958 image that displays how the buildings took full advantage of their southern orientation to bring daylight into the social spaces.

As the student population reached 800 and the demolition of the original Second World War surplus housing became eminent, there was a dire need for more campus housing. President MacNaughton entered into discussions with Reed College graduate Neil Farnham (class of 1940), partner in the architectural firm Farnham, Shell and Hoyt, to design and build new dormitories. Farnham, Shell and Hoyt proposed three sites for the new dormitories, two of which were met with resistance. The proposed location at the southwest corner of campus was instantly rejected by the students who opposed any buildings at the front of campus. The location of the Amphitheatre was denied as it was considered to be sacred. Approval was granted for the third proposed site on the north side of the canyon, in part because it was thought that the isolation of the site might be more conducive to study.

Reed College insisted that the dormitories be more residential in character, and President MacNaughton had even gone so far as to request that the new buildings be made out of wood. Farnham was able to persuade the president to adopt a materials palette more suitable to the heavy use the structure would receive by

student occupants. This direction was made after observing the extreme wear that the Second World War surplus housing had been subjected to over the years.

It was the deterioration of the Second World War surplus housing that was the main factor for new student housing on campus. The City of Portland had only issued temporary use permits for the barrack style surplus housing brought to the campus after the war, and these were set to expire in 1952. The college continued to use these buildings beyond that time and when the city discovered that the buildings were still being used for student housing, building officials required Reed College to show evidence of plans to replace these structures within the next three years. At this time Neil Farnham was contacted to plan for the new replacement dorms.

The Cross Canyon Dormitories were built in two separate phases. During the planning of the first phase (Figure 3), completed in 1958 and consisting of four units for twenty-five men each, there was no mention nor illustration for a second phase of the proposed project. However, in 1962, Neil Farnham, now a partner in the firm Farnham and Peck, was commissioned to build three more units in the exact style as the previous units. Two of these units were designed to house twenty-seven men each and shared a central social room between them. The other structure was similar to those built in the first phase.

The first four Cross Canyon Dormitories were tentatively approved for financing through a loan program

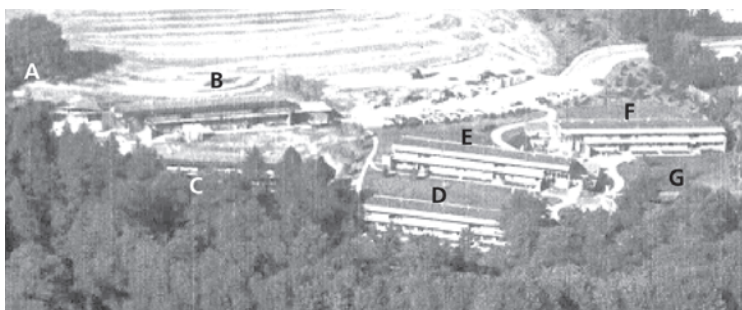


Figure 5. The full complex of Cross Canyon buildings.

- A. Griffin
 - B. McKinley
 - C. Woodbridge
 - D. Chittick
 - E. Akerman (d)
 - F. Coleman (d)
 - G. Sisson (d)
- (d) demolished

from the Federal Government's Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) for the amount of \$300,000. When the four buildings were completed in 1958, the total cost had risen to just under \$365,000. The second phase of buildings for three more dormitories accommodating seventy-three men was also principally financed by an HHFA loan, and ultimately cost \$425,000.

All seven units consisted of a three-level floor plan, with the second level being an intermediate mezzanine level. The full building heights of the dormitories were offset by the gradually diminishing grade sloping toward the canyon's edge – the taller, two-story height was always oriented towards the down slope side. The large expanses of glazing used in the exterior window walls were protected from the direct sun with sun shading devices cantilevered from the eave line of the roof. The sun shading structure provided for the first floor also served as an outdoor space for the floor above.

Beyond housing twenty-five male students, each dormitory included a shared space split between the three levels with the kitchen and dining space on the first floor, lounge and fireplace on the mezzanine level, and a study space a half level above the lounge. The two units that housed twenty-seven men had a shared lounge with a fireplace situated between the dormitory structures (Figure 6). The exterior walls of all the social spaces were glazed from floor to ceiling, connecting them to the available sun, the view towards Reed Lake, and corresponding outdoor patio spaces (Figure 7).

Despite numerous student complaints about sound transmission through the walls, both phases of the Cross Canyon complex remained intact until 1991 when Akerman was demolished to make way for a larger parking lot. In order to provide updated student housing, Coleman and Sisson were demolished in 1997 to make room for a larger student dormitory, Bragdon Hall. The interior finishes and spatial layouts of the dormitory spaces have also been upgraded to accommodate changing student needs over the years, and include new lighting, additional sound proofing attached to the walls, and updated bathrooms.

It is not known exactly when the Cross Canyon Dormitories became coeducational, but throughout the 1960s the students repeatedly requested that some of the buildings be used to house women. These requests were repeatedly denied until sometime after 1972, when the Oregon State law prohibiting men and women not joined in matrimony spending more than eighteen hours a day with each other was amended. By the 1971-1972 school year, the Reed College *catalog* states that nearly half of the dormitories were coeducational, though it doesn't mention exactly which ones these were.

The placement of the Cross Canyon Dormitories marked the first formal development of the college north of Reed Lake. This new location helped free the architects from the established building placement found within the campus core. Instead, Farnham, Shell and Hoyt used the gentle contours and the views into the canyon to inform the placement of the buildings.



Figure 6. The social space between Griffin and McKinley dorms.



Figure 7. The south elevation of McKinley dorm.



Figure 8. An interior image showing the split level layout of this social space.



Figure 9. Exterior of Chittick Dorm, with its extensive glazing system used at the social room location.



Figure 10. The north elevation of Chittick, showing its window/wall system and roll roofing.



Figure 11. Chitticks' southern elevation, where the overhang shades the ground floor rooms.

All of the buildings use a similar materials palette common to International Modernist buildings, including aluminum, brick, concrete, and steel. The use of these materials was thought to provide an inherent durability, but detailed in a manner that never made them feel institutional. The obvious asymmetrical layout, with most all rooms facing towards the south, further relaxed each building's form—especially in comparison to MacNaughton or Foster-Scholz dorms. For these reasons, the Cross Canyon complex of buildings displays a more 'regional' variation of the Modernist aesthetic. The four original buildings gained national attention when published in the June 1961 edition of *Progressive Architecture* magazine.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Cross Canyon Dorms are located on the gently sloping terrain north of the canyon in a somewhat informal manner. Four buildings of the original grouping of seven remain, and are loosely oriented with their long sides facing north-south. They are located very near to the bridge that spans Reed Lake.

Structure

These buildings were constructed with tubular steel post and beam systems supporting wide-flange "I" beam roof joists. The red brick exterior end-walls are of double wythe construction. Concrete forms the foundation walls of the basement and the floor systems. Additional cross bracing for lateral strengthening is located in the

center of the building on the first and third floors. These braces are on the interior side of the south facing window wall and along the north interior wall.

Wall Materials

The exterior cladding system consists of red brick end-walls, with the remaining walls comprised of repeating bays in sets of three units with metal panels below large window openings (Figures 9-11).

Roof and Chimneys

The shallow slope of the gable roofs on all four buildings, including the social room between Griffin and McKinley, are covered with roll roofing. These buildings have no formal eaves, though original brackets on the north and south elevations remain from when wood and steel sun shading devices were on the buildings until their removal in 1998. There is an 8 inch eave associated with the social room located between Griffin and McKinley. This space also has a triangular skylight adjacent to the protruding chimney.

Chittick and Woodbridge each have a metal chimney projecting from the brick wall in the north elevation. The chimneys come out of the wall perpendicularly to grade and form a right angle to vent approximately 6 feet above the eave. The chimney in the social room between Griffin and McKinley is fully encased in red, running bond brick with a metal stack.

Windows

On many of the buildings there are windows original to the structure, and comprised of aluminum, single glazed,

fixed units. Ribbon windows are used above the brick walls surrounding the chimneys in the lounge.

Entries and Exterior Spaces

There are four major points of entry into each of the four structures. Three of these entries are through the south elevation of the first floor level, and the other is through the patio area to the second floor level. All of the exterior doors have been replaced.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

General Spatial Description

The main circulation corridors in the Cross Canyon buildings run along their length on the first level. This level is approximately 4 feet above the ground level, and is reached by means of a flight of stairs that continues up to the second level. The second floor rooms are located only on the south side.

Finishes

The original walls separating the dwelling spaces were 2 inches thick and constructed of plaster with metal picture molding inserts placed 7 feet above floor level. Some of these walls still exist, while others have been reconfigured to create single rooms and provide sound proofing. Walls in the common room adjacent to the fireplace are constructed of red running bond brick with 3/8 inch mortar joints (a deviation from the campus standard). Though some of these walls are the interior face of the exterior brick walls, there are also interior brick walls constructed in a single wythe configuration adjacent to the stairwells.

In the common area of Chittick, turquoise tile-work details can be seen above three of the four single wythe brick infill panels. This same area in Griffin, McKinley, and Woodbridge is a white painted plaster panel.

Many of the original stained solid wood doors between interior rooms remain, but have been painted.

Original, exposed aggregate concrete floors have been covered with carpeting in the entry foyers and social areas in all buildings, though they are still visible underneath the stairwells and on the stair treads. All of the other hallway, dormitory room, and bathroom floors are comprised of newer linoleum tiles.

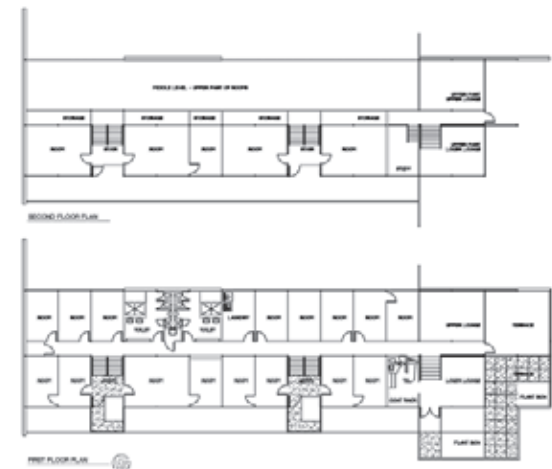


Figure 12. First and second floor plans for Chittick Dorm. Woodbridge has a similar layout.

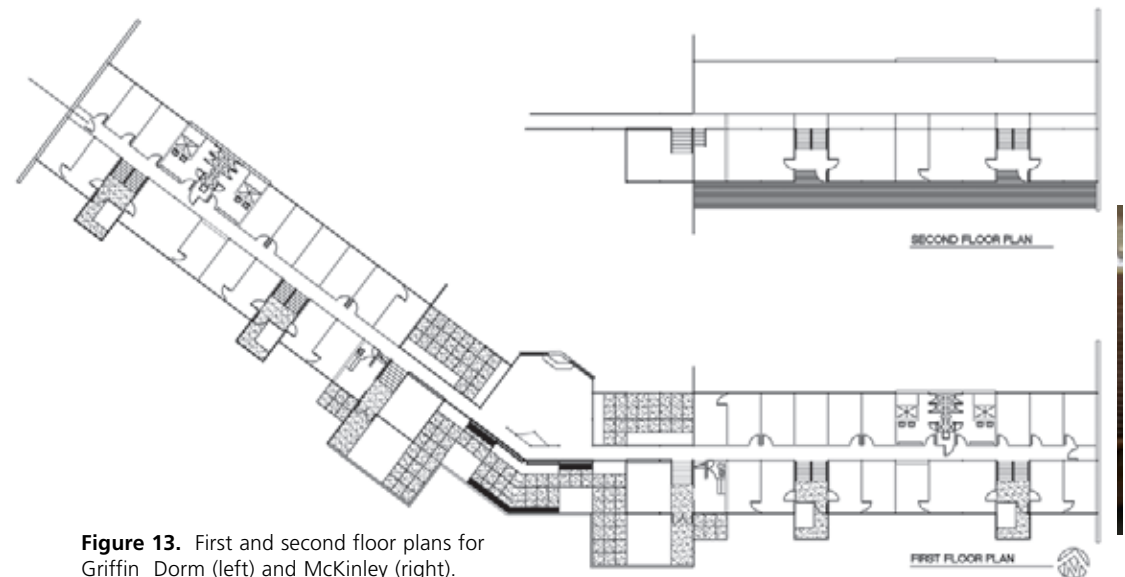


Figure 13. First and second floor plans for Griffin Dorm (left) and McKinley (right).



Figure 14. The ceiling in the McKinley Dorm social area, showing its framing system.



Figure 15. The layering of spaces at the Chittick Dorm social area.



Figure 16. A dorm room inside Woodbridge.

In each dwelling space there is a metal panel in the floor used for the original radiant heating system.

Structural wide flange steel elements are exposed in the vaulted ceiling plane (Figure 14). This vaulted space is found in the common rooms and dormitory spaces on the second and third floors of all four buildings. Between the roof joists are white, textured acoustic panels in all areas except the shared social room between Griffin and McKinley. The areas between the structural steel elements have been detailed with exposed wood grain bead board.

There are only a few original lighting fixtures remaining within the four structures. Found in the outer third floor dormitories are double, cone shaped fixtures with a chrome base and fixture stems that have been mounted to the wall and are controlled with manual switches. The lenses of these fixtures have a yellow and brown hatch pattern typical of the construction era. All other lighting appears to have been updated.

These buildings were originally designed with radiant heat coils designed in the concrete floor slabs of all three levels. This system is still mostly in operation, and where it has failed it has been replaced with radiator heat units.

The original fireplaces and heating systems are still intact in all four buildings (Figure 17). The fireplaces in Chittick and Woodbridge are located in the second floor level of the common space against the north wall. Metal hoods, detailed differently in each of these buildings, project from the red brick wall directly over the firebox.



Figure 17. The McKinley Dorm fireplace.

L.E. Griffin Memorial Biology Building and A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics

1.4.17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

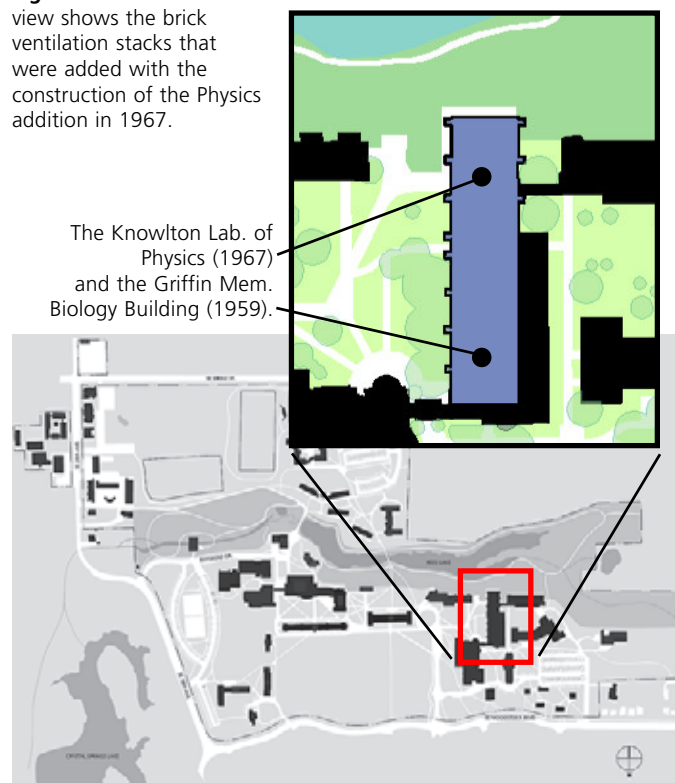
The biology department moved out of Eliot Hall and into the new L.E. Griffin Memorial Biology Building upon its completion in 1958. The physics department followed when the A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics was completed on the north side of the biology building in 1967.

The buildings were designed by the Portland branch of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM) as part of a larger science complex that was to have included a large lecture hall and science library, neither of which were built. SOM designed the existing building with distinctly modern forms and materials, and intentionally devoid of the brick cladding details prevalent in other previous academic buildings on the campus. It was felt that the use of brick did not reflect the modern and forward thinking ideals of current scientific thought, and was not appropriate for a new science complex. Thus, the original Griffin Memorial Biology Building was clad in concrete and metal panels, and great expanses of ribbon windows.

The appearance of the Griffin Memorial Biology Building was strikingly different than that found elsewhere on campus, which eventually led to its remodel when the A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics was added eight years later. Knowlton incorporated brick in conjunction with pre-cast concrete, and this look was carried across to the biology building.



Figure 1. This western view shows the brick ventilation stacks that were added with the construction of the Physics addition in 1967.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

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- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

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Mid-Century Era

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- 1958 Chinese House
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- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
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- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- ▶ 1967 Knowlton Lab of Physics

Figure 2. The Griffin Memorial Biology Building (south) and the Knowlton Laboratory of Physics (north) are linked via a breezeway.

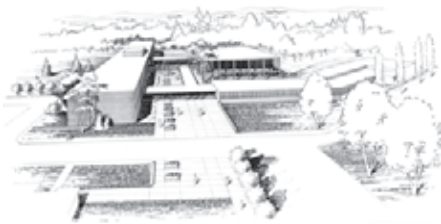


Figure 3. An early rendering of the proposed science complex, as designed by SOM.



Figure 4. A rendering of the proposed science complex.



Figure 5. The southeast corner of the Griffin Memorial Biology Building, after it was upgraded during the 1967 construction of the Knowlton Laboratory of Physics.

BUILDING HISTORY

After the Second World War, Reed College had campus architect Pietro Belluschi design a complex of buildings for three of the science programs - chemistry, physics and biology. Due to a lack of funding, only the chemistry department received a building, and moved out of Eliot Hall in 1949. The biology and physics departments continued to share space in Eliot Hall, especially on the first (also called the basement in some of the documentation) and the fourth floors. Funding for a new biology building was next on the agenda.

Meanwhile, in 1950, Belluschi accepted the academic position as the Dean at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and proceeded to sell his firm to the nationally known architecture firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). The two had signed an agreement setting up an association they called Belluschi/Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (B/SOM). This association lasted five years, long enough for Belluschi to complete the work he had accepted previous to his academic post.

By the time SOM and Belluschi had parted company, they had worked together on both MacNaughton (1954) and Foster-Scholz Dormitories (1955). Though the reactions to these buildings designed in the International Modernist style were mixed, SOM's proposal for the biology building was approved, and the building was finished in 1958. The building provided adequate space for both teaching and research, and included a lecture hall. Additional facilities for the physics department and an independent science library were planned for this complex but placed on hold due to limited funding.

The Griffin Memorial Biology Building construction cost was \$436,000, and purposely avoided a number of features common to other buildings on campus. SOM felt that the science facilities needed to reflect the modern modes of thinking, and need not resemble the more traditional brick buildings on campus. Instead, the design was rooted in the International Modernist aesthetic, with a straightforward expression of the latest building systems. For instance, the concrete floor slabs project from the metal curtain wall structure emphasizing the building's horizontality. For balance, the exterior edge of the projecting slabs had metal I-beams attached vertically at repeating intervals. Below the projecting roof and second floor slabs, metal perforated sun screens were attached and painted light blue. Interiors were simple, with an efficient double loaded corridor layout.

The design of the building had a startling effect on campus, such that the Buildings and Grounds Committee and the Board of Trustees tabled SOM's proposals for an addition to the Hauser Memorial Library. SOM did not work on the Reed College campus for the intervening years until commissioned to build the A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics.

The biology building was dedicated to professor Lawrence Edmonds Griffin (1874-1949), who came to Reed College in 1920 from the University of Pittsburgh. He was a marine biologist and was known for the large number of physicians who received their basic biological training from him.

In 1965, a General Science Building Bond from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was granted to Reed College for the amount of \$553,000, towards construction of a new physics building. This building was originally intended to be built along with the biology building in 1958, and it seemed logical to hire SOM to complete this process as intended.

SOM designed a breezeway oriented east to west on the first floor to both make distinctive and connect the older and newer structure. This allowed both the biology and physics departments to have separate entrances, but join them on the second floor for purposes of efficiency. Taking advantage of a new opportunity to incorporate a more contextual aesthetic with this project, SOM carried over the brick and pre-cast concrete venting stacks from the new physics wing over to the biology building. SOM also exchanged all of the original perforated sun screens originally painted blue on the original biology wing with solid copper panels attached just below the projecting roof and second floor slabs at the east, south, and west elevations.

The physics building was dedicated to professor Ansel Alphonse Knowlton (1875-1957) who came to Reed College in 1915 from the University of Utah. He wrote the widely used physics textbook, *Physics for College Students*, published in 1928. During his tenure at Reed College, professor Knowlton saw more Reed graduates go on to receive PhD's in science than did graduates from larger institutions such as Purdue, UCLA, and Dartmouth. In 1947, Professor Knowlton received the Research Corporation Outstanding Teaching Award and

in 1952 the Hans Christian Oersted award from the American Association of Physics Teachers, the highest award given to teachers of physics.

The completed A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics and L.E. Griffin Biology Building forever changed the patterns of circulation on campus, effectively separating the area south of the canyon into east and west quadrants. The building also directly challenged the preferred architectural styles on campus and solidified the International Modernist style set forth by Belluschi's Chemistry Building.

EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION

Site

The L.E. Griffin Memorial Biology building and the A.A. Knowlton Laboratory of Physics are located immediately east of the Hauser Memorial Library. They are conjoined through a breezeway oriented east and west approximately 2 feet above grade (Figure 9). The main entry to the physics wing is in the north wall of this breezeway with a secondary entry into the biology wing in the south wall. The physics wing utilizes its sloped site on the edge of the canyon with two lower levels, the first of which contains a large loading dock on the west side and high ribbon windows for daylight around the east and north sides. The second lower level is completely below grade.

Structure

The two wings are constructed out of reinforced concrete columns and beams with a curtain wall cladding system. The system is also comprised of reinforced con-



Figure 6. The northeast corner of the Laboratory of Physics, with all the original metal sunscreens removed.



Figure 7. An interior view of the Laboratory of Physics.



Figure 8. The Laboratory of Physics as it stands in 2005.



Figure 9. The breezeway between the two buildings.



Figure 10. The metal sunscreen system.



Figure 11. The ventilation stacks, added in 1967 and done in a material detailed similar to other examples on campus.

crete floor slabs and roofs. The basement at the north has concrete floors and walls.

Wall Materials

The metal curtain wall system consists of metal panels painted grey that are 5 feet wide and 3 feet tall (Figure 10). There are four metal panels in each bay, with rectangular vents centered towards the bottom of some of the panels. Above the metal panels are large expanses of glazing that extend to the ceiling. The horizontal concrete floor slabs project 4 feet from the external face of the glass and metal curtain wall system.

The large addition made to the east and south sides of the biology wing are clad with red, running bond brick with the wider mortar joint traditionally found on campus. The wall materials within the breezeway were changed during a renovation.

Roof and Chimneys

The roofs are flat with internal scuppers. The Griffin Memorial Biology Building was not originally designed with the ventilation stacks that now accentuate the west elevation (Figure 11). These stacks were added in 1967 when the physics wing was built. Within the brick courses, every third brick is oriented in the header position. The mortar joints are approximately 1 inch wide and similar to the joints on many of the other buildings including Eliot Hall and Old Dorm Block. The stacks are terminated at the top with pre-cast concrete elements. Additional pre-cast pieces punctuate the intermediate floor levels within the stack. Metal venting ducts protrude horizontally through the curtain walls to join the

vertical venting chases.

Originally there was a structure on the roof enclosing the mechanical equipment. Over time, additional structures have been added, including a green house.

Windows

The original aluminum frame windows with single glazing are still intact in the east and north elevations of the physics wing and along the entire west elevation of both structures. Each window unit consists of three sections stacked vertically. The lower section is generally an operable hopper window and the top window section is an operable awning window. Between the two operable window panels is a fixed pane with single glazing, some of which have been fitted with venting equipment while others have been exchanged for double glazed windows. Some windows have been frosted or replaced with textured pieces for privacy. The windows in the large addition in the east and south sides of the biology wing have since been replaced.

Originally, blue painted sun shading grills were attached to the curtain wall side of the vertical steel I-beams. Bronze sunscreens replaced the original shading devices on the biology wing when the physics wing was constructed in 1967. These bronze panels are attached between the vertical steel pieces and along the bottom of the projecting roof and second floor slabs. They shade all of the windows in the east and west elevation on both the first and second floors of the physics building. All sunscreens have been removed from the west elevation of the biology wing.

Doors and Entries

The entries into the biology and physics wings within the breezeway are in their original location but have received new doors in recent years. The double doors in the north elevation of the basement level of the physics wing are original and have their original hardware. The door in the north elevation that accesses the second lower basement also has its original door. The original entry into the biology wing in the south elevation has been modified from its original configuration.

Interior Physical Description

Many of the interior spaces have been altered over the years to accommodate the changing needs of the faculty and students. Laboratories have been updated, flooring replaced, and new doors installed that accommodate ADA standards. Four levels of classrooms, laboratories, and offices are organized off of a double loaded corridor in the physics wing. There are two levels of rooms in the biology wing organized around an “O” shaped corridor. The Biology wing has also had a sizable addition on the east and south sides.

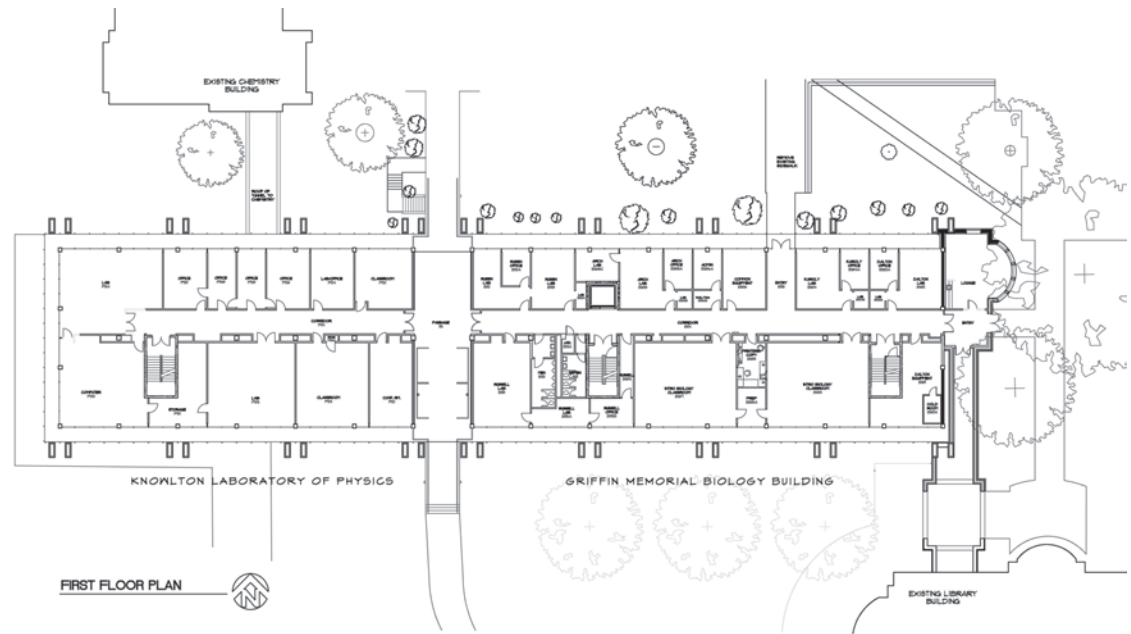


Figure 12. The first floor plans for both Knowlton (left) and Griffin (right).

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Gray Campus Center

1.4.18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Gray Campus Center, originally called the Community Center, was designed in 1965 by the Chicago architecture firm of Harry Weese and Associates. This building expanded the dining capacity of the college while also accommodating a variety of student activities. The large dining hall was designed to play host to theater events and concerts, although the acoustics were considered to be inadequate. Currently, the expanded building can handle the entire dining capacity of the college, as well as the offices for student groups, the bookstore, mail room, and a conference area for various sized gatherings.

The original northwest regional Modernist style of the building is no longer discernible following a recent remodel that replaced all of the exterior wall material. The interior was changed as well, though in select areas the exposed wood beams, columns, and ceiling material are still visible.



Figure 1. The south elevation of the Gray Campus Center was redone as part of an extensive addition and renovation completed in 1998. The new brickwork, concrete, breezeway, and patio were part of this building campaign.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
- 1912 Old Dormitory Block
- 1912 Power House
- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
- 1954 MacNaughton Dormitory
- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- ▶ **1965 Gray Campus Center**
- 1965 Watzek Sports Center
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Gray Campus Center is located north of the Old Dorm Block and west of the Student Union. It sits on the southern edge of Reed Canyon and overlooks the Cerf Amphitheatre.



Figure 3. The Campus Center exterior at the time of completion.



Figure 4. Wood was the predominant material, with generous overhangs along the exterior walkways.



Figure 5. Wood finishes include large glu-lam beams

BUILDING HISTORY

The Gray Campus Center was completed immediately after the Watzek Sports Center, both of which were designed by the office of Harry Weese and Associates. The Campus Center was designed to be the new dining facility and gathering space for the growing student population. The Student Union (originally called the Commons) had previously handled all of the dining facilities since 1921, and before that, dining occurred on the first floor of Winch in the Old Dorm Block. The Campus Center was completed and dedicated in 1965 as the Community Center, at the suggestion of Reed Buildings and Grounds committee member Dorothy Johansen.

The Community Center was designed to act not only as the dining hall, but also as a theater and concert space. It was soon realized, though, that the acoustics and sight lines were not entirely supportive of this function. Exterior walls were a combination of windows and wood paneling. The solid panels were not part of the original design scheme, and were added when Vice President Richard T. Frost expressed nervousness as to the amount of glass shown in the design phase. The wood panels were used to hang large signs and other works of art.

The recent remodel of the Community Center in 1998 was dedicated to John and Betty Gray. Both were alumni of Oregon State University but saw Reed College as a valuable resource for the state of Oregon. Mr. Gray served on the Board of Trustees at Reed and was instrumental in the fund raising efforts at Reed College throughout the 1980s and 1990s Mrs. Gray was also

quite influential on campus, donating the money to fill the student financial aid budget in 1981 and working with Cooley Art Gallery, to name but a few of her philanthropic activities.



Figure 6. The north elevation of the Campus Center, which becomes two-stories in height.



Figure 7. A spiral staircase descends down to the lower level.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The exterior of the building underwent an extensive renovation and addition in 1998, removing most all of the original materials. These materials were replaced with brick as the primary wall material, with precast concrete trim. Also added was a breezeway along the south elevation, and an outdoor patio space (Figures 8, 11). Large additions were also constructed at the north and west sides.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Though the building has been greatly expanded as recently as 1998, there are still some elements remaining of the original building, including large wood posts and beams. These visible structural elements are located in the main dining room space. Original glu-laminated beams are also visible in the conference rooms on the east side of the structure (Figure 12). These wood elements were designed to sit on a concrete post and beam system in the basement with concrete floors and ceilings. The structural elements that remain are clear stained laminated wood trusses with clear stained wood paneling as the ceiling finish. There is a portion of the ceiling in the dining room area that is vaulted and has dormer-like skylights. The floor plane corresponding to the vaulted ceiling was originally 18 inches below the typical floor slab, though this detail no longer exists.



Figure 8. The south elevation facing the Commons Quad. The building as seen today bears almost no resemblance to the 1965 version.

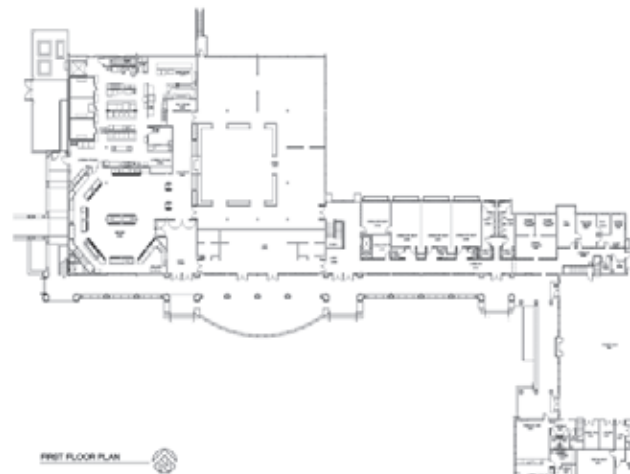


Figure 9. First floor plan, showing the connection that was made to the Student Union.



Figure 10. The main entry.



Figure 11. An outdoor dining terrace was created during the 1998 remodel.



Figure 12. The original glu-lam beams are still visible in select areas.

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Watzek Sports Center

1.4.19

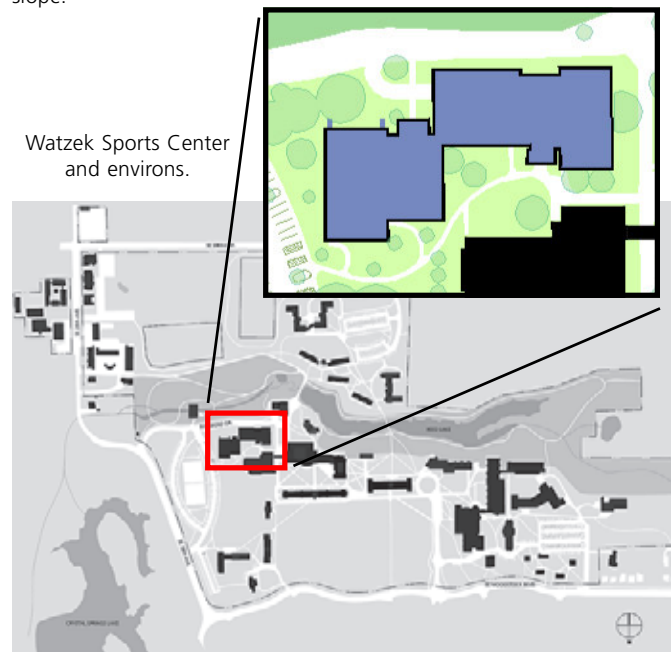
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Aubrey Watzek Sports Center presents a pure and fairly intact example of northwest regional Modernist architecture on the Reed College campus. Designed by Harry Weese and Associates and completed in 1965, the building is carefully integrated into the natural slope of its site, helping to mitigate the height of its largest volumes—which include the two gymnasiums—by placing them down slope. The overall geometry of the structure combined with the pervasive use of wood illustrates well its regional Modernist ideals as expressed in the northwest. The rectilinear building shapes prevalent in the Modernist style were softened in this instance with sloping roofs oriented in the east and west directions, the same direction as the diminishing slope of the terrain. Wood structural elements and cladding materials replaced aluminum, steel, and glass materials usually utilized in Modernist buildings.

The use of wood was also appropriate considering the background of the building's benefactor, Aubrey R. Watzek, a prominent Portland businessman and lumber merchant who supplied approximately half of the funding for the entire sports center project. The new structure was able to accommodate physical education classes segregated by gender in separate zones of the complex. Though this policy no longer exists, the gymnasiums still maintain their given names as the men's gym and the women's gym. The two gymnasiums could also double as a large gathering space for the Reed College community by opening a retractable wall between the spaces.



Figure 1. A view northeast towards the Watzek Sports Center. This type of building's typically large form has been carefully moderated through the creation of smaller volumes, which step down the west slope.



Reed Historic Building Timeline

College Inception Era

- 1912 Eliot Hall
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- 1915 Prexy Building
- 1920 Anna Mann
- 1920 Woodstock Houses
- 1921 Student Union

Depression Era

- 1930 Hauser Memorial Library
- 1936 Cerf Amphitheatre
- 1938 Health and Counseling

Mid-Century Era

- 1947 Greywood
- 1949 Psychology Building
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- 1955 Foster-Scholz Dormitories
- 1958 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase I
- 1958 Chinese House
- 1959 Griffin Mem. Biology Building
- 1962 Cross Canyon Dormitories, Phase II
- 1963 Hauser Memorial Library South Wing Addition
- 1965 Gray Campus Center
- ▶ **1965 Watzek Sports Center**
- 1967 Knowlton Lab. of Physics

Figure 2. The Watzek Sports Center is west of the Gray Campus Center and south of Botsford Drive.



Figure 3. An early concept drawing of the Sports Center, which shows a greater use of glass than what was ultimately constructed.



Figure 4. The east elevation, with the women's gym at center and a portion of the men's gym to the left.



Figure 5. The south elevations of the men's gym, left, and the women's gym at center. The natatorium is in the far background.

BUILDING HISTORY

In the 1960s, the student recreation facilities were considered to be inadequate. The original Gymnasium, built in 1913 by A.E. Doyle, was always considered a temporary facility for physical education until better facilities could be built. In 1947, a war surplus complex was moved to campus from the Bagley Downs site in Vancouver, Washington. It was renamed the Botsford Gymnasium and Auditorium, and provided an additional venue for student use, but did not fully satisfy the campus need for modern facilities.

A new Sports Center was among the proposed structures built as part of the ten-year advancement plan established by President Richard H. Sullivan and the Board of Trustees, in conjunction with the fiftieth anniversary of the college. The plan called for the use of \$4.5 million over the subsequent ten years for new buildings such as an arts, music and theater center; a new student center; new dormitories; a physics laboratory; a science library and lecture hall; and a potential new library with faculty offices. The new Sports Center was given priority when Portland lumber merchant and sports enthusiast, Aubrey Watzek, offered to donate over \$374,000 towards the construction of this needed facility. The south wing library addition, the Student Center, and the physics laboratory were the other pieces of the advancement plan that moved forward.

Harry Weese and Associates, a Chicago firm who had already been working on a new Reed College Master Plan and the South Wing Library Addition, was selected to design the new Sports Center. The building was to contain separate men's and women's gyms, handball

and squash courts, a rifle range, swimming pool, and even a bus garage. The initial designs called for large amounts of glazing in certain areas, including the natatorium (swimming pool). Vice President Richard T. Frost expressed concern over having such a visible swimming area, claiming it would create an "encouragement of Portland tourists of the younger set who, from time to time, come 'Reed Watching'." He went on to suggest omitting the first floor glazing or, at the least, supplying curtains or screens to provide privacy for these activities. The final design did not have nearly as much wall glazing as did previous proposals (Figure 3), replacing it with additional vertical wood siding. Windows were plentiful in the east elevation corresponding to the swimming pool and the dance studio on the north side of the building, but limited to areas above emergency exits in the north and south elevations.

To help create flexible spaces that could serve the growing campus, the men's and women's gyms in the lower part of the Sports Center were designed to work together as a large gathering space. The wall between the two gyms could be retracted, creating a balcony out of the upper, women's gym that overlooked additional seating in the lower men's gym. An entry was placed opposite the upper gym to accommodate guests parking in an adjacent lot. This combined space has been used for commencement in inclement weather, convocations and other large public forums.

The original budget for the Sports Center was set at \$400,000 though an increase of \$50,000 was approved by the board and became the set amount throughout



Figure 6. Harry Weese, the building's designer.

the design phase. Immediately before receiving construction bids, the figure increased another \$100,000, which President Sullivan promised to raise. The winning construction bid was \$671,000, but the final price rose to \$803,500 due to various change orders. In the end, Aubrey Watzek donated more than \$350,000 towards the construction cost, and in appreciation the building was named for him.

The building was published in the May 1966 edition of *Architectural Record*, which described it as "a simple structure . . . broken into five individually articulated segments which ascend a gentle slope from the playing fields at the foot of the hill to the campus proper at the top." Harry Weese's office took advantage of the sloping site to reduce the scale of the two gymnasiums, keeping them from overwhelming their immediate surroundings. The gyms were placed at the bottom of the slope, mitigating their height and placing them close to available parking.

The geometries used to create the distinct volumes display a more regional and relaxed use of the International Modernist idiom. The rectilinear forms are softened at the east and west ends by sloping the roof in the same direction as the slope of the terrain (Figures 8 & 10). Wood structural elements and wall materials help

fit the building into its treed site, and are either left natural or painted a subtle gray.

The Watzek Sports Center has received two modest modifications on the exterior that have made a minimal impact on the original structure. In 2002, the volumes containing the squash and handball courts were enlarged to meet the current standard court sizes. The addition to these areas was made on the north side of the building following the same building form and materials as those of the original structure. Adjacent to the south main entry, an elevator and associated lobby was installed, which was also completed in the spirit of the original.

EXTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site

The Aubrey Watzek Sports Center was sited west of the Community Center (then under construc-



Figure 7. This circa 1964 aerial shows how the footprint of the Sports Center had to account for the Botsford Gymnasium, still in use.

tion) and immediately north of the original Gymnasium, which the Sports Center had to jog around (hence the shifted footprint, Figure 7). The addition of the Kaul Auditorium to the campus has had the effect of obscuring the Sports Center from the Commons Quad, reducing its visibility.



Figure 8. The main entry, displaying the use of wood and the trademark sloped edges.



Figure 9. One of the courts, with its unique wood pattern.



Figure 10. The building as seen in a 2004 aerial.



Figure 11. The common exterior wall cladding of vertical wood.



Figure 12. The sloped roof sheds water directly to the ground.



Figure 13. The Natatorium window wall.

Structure

The concrete foundation and basement walls project above grade minimally except on the 2002 north addition. The framing is comprised of a large wood post and truss frame system. Between structural elements the cladding system is supported by a non-load bearing stud wall system.

Wall Materials

The building is principally clad in 5-1/2 inch wood paneling now painted a gray-green color with a white horizontal wood strip band running just below roof line (Figure 11). This white strip accentuates the building's volumes as they step down the slope, as does the unique canted roof form. Large expanses of glazing are used in carefully selected locations to provide natural lighting and ventilation.

Roof

The flat roof becomes sloped at the east and west ends. The sloping portion begins approximately 7 feet from the end and slopes 45 degrees. The sloping edges are clad with a green, metal standing seam roof without eaves or a gutter system (Figure 12). Downspouts appear at the north and south side of the building, and include bronze scuppers and dark colored piping at different heights.

It has been surmised that originally there was a sun deck on the roof, accessed from the swimming pool level. The stairs inside the building are intact, but the decking on the roof is no longer present.

Windows

Window panels tend to be 3 feet wide with varied heights, many of which contain an operable awing panel. The original wood frame windows are single glazed with white painted frames on the exterior. All windows have minimal trim but fully detailed sills sloping away from the wall materials and foundation. The windows maintain their unfinished exposed wood grain on the interior. In general, windows occur in the outer portions of the north and south walls above double door fire exits and below the sloping roofs. The top window follows the triangular slope of the roof and has four typical 3 foot wide windows below. All four units are operable awning windows, and all operable windows have screens on the interior side of the frame.

The east elevation is a wall of windows spanning from foundation to roof. This window wall wraps around the north and south elevations approximately 7 feet on each side (Figure 13). The window bays are comprised of four units with the upper windows containing operable awning units while the lowers are fixed. There are three window bays within each structural bay in this elevation.

In the north elevation there is also a bay of windows that repeats the shape of the structural bay. These windows have minimal trim and are within the wood cladding system. The windows are in pairs with the upper window being operable and the others fixed. The upper windows on the outside edges are triangular and are not operable.

Doors and Entries

The main entry into the building is from the south, under a covered porch area with a roof geometry reflecting the rest of the building. In the structural wood beam furthest from the exterior wall is carved the inscription "Aubrey R. Watzek Sports Center," painted a golden-yellow color. A secondary entry is in the north elevation, down slope from the primary entry. The entry in the north elevation is 12 inches above grade with a concrete ramp added at a later date.

A third entry through the north elevation is used by students and faculty to access locker rooms and equipment checkout services. Other doors into the building include a large, white painted garage door that was installed in 2002.

INTERIOR PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Most walls are either clad with 5-1/2 inch vertical wood siding stained a dark brown, or plasterboard with a smooth painted finish. The wood finishes are found in both gymnasiums, behind the regulation walls of the handball and squash courts, the dance studio, and the natatorium. In the natatorium the wood paneling is above a 3 foot high concrete wall. Concrete walls in the basement are painted white.

The original interior windows between the main offices and the natatorium are fixed, fire-rated panels. Two circular windows looking into the pool are at an intermediate landing in the stair leading from the locker rooms to the pool deck.

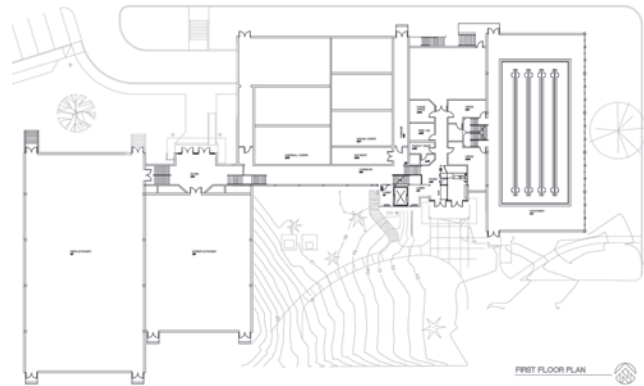


Figure 14. The first floor plan.

Many of the interior doors corresponding to offices are solid core composition with 6 inch wide vertical panes of glass just inside the doorknobs. The doors are wood stained and the glazing is fire-rated.

The original retractable door between the men's and women's gyms is a combination of vertical wood strips attached to a flexible material behind (Figure 16). The door slides into a pocket wall on the south side of the women's gym.

The majority of floors are polished concrete. The floors in the dance studio and the women's gym have been replaced with sprung floors, and the squash court floors have been upgraded as well. The floor in the doubles handball court and the men's gymnasium maintain their original and unique flooring that is layered on top of a concrete and cork layer (Figure 17). These floors are repeating rows of 8 inch by 2 inch blocks of wood. An original "L" shaped composite baseboard can be found in the dance studio and the women's gym.



Figure 15. The strip window at left has been placed at floor height - a curious and interesting treatment.



Figure 16. The men's gym, with the sliding door system that leads into the women's gym beyond.

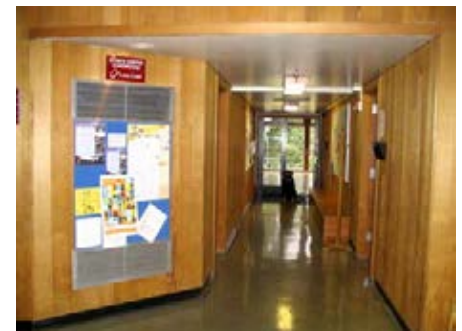


Figure 17. The painted metal ceiling.

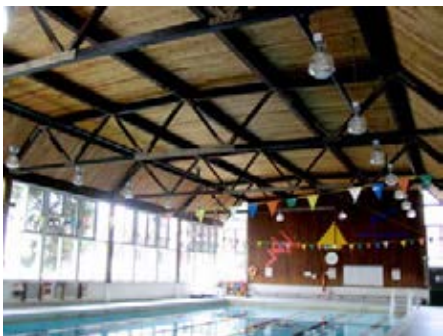


Figure 18. The wood trusses in the natatorium.



Figure 19. The inventive operable window system and period lighting fixture.



Figure 20. Passive ventilation tubes found in the gyms.

A series of metal stairs used originally to access the sunroof above and adjacent to the swimming pool are metal and painted white.

The ceilings in the majority of the building are unfinished wood paneling similar to the interior wood cladding material. Some of the halls and office spaces have finished plasterboard or metal suspended ceilings, with a groove at the joint between the wall and the ceiling where there is a change in materials (Figure 17).

Large open spaces including those in the gymnasiums and the natatorium have exposed wood trusses. The trusses in the natatorium have been preserved with creosote to protect them from the corrosive atmosphere (Figure 18).

Period lighting can also be found in the dance studio where white globes hang from white metal electrical conduit attached to the ceiling (Figure 19).

Many rooms were outfitted with a system designed to enable passive ventilation of the space (Figure 20). Black tubes project through the upper portions of the walls and vent out beneath some of the angled roof forms. Additional systems have been installed after it was found that the passive cooling system was not entirely effective.