7. Description

<table>
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<th>Condition</th>
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<td>deteriorated</td>
<td>X unaltered</td>
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<tr>
<td>X good</td>
<td>ruins</td>
<td>X altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___ fair</td>
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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
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.
Condition: Excellent; Altered; Original Site

THE FACULTY CLUB:

Sited at the west end of Faculty Glade, the Men's Faculty Club is intimately tied to its natural setting. Built in 1902, before the approval of the 1908 Howard Plan, the original wing did not conform to the Benard Plan axis. Instead it followed more generally the existing axis originally proposed by Olmsted. It related informally to the 1906 Senior Men's Hall.

According to Kenneth Cardwell's description in his book, Bernard Maybeck, Artisan, Architect, Artist, (p. 80), "The exterior finish of Maybeck's section of the Faculty Club is principally a natural colored sand plaster. Redwood shingles cover a portion of the second story walls. The roof is of Mission tile. Heavy wooden corbels and projecting trellis beams are extensions of the framing members of the interior. Arched entrance and window openings suggest California Mission forms ... One room that remains essentially the same is the Great Hall. Its interior framing is suggestive of Gothic timbering. Eight built-up columns of rough 2 x 10s support a system of timbers framed as a half truss for the low pitched gabled roof. Each half truss rises up and over to join its counterpart springing from the opposite side of the room. Balanced on the columns, the trusses are tied to the foundations by a steel rod. This ingenious framing (is) designed to give a high central space without any horizontal ties.

"The Great Hall has a sharply pitched ceiling carried by beams and purlins supported on the inner members of the trusses. Near the ridge, secondary truss ties create triangular spaces which are decorated with band-sawn trefoils. The interior finish of the dining room is redwood board and batten, though in the gable and above the plate line of the wall framing the diagonal sheathing is exposed. A massive fireplace faced with matte-glazed tiles dominates the west wall ... Beam ends projecting from the trellises into the room are rudely shaped to resemble heads of dragons."

Subsequent additions to the north, east, and south have more than doubled the size of the club building and changed some of Maybeck's rooms. In 1903-4, J. G. Howard added a lounge section with a double fireplace to the south. In 1914 and 1925, Warren Perry added a section with a kitchen and dining room, later remodeled by W. S. Wellington. Extensive work in 1958-59 by Downs & Lagorio remodeled a game room and other facilities in the basement. In 1972, Marquis & Stoller altered the kitchen and extended decks on the east facade of
THE FACULTY CLUB: (Continued)

the Perry section. In 1977, Christopherson and Kositzky replaced the foundation, put in shear walls, and bolted Maybeck's structure together in the Great Hall. This firm also put a layer of plywood under the roof tiles and made other life safety changes in the tower room.

Faculty Glade is a greensward bounded on the north by Strawberry Creek. The lower level along the creek rises to the south in a slope that creates a natural amphitheater. The main wings of the Faculty Club open toward the glade defining the eastern boundary. The western boundary is defined by the meandering creek and by circulation paths leading to the top of the slope. Oaks are the dominant tree; along the creek there is a variety of vegetation both native and non-native. The central part of the Glade is open.
Period: 1900-present
Areas of Significance: Archeology-Prehistoric; Architecture; Education; Landscape Architecture; Social/Humanitarian
Specific Dates: 1902; 1958-1972 (later additions)
Builder/Architect: Bernard Maybeck, J. G. Howard, Warren Perry, W. S. Wellington; remodelings and additions by Downs & Lagorio, Marquis & Stoller, Christopherson & Kositzky

THE FACULTY CLUB:

The Faculty Club is among the earliest of the campus buildings; its wealth of association for members of the faculty and the community is unequaled by any other campus building. In spite of numerous additions and alterations, the building has grown organically and is architecturally harmonious. The regional spirit of its design makes it particularly appropriate for the Berkeley campus. In addition to its important ties with those associated with the University, its design was authored by such historically important architects as Bernard Maybeck, John Galen Howard, Warren Perry, and W. S. Wellington.

Faculty Glade, of which the building is an integral part, has served continuously as a social setting for ceremonies and gatherings such as graduation receptions. It is, therefore, rich in historical associations for a variety of individuals and groups associated both with the University and the community. Environmentally, it is one of the campus' loveliest landscaped settings.

Originally called the Men's Faculty Club, the club evolved out of the Dining Association which, as Edmond O'Neil, one of the club's founders and presidents, stated, "provided warm lunches at reasonable prices". Well before the white man arrived, the Ohlone Indians had a campsite and burial ground in Faculty Glade. The campus grounds with the stands of oaks provided fall forage. During the excavations for the building, a variety of Native American utensils, ornaments, and other artifacts were found along with skeletons. The original club was financed by faculty subscriptions; it has greatly expanded its services and membership over the past decades. In addition to dining, lodging facilities are also available. Perhaps the most famous resident was Henry Morse Stephens, who privately commissioned Maybeck to design the tower room over the north entry where he lived for the rest of his life. The list of famous members and lodgers is long. Many of the rooms are named after famous members: Clark Kerr, John Galen Howard, Wendell M. Latimer, and Edward C. Tolman, for example.
Name
State California

Nomination
1. California Hall
2. Doe Memorial Library
3. Durant Hall
4. Faculty Club
5. Founders’ Rock
6. Giannini Hall
7. Hearst Greek Theatre
8. Hearst Gymnasium for Women
9. Hearst Memorial Mining Building
10. Hilgard Hall
11. North Gate Hall
12. Sather Gate and Bridge
13. Sather Tower
14. South Hall
15. University House
16. Wellman Hall
17. Wheeler Hall

Type of Review    Decision
Substantive Review William H. Brezina 3.25.82
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