

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

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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Condition: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

DOE MEMORIAL LIBRARY:

Built in two stages from 1907-1911 and 1914-1917, Doe Library consists of the earlier north wing containing the lobby sequence and the original Loan Hall, and the later section with the present Loan Hall, the stacks and offices, and service areas. The steel-framed north wing is a granite-faced, monumentally scaled structure sited on a regraded platform near the center of campus. The lower part of the structure is divided into a fenestrated basement floor resting on a rusticated base stopped by a bolection molding. Above, the loan hall rises 2 stories culminating on the interior in a barrel-vaulted, coffered ceiling studded with rosette pateras, and on the exterior in a tiled, gabled roof. The north elevation of the loan hall is articulated by a wide floor still supporting 16 engaged, fluted columns, whose composite caps feature serpents and open books. The columns are paired at the corners and on either side of the central bay. Between the paired columns are vertical panels carved with bound garlands of fruits and flowers, and pateras. The entrance composition has a stone portal approached by a broken flight of semicircular steps. The portal is ornamented with pateras and a bead-and-reel molding. The lintel, inscribed "The University Library", has a running fret and dentil course beneath the broad, flat hood supported by large, S-shaped consoles. Above, the cornice has a bronze crest of anthemions and palmettes. The doors are bronze and glass set in a patterned grid. A bronze bust of Minerva with rinceaux sits above the door. Above the portal are two Ionic columns set on either side of a bronze-framed window which, with the other ten windows set between the columns to either side, lights the interior. Above the arched windows is the entablature, with a "double key" frieze and dentil course. The molded cornice has simple modillions on its soffit.

The east and west facades have pediments with multiple fasciae and a dentil course. Each pediment is broken by a great arched window with bronze frame and rosette bosses like the windows on the north side. The soffits are punctuated with large pateras. To either side are fluted pilasters with capitals like those of the west side columns except that a flower replaces the book. Beneath the windows, the floor still bears a small balcony with balustrade and a glass door behind. The cornice has a bronze crest with running anthemions and palmettes and antifixae.

Beside the lobby and stair sequence, the ground floor holds the Morrison Reading Room, a large comfortably furnished, wood-paneled room. The present

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DOE MEMORIAL LIBRARY: (Continued)

Loan Hall is distinguished by a handsome polychromed, plaster relief ceiling in an Italian Renaissance style.

The building has received some alterations, but they do not impair the architectural integrity of the exterior or the designated significant interior spaces.

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Period: 1900-present
Areas of Significance: Architecture; Education
Specific Dates: 1907-1917
Builder/Architect: John Galen Howard

DOE MEMORIAL LIBRARY:

Historically, Doe Library has the highest significance because of its central relationship to the original campus nucleus and its evocation of Greco-Roman temples symbolizing the University's early aspiration to be the "Athens of the West". Conceived as the physical and intellectual centerpiece of the campus, the 1911 portion of Doe remains the most powerful architectural symbol of the original campus concept. A luxurious use of materials and lavish detail, combined with forceful siting and masterful interiors such as the original reading and loan hall, give Doe national architectural significance.

In 1904, the University received \$779,000 from the estate of Charles Franklin Doe, a San Francisco lumberman and bibliophile, to build a library. However, construction was delayed by the 1906 earthquake and the subsequent devaluation of the San Francisco real estate in the bequest. Additional funding of \$525,000 from a State bond issue made completion possible by 1917. Doe, a manufacturer of doors and sashes, had little previous connection with the University, but was a bibliophile.

Librarian Joseph C. Rowell introduced the idea of the central stack core rather than divided stack areas. This idea influenced the design of other libraries such as those at Harvard, Minnesota, Michigan, etc. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler also had strong ideas about the design. Though partial to Greek as opposed to Roman Classicism, Wheeler finally acquiesced, according to the W. C. Hays Oral History in the library, to the design of an essentially Roman temple form. Another most important contribution, according to the Hays' account, was the structural engineering of John Debo Galloway.

Historically, Doe Library has the highest significance because of its central importance to the original campus nucleus and its evocation of the Parthenon, symbolizing the early University's aspiration to be the "Athens of the West".

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name University of California Multiple Resource Area
State California

Nomination	Type of Review	Decision
1. California Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
2. Doe Memorial Library	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
3. Durant Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
4. Faculty Club	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
5. Founders' Rock	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
6. Giannini Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
7. Hearst Greek Theatre	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
8. Hearst Gymnasium for Women	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
9. Hearst Memorial Mining Building	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
10. Hilgard Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
11. North Gate Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
12. Sather Gate and Bridge	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
13. Sather Tower	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
14. South Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
15. University House	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
16. Wellman Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
17. Wheeler Hall	Substantive Review	<u>William H. Brackham 3.25.82</u>
18.	-	_____
19.	-	_____
20.	-	_____
21.	-	_____
22.	-	_____
23.	-	_____
24.	-	_____