7. Description

Condition X excellent deteriorated X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one _X_ unaltered _X_ altered	Check oneX_ original site moved date	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Sixteen of the seventeen items comprising this Multiple Resources Nomination are structures; one item, Founders' Rock, is a natural feature of the campus. The manmade structures are located on the central campus of the University of California (see appended maps). By their location, orientation toward major and minor axes, and Neo-Classic architectural style, they define the formal, turn-of-the-century concept of the University. Although a few of the structures have received exterior and interior alterations, their general architectural integrity is high.

The items are divided into the following categories and described in sequence on the continuation pages.

a. Individual Buildings or Structures

- 1) Hearst Greek Theatre, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1903
- 2) North Gate Hall, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1906
- 3) Hearst Memorial Mining Building, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1907
- 4) Sather Gate and Bridge, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1910
- 5) Hearst Gymnasium for Women, Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan, Architects; 1927

b. Buildings or Groups of Buildings and Their Landscaped Settings

1) Faculty Club

a) (Men's) Faculty Club and Faculty Glade, Bernard Maybeck, Architect; 1902

2) Campanile Way and Esplanade

- a) Sather Tower (Campanile) and the Esplanade, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1914
- b) South Hall, David Farquharson, Architect; 1873
- c) Wheeler Hall,
 John Galen Howard, Architect; 1917
- d) Durant Hall (formerly Boalt Hall) including its library, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1911

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- e) Doe Memorial Library, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1911/1917
- f) California Hall, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1905
- 3) Agriculture Complex and University House
 - a) Wellman Hall, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1912
 - b) Hilgard Hall, John Galen Howard, Architect; 1918
 - c) Giannini Hall, William C. Hays, Architect; 1930
 - d) University House, Albert Pissis, Architect; 1911
- 4) Founders' Rock

Senior Men's Hall and the Naval Architecture Building are on the National Register of Historic Places.

In respect to significant archeological sites on the Berkeley campus, Faculty Glade and the undisturbed land bordering Strawberry Creek stretching down to the western edge of the campus offer potentially rich archeological sites. However, most of the central campus area has been so disturbed by regrading and excavation for construction that it is unlikely that any significant sites remain.

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13

Condition: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

SOUTH HALL:

South Hall sits at the head of the Campanile axis opposite the Bancroft Library, which occupies the former site of North Hall. The design exhibits the stylistic traits of the Second Empire style though modified in its decorative detail and use of materials. The mansard roof is enlivened by banks of dormers with ornamental hood moldings, oeil de boeuf windows, iron cresting, and numerous chimneys and exhaust flues for the former chemistry labs. Beneath the bracketed cornice on the north and south facades are low relief panels of cast iron coated with sand paint depicting the state's native fruits and grains. The east facade, now the most visible, has a central block with wings marked by separate roof forms and exterior chimney breasts. A modified form of fluted cast iron pilaster reinforces the building corners and marks the division between the wings and central block. A variety of window heads and moldings are used throughout the building. The molded cast iron windows and spandrels strengthen the horizontal division between the first and second floors. The ground floor is treated as a rusticated stone base.

The entry stair originally faced west, but was removed to the east facade after the construction of Wheeler. The structure of the east and west porches is wood painted grey to simulate stone. The east entrance porch, now glazed, has segmental arches and square corner supports surmounted by a balustrade with urn-like finials. Stairs descend to the right and left. Overall, the building is detailed in a lively, eclectic way with such notable features as cast iron satyric heads which hold the downspouts to the walls at their tops.

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16

Period: 1800-1899

Areas of Significance: Agriculture; Architecture; Education

Specific Dates: 1872-1873 (1968, renovation) Builder/Architect: Farquharson & Kenitzer

SOUTH HALL:

Historically, South Hall has the highest significance for the University of California and the Berkeley campus because it is the oldest surviving building, the setting for the first graduation held in Berkeley, and the first home of the College of Agriculture, one of the original University colleges.

Architecturally, South Hall's importance lies in its being a now rare example, particularly on the West Coast, of a European architectural fashion, now called the Second Empire Style, that swept the country in the latter half of the 19th Century. According to its restoration architect, Kenneth Cardwell, its construction may represent an early conscious attempt to design an earthquake-proof building.

The surviving building of the original University nucleus, the cornerstone for South Hall was laid October 9, 1872; the structure was completed in the fall of 1873. The building derives its name from its position at the south corner of the triangle completed by North and Bacon Halls, razed in 1917 and 1961. South Hall was designed by David Farquharson, a Scottish immigrant to California, who also designed the first State Capitol building and the first Bank of California in San Francisco. The Second Empire style was in fashion for institutional buildings and was represented on other campuses, as in Harvard's Boylston Hall of 1857 and the nearby Mills Hall, by Samuel Bughee, of 1871. Designed to house laboratories for agriculture and the physical and natural sciences, South Hall also housed the University's library of 1,800 volumes in 1873 and the office of the President from 1899-1906. The building's structural system of walls of brick cells rather than continuous masonry reveals an early approach to fireproofing. In fact, this aspect of the building and not its style gave it a higher preservation priority than North Hall. Consequently, though it was stylistically incompatible with the academic Classic style of Howard, it continued in use for a variety of departments shifted about during various building campaigns. For instance, from 1912-1923, the Physics Department occupied the whole hall. It currently houses the School of Library and Information Studies.

In honor of the University's Centennial, South Hall was renovated in 1968 under the direction of Professor Kenneth Cardwell. At that time, the alterations listed above were made. They are architecturally compatible and do not interfere with the building's integrity.

University of California Multiple Resource Area

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· 2.	Doe Memorial Library	Substantive Review	William H. Brainam 3.25.82
· · 3.	Durant Hall	Substantive Review	William H. Brainam 3.35.8:
18 4.	Faculty Club	Substantive Review	William H. Brawam 325. 8
≈5.	Founders' Rock	Bubstantive Review	William H. Brown 3 25. 8:
~6.	Giannini Hall	Substantive Hevier	William H. Brawnay 3.25.82
~ 7.	Hearst Greek Theatre	Substantive Review	William H. Brannam 3. 25. 82
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· · 11.	North Gate Hall	Theoriem and Slotter	William H. Brawam 3.25.
~ 12.	Sather Gate and Bridge	- Albahanistra interna	William H. Brainam 3.25.8:
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· •17.	Wheeler Hall ✓	Substantion levilor -	William H. Araway 3. 25.82
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