

JOHN
MUIR
COLLEGE



HISTORIC
RESOURCES
INVENTORY

AND
PRESERVATION
PLAN



DECEMBER
2008

EDAW | AECOM

I believe buildings have a radical influence upon living and learning. I am thinking not just of their operational efficiency, but of attitudes, what stays in the memory, and the releasing and directing of intellectual and creative energies. Therefore, I wish to comment on how the buildings symbolize and encourage them.

- Provost John L. Stewart, 1965

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OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

As an academic institution that was founded in 1960, the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) is rarely perceived as an “historic campus” in the traditional sense. Despite its relatively recent construction, the architecture of the John Muir campus at UCSD has been lauded in local Modernist circles for its innovative design completed four decades ago and the cohesive collaboration of notable architects.

This plan highlights these buildings and their historic context, thereby revealing their relevance to the history of the City, region, and local architectural community. This plan serves as a resource for the University to preserve and protect these unparalleled pieces of local history, and disseminate a widespread appreciation of their worth.

The eastern edge of Muir College is formed by the Biology and Applied Physics & Mathematics Buildings, both contributors to the historic campus core.



Photo credit: John Muir College, UCSD

PURPOSE

Thanks to the efforts of individuals at UCSD and local preservationists, in 2007 the University received a Campus Heritage Grant from the Getty Foundation of the J. Paul Getty Trust. The grant was for purposes of preservation focused on John Muir College.

The Campus Heritage program existed from 2002 to 2007, purveying 86 grants totaling \$13.5 million to colleges and universities throughout the country. The program was concluded in 2007. The purpose of the Campus Heritage Grant Program was to aid in the management and preservation of significant buildings and landscapes on college campuses throughout the

United States. Colleges receiving these grants demonstrated that their resources were historically significant and deserving of such funds. Many college campuses receiving these grants may be eligible for local, state, or federal listing on historic registers.

The recognition of these buildings as significant to the history of UCSD and San Diego is important knowledge for the students of Muir College and UCSD. Recognition of a campus as historic or memorable will emphasize its sense of place, heighten campus prestige, and increase student identification with their place of study.



Photo credit: John Muir College, UCSD

Muir College students lounge on open space in the residential quad. The college contains several such areas for student gathering and respite.

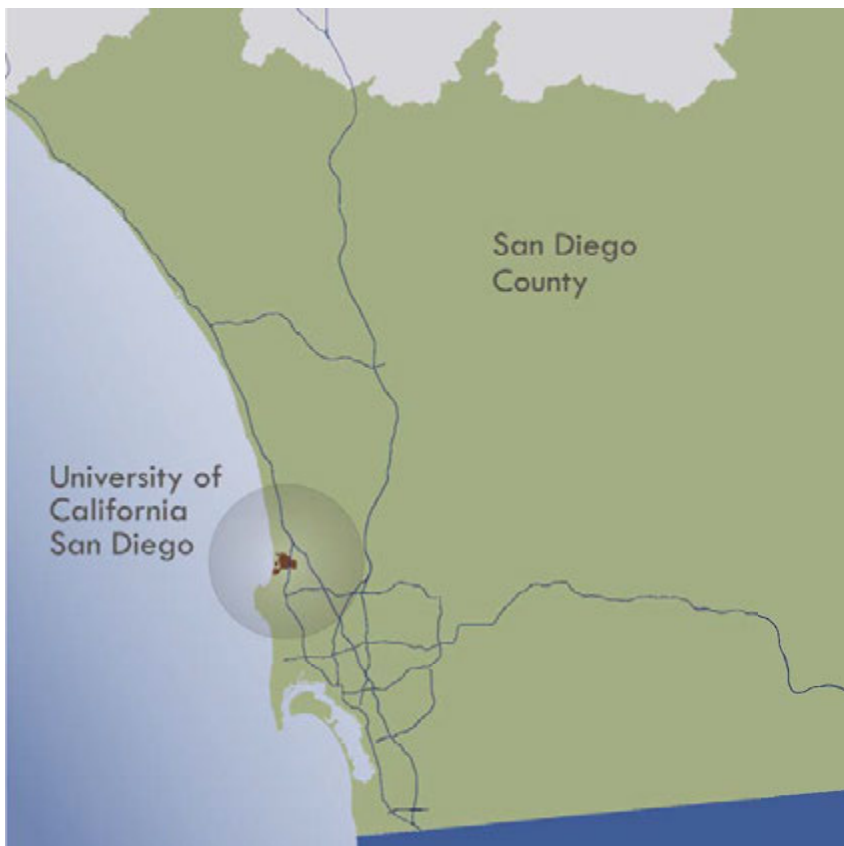
LOCATION

UCSD is located in San Diego County, which is the most southwestern county in California. UCSD is one of 10 campuses in the the University of California system, which is governed by the Regents of the University of California. UCSD is overseen by a chancellor. A provost heads each college.

Although the City of San Diego is the University's titular location, it is located in the community of La Jolla, which is approximately 12 miles north of downtown San Diego. La Jolla means "the Jewel," which is a testament to its natural beauty. The campus is located on the edge of the Pacific, separated from the ocean by only several hundred yards.

John Muir College is one of six colleges at UCSD. The entire campus of UCSD is approximately 1,200 acres located on Torrey Pines Mesa. John Muir College is the second college to be founded at the University. At present, its boundaries include about 50 acres of facilities, parking lots, and sports facilities.

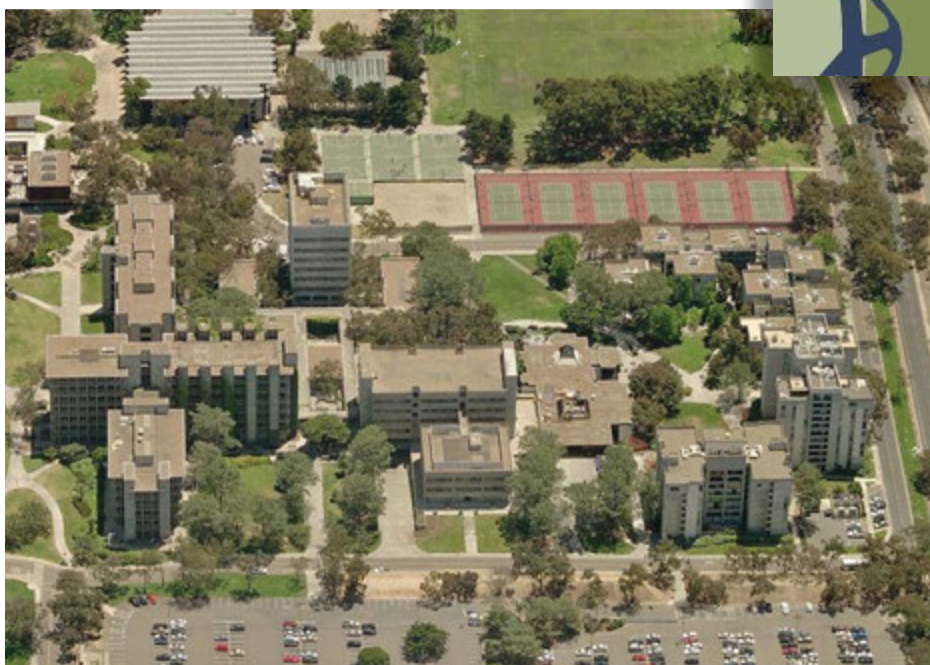
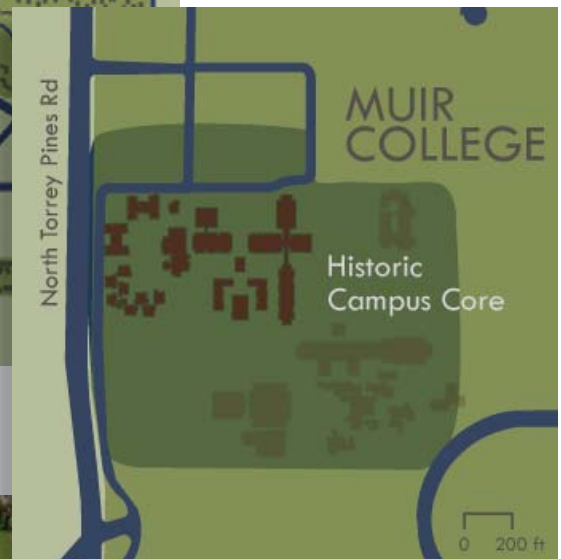
John Muir College is located on the western edge of UCSD. Within the college is contained the historic campus core, which includes the buildings that were planned and constructed between 1963 and 1971. This includes nine buildings on an 11-acre site. The Campus Heritage Grant research focused on the historic core of the college.



UCSD is located in La Jolla, California, just north of downtown San Diego. It is one of 10 University of California campuses located throughout the state.



Muir College is the second of six colleges at UCSD to be founded. It is located at the western edge of the campus along North Torrey Pines Road.



The historic campus core of Muir College includes the nine buildings located at its center and constructed within the years 1967-1971.

METHODOLOGY

The Historic Resources and Preservation Plan project was carried out from October 2007 through December 2008, and consisted of several types of research. UCSD's Office of Physical Planning contracted with planning and design firm EDAW, Inc, to research and complete the John Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan. EDAW called upon ARG (Architectural Resources Group, Inc.) of San Francisco to complete the detailed building evaluation and DPR (Department of Parks and Recreation) forms. EDAW's research included site visits; research of university and local primary historical sources; interviews with original architects; professors, and administrators of Muir College; and overview of pertinent sources of architectural history. Research concluded with two workshop presentations on the John Muir College campus.

For the preparation of the historical context, research focused on the planning phase of both UCSD and John Muir College, which spanned roughly 1960 to 1970.

During the months of February and March of 2008, EDAW conducted interviews with four of the architects of Muir College. These included Robert Mosher, Dale Naegle, Fred Livingstone, and Eugene Weston. EDAW also interviewed Joseph Yamada, the landscape architect, and Stuart Brody, a professor of biology who has been at Muir College since its founding. These personal accounts helped deepen the understanding of experiences of working during the formative

years of the college, and the ways in which early decisions impacted the future of the University.

The final portion of this plan -the preservation strategies- was circulated and approved by UCSD staff at the Office of Physical Planning and Facilities Design & Construction. At its conclusion, the preservation plan and strategies will be incorporated as a policy document guiding future planning of Muir College.

The preparation of the preservation plan coincided with the design of a new residential building at Muir College, the Muir Apartments Project. This building was made necessary by the growing student population and facility needs at the College. Architects Delawie Wilkes Rodrigues Barker, the designers of this building, were responsible for incorporating a similar architectural vocabulary and context-sensitivity into their design which would complement the historic surroundings. Like with the preservation plan, original architects Robert Mosher and Dale Naegle were involved in multiple discussions to inform the design decisions of the new building. Findings of the architectural study and the preservation plan were shared and informed each other throughout the process.

WORKSHOPS & EDUCATION

The preparation of the John Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan coincided with the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the college. Additionally, the college celebrates John Muir Week annually—surrounding the naturalist’s birthday on April 21, 1838. The 40th Anniversary festivities occurred during John Muir Week in 2008.

In the spring semester of 2008, especially for the celebration, current John Muir College Provost Susan Smith taught a seminar in the planning and architectural history of the college. In addition to gaining a heightened appreciation for their surroundings, students

enrolled in this class learned about issues pertaining to architecture, preservation, and managing historic campus facilities.

The workshop that occurred during John Muir Week included a presentation about San Diego Modernism, by Keith York of Modern SanDiego.com, and a review of the Campus Heritage Grant by EDAW. The highlight of the workshop was a panel discussion with the *Architects of Muir College*, which EDAW moderated. Participating on this panel were Robert Mosher and Dale Naegle, who both contributed substantially to the design of Muir College. The event was open to the UCSD community and to the



John Muir Week Workshop: Clockwise from top left: Provost Susan Smith convenes the presentation, Rick Barrett of EDAW moderates discussion with architects Robert Mosher (left) and Dale Naegle; Mosher recounts experience with early Muir College; Dale Naegle converses at conclusion of workshop; Keith York presents local Modern architecture context; Julie Donofrio of EDAW presents the progress of the Campus Heritage Grant work and history of Muir College.

public. Those in attendance had the opportunity to learn about the history of Muir's development and to ask the architects questions directly.

In addition to the presentation, EDAW prepared educational materials for the college to use in the future. This included three information boards to highlight the history and significance of the college, and a walking tour brochure with a brief history and description of the buildings in the historic campus core.

The workshops and educational documents were meant to further disseminate the historic significance of the John Muir Campus to those who would not otherwise see the finalized research-to make the history more accessible and widespread.

HISTORY OF MUIR COLLEGE

HISTORY OF MUIR COLLEGE

Formation and Foundation

The University of California at San Diego (UCSD) is one of 10 campuses that comprise the University of California. The original campus was founded in 1873 as the College of California in Berkeley, California. As the population of the country, especially California, boomed, new branches were created to meet the educational needs of the population. Some new campuses were established at existing places of learning to target the specific niche of agricultural research, oceanography, or other practices based on the college's geographical setting. In the years following World War II, three new campuses were founded in areas with a great amount of growth: Santa Cruz, Irvine, and San Diego.

The San Diego campus had its roots in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), which was

founded in San Diego in 1903, and has been in its present location in La Jolla since 1907. In 1912, SIO became a part of the University of California, acting as its hub of oceanographic studies. Initially, the emphasis of study was on graduate work, with undergraduate education coming at a later time. In 1959, when the Regents of the University of California approved a plan for a new San Diego campus, the administration of SIO were influential in determining its location nearby.¹

When UCSD was founded in 1960, Clark Kerr was the president of the University of California and head of the Board of Regents, which is the main administrative body of the University system. He had previously been the chancellor at Berkeley but in his role as President, had much impact upon the development of the new campuses. Herbert York was appointed the founding chancellor for UCSD in 1960, to the great surprise of many who had expected Roger Revelle, Director of SIO, to take this role. York was an outsider who would bring new ideas to the campus planning process, while Revelle had done much to influence the growth of the campus in previous years. York was instrumental in crucial decisions of the early 1960s but resigned his post in December of 1963 to return to the East Coast. In his place, Kerr appointed a dual chancellorship: John Galbraith, a former history professor at UCLA as Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs, and Bob Biron, an established San Diego businessman as head of General Dynamics, as the Vice Chancellor of Business

Roger Revelle (right) and Regent Donald McLaughlin examine plans for UCSD, 1959. San Diego was identified as the location of one of three new UC campuses to be built in the 1960s to serve California's growing population.

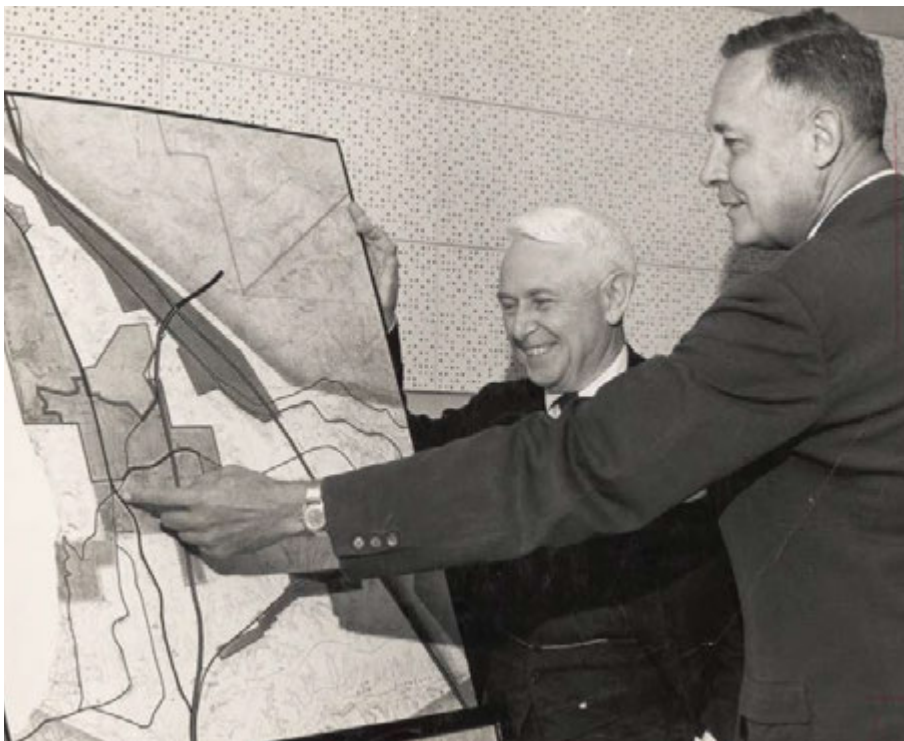


Photo credit: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives, UC San Diego Libraries

and Finance. Revelle was again considered, but instead he left San Diego for Harvard to start its Center for Population Studies.² Galbraith and Biron would be present during the primary planning years for John Muir College, although Galbraith resigned soon thereafter in 1968.

At the time of the founding of UCSD, La Jolla looked quite different than its present appearance. The community of La Jolla was characterized by insular neighborhoods, undeveloped remnant pueblo land, military bases, and agriculture. When the new location for the University of California was chosen for the San Diego region, many questioned La Jolla as an appropriate choice, as universities were known to have a wide impact upon surrounding communities. Some welcomed this as needed augmentation for San Diego's cultural and intellectual offerings, while others feared

the worst-case scenario of unruly college students and undesired diversity.

The UCSD campus was to be located upon the Torrey Pines Mesa, north of La Jolla, overlooking the Pacific Ocean and amid the eucalyptus groves that had been planted around the turn of the century when it was the municipal farm.³ The land was not officially acquired, however, until after UCSD was able to assemble the land from various military installations in the area: Camp Matthews, Camp Elliot, and portions of Camp Callan. The 456 acres of Camp Matthews, to the Northeast, was acquired after a bill of transfer passed through the federal House and Senate and was signed by President Kennedy in September 1962. The official deed was not granted until October 1964 – one month after the first class had already matriculated. Camp Elliot,

When the site for UCSD was identified on the Torrey Pines Mesa in La Jolla, this area was largely undeveloped except for military installations, which UCSD acquired and inhabited in its early years. This 1964 aerial photograph shows UCSD construction amid these existing facilities.

Photo credit: C. R. Learn. Mandeville Special Collections, UCSD Library



which was a surplus site handled by the General Services Administration, was granted to UCSD in 1965 as a potential site for experimental engineering.⁴

While the first few UCSD classes set up in facilities at SIO and the adjacent Camp Matthews military base, plans continued for the long-term academic and building plan for the San Diego campus. The planning approach for the campus was a series of small colleges, clustered to form a larger university to accommodate many future students. These small, more intimate colleges would each focus on a distinct curriculum, with each college having approximately 2,700 students, and classrooms, residence halls, and faculty offices all in close proximity. Key recreational and research facilities to serve entire campus needs would be provided in

a central location, but the emphasis of student life and learning would be in the home college. This was a fresh model for campus design that was only beginning to be studied on other campuses in the United States, and the planners of UCSD heralded it as a pioneering design.

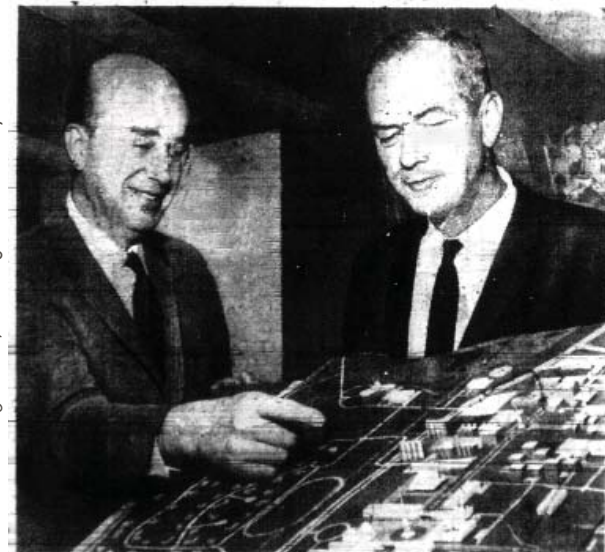
The Regents of the University of California hired architect Robert E. Alexander of Los Angeles to complete the long range masterplan for the University. This Long Range Development Plan (LRDP), released in 1963, was an outline for the administrative and academic structure and also projected population outgrowth of the college. The document established the overarching tenets that would guide the academic organization and curriculum design of the University. It called for 12 semi-autonomous colleges, each with 2,300 students. The smaller colleges would contain classrooms, faculty offices, residences, and dining facilities. The larger campus resources, such as a gymnasium and library, would be located at a university-wide campus center.⁵

The LRDP included a physical masterplan for the San Diego campus as well, incorporating the 12 colleges into a future comprehensive development plan. The 12 colleges would be formed into 3 clusters, each with 4 colleges and its own central gathering space. These clusters were all centered around a formal pedestrian promenade that extended through the campus. This promenade was about one mile in length, placed along the ridge formerly occupied by Highway

The 1963 academic and physical masterplan for UCSD was designed to be a system of smaller colleges or a "Cluster College." Here, Robert Alexander explains the original masterplan to Clark Kerr, president of the UC system. (Alexander was later replaced as Consulting Architect for the campus.)

Y MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1963 Page a-17

'Cluster College' Idea Backed In UC Plan



3-Part Campus Proposed

Detailed Story — Page a-3

By CHARLES DAVIS
The San Diego Union's
Education Writer

University of California regents yesterday voted approval "in principle" of long-range plans for the San Diego campus featuring marked departures toward a new "cluster college" concept.

An academic plan for organizing the campus into three groups of four colleges—with each college containing about 2,300 students—was provisionally endorsed by the regents' committee on educational policy.

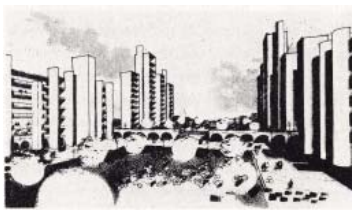
Meeting separately, the regents' grounds and buildings committee gave conditional approval to a physical development plan for the 1,100-acre campus proposed by Robert Alexander, architect.

The committee actions will come in the form of recommendations to the full board of regents when the board

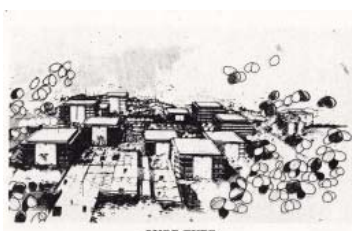
Photo credit: San Diego Union, San Diego Public Library

Dr. Clark Kerr, University of California president, looks at model of campus plan prepared by Robert E. Alexander, right, supervising architect. Unusual

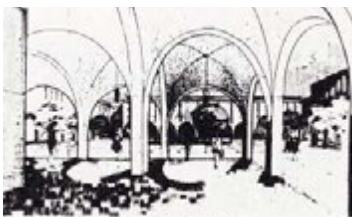
The 1963 masterplan included architectural types and a series of axial promenades.



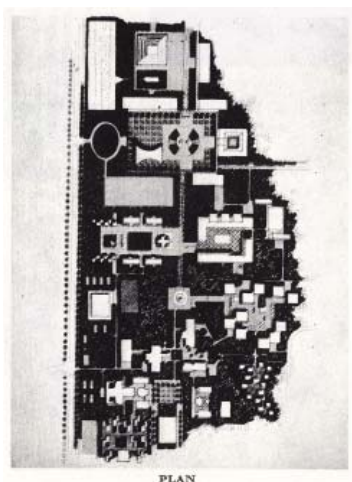
TOWER TYPE



CUBE TYPE



CLOISTER TYPE



PLAN

101, which was moved westward to what is now North Torrey Pines Road. The most striking aspect of the masterplan was the series of “spires” that were to be located in the central gathering spaces. The main spire would be the largest, at 250 feet, marking the main center of campus, with three smaller spires at each of the cluster centers. The main center was to occur at the intersection of the grand pedestrian promenade that extended north-south, and a secondary one that ran perpendicular to this. An aerial tram, a rapid transit station, fountains, and a water reclamation facility were also included. The plan noted that each college was to have its own distinct character and consistent building form. The suggested forms for the colleges were the *tower* type, the *cube* type, *open* type, and the *cloister* type, based on the scale and orientation of the buildings. An executive architect would be assigned to each college to ensure that a cohesive character was achieved.⁶

From the outset, the 1963 plan highlighted and incorporated features that would distinguish the San Diego campus and achieve the small college feel. The topography, natural elements, proximity to the ocean, close clustering of buildings, and pedestrian supremacy were key principles that defined the shape of the plan. The University was tied together by powerful features like the north-south and also east-west promenades but the college units were to maintain intimacy. This was achieved by clustering the buildings close together and locating the classrooms, faculty offices,

residences, and dining facilities within the colleges. The Alexander masterplan laid out the principles that were to be achieved through the detailed design and growth of the college. It was a form and massing diagram for the executive architects and building designers to consult as the individual colleges were founded and designed. Establishing the four “types” of building form was a means of preventing too much variation among the building typologies and styles chosen for the individual colleges.⁷

Unlike the building plan for the campus, the landscape plan was intended to be consistent throughout, as a means to unify the distinctive colleges. Wimmer & Yamada Landscape Architects, ASLA, of San Diego were hired to do the landscape plan alongside Robert Alexander. Their plan featured continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments, which used materials and plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla surroundings. An informal landscape treatment and soft edges were to be achieved across the entire campus as a unifying element and also a counterbalance to the axial nature of the Alexander masterplan.⁸ The plant palette was muted and minimalist, incorporating Torrey Pines and other local plants, and maintaining a large selection of the eucalyptus trees.⁹

Revelle College, named for the former director of SIO of Oceanography, Roger Revelle, was the first college to accept students at UCSD. It began as the school of Science and Engineering. The



The 1963 masterplan laid out the physical footprint that UCSD would take as it grew over time. The campus was located between the ocean and the interstate highway and respected the topography and natural attributes of the site, such as the climate and coastal proximity.

buildings of Revelle College were partly constructed before the entire campus masterplan for UCSD had been completed. Revelle College was intended to take the “open” type of building arrangement, according to the Alexander plan, but because buildings had already been completed, they were not planned to produce the same level of architectural cohesiveness as the remaining colleges.¹⁰ The Revelle campus played an important role as a primary meeting space for students in the early years of UCSD.¹¹

Second College was planned beginning in 1963 and was slated to open in 1967. It was intended to be the college for Mathematics, Applied Electrophysics, Linguistics, Anthropology, Psychology, Fine Arts, Philosophy, and Literature. John L. Stewart, formerly of Dartmouth College, was appointed as the

founding provost in 1965 and had great input into the design of the character of the college. Upon his arrival, which was during the planning process, the college’s curriculum and faculty were still being formed, but the buildings and physical plan had already been established. Alexander’s plan for Second College included seven buildings of “tower” form facing a large internal plaza. The massing plan showed three buildings on either side of a central plaza, with a single tower building on the eastern edge. It was to be located north of Revelle College and just south of the campus center.¹²

A New Approach for Second College

When John Stewart arrived in San Diego in 1964, much of the physical plan for Second College was underway according to Robert Alexander’s concept. The architecture had not been developed beyond basic massing studies. Several local architects had already been appointed for the detailed design development of the campus buildings.

Stewart, however, had strong feelings about how buildings impacted student experience and their ability to learn most effectively, both intellectually and personally. He felt that these notions had not been thoroughly considered up to that point in the conceptual design for the buildings of Second College. In fact, he felt quite the opposite. Describing the current plan in a letter from February 1965 to Dr. Carl Eckhart, the Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs at the time, he stated:

I do not feel that the style, siting, size, uniformity, and interrelations of the buildings of the Second College do all that can be done for the total learning process and the sense of community of the students – graduate as well as undergraduate. I have no doubt that in many respects the designs represent highly efficient solutions to complicated problems, but to me they give the impression of compressed, cubical machines, conceived too much for the convenience of grown-ups who do not have to live in or near them, and intended for the depersonalized processing of raw material with well-engineered dies.¹³

(Applied Physics & Mathematics). Although he was hired to do only a single building, he also was dissatisfied with the Alexander’s masterplan. He viewed the plan and the architecture as reminiscent of societies that stifled political and personal freedom. This was counter to the fostering of individuality and learning that was desired in the UCSD college experience. Also, from an architectural standpoint, the identical building forms proposed by Alexander did not allow for adequate variation that was intended to serve a variety of different purposes—the antithesis of a key tenet of Modernism. In the opinion of Mosher, the Alexander plan contradicted basic principles of Modernism including *form follows function* and the desire to create human scaled environments.¹⁴

Robert Mosher, of the San Diego architecture firm Mosher and Drew, had been commissioned as the architect for Building 2A

Stewart and Mosher were in agreement that the Alexander plan for Second College was too formal and rigid a plan to further the ideals of the intimate college

Robert Mosher’s revised Masterplan for John Muir College, dated 1965, demonstrates the relationship of buildings and spaces that formed the backbone of the masterplan.

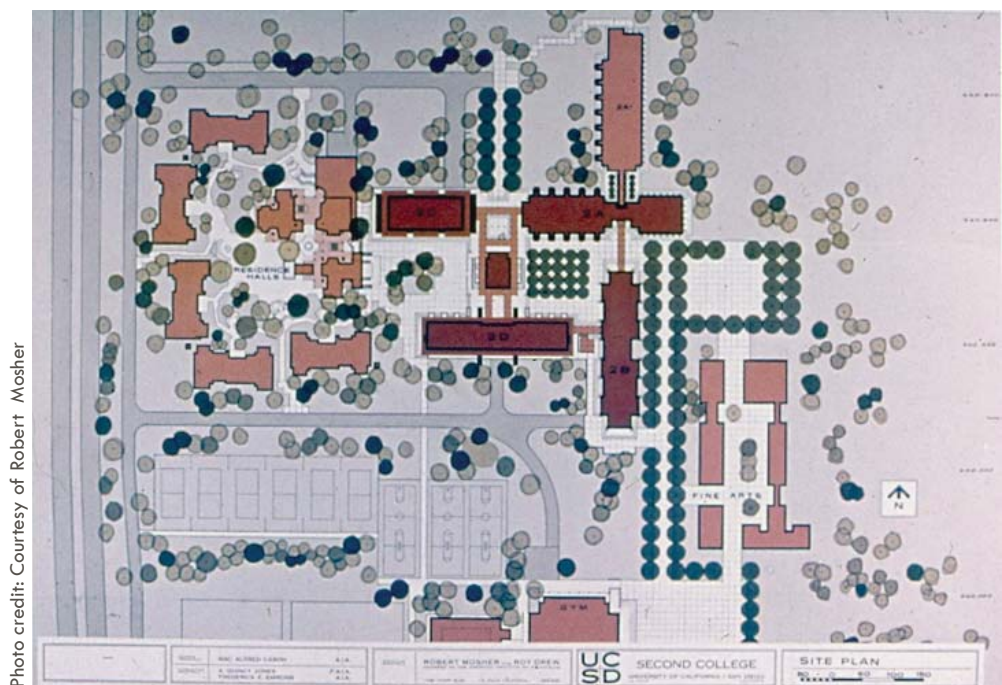


Photo credit: Courtesy of Robert Mosher

experience that was desired for the campus. Furthermore, student unrest had recently become a major issue on college campuses throughout the country, mostly driven by political dissatisfaction and the Free Speech Movement. Many colleges feared the volatility of student populations and took measures to discourage uprisings. As it stood, Stewart and Mosher were in agreement that the uniform building masses suggested in the Alexander plan might have further aggravated student dissatisfaction. In light of this social climate, they agreed that letting this plan take shape would be a mistake and called upon Chancellor John Galbraith to help them devise a solution.

This solution came as the result of a retreat in early 1965 at Warner Hot Springs. The intention of the meeting was to assemble the architects and administrators involved in the planning of Second College to discuss the current plan and perhaps devise a new, more humanistic scheme for the masterplan. The retreat accomplished its goal. As a result, Robert Mosher took over master planning for Second College. Robert Alexander eventually resigned from his role of master planner for the UCSD campus and was replaced by A. Quincy Jones of Los Angeles as consulting architect.¹⁵

Quite soon after its release, it was apparent that the initial masterplan for the campus would need adjustment. The central library (now Geisel Library) was a divisive issue. William L. Pereira, the architect of the central library, insisted on siting the building near the geographic center

of the campus, not at the proposed campus center, which occurred close to the western edge, and the heart of the grand promenades. The campus administration accepted Pereira's desire rather than adhere to the masterplan. Additionally, plans were underway to build a visual and performing arts center (now Mandeville Center) between Revelle and Muir Colleges; this would interrupt Alexander's promenades, which were the plan's backbone element. This combination broke down the essence of the initial masterplan, which was an offence to its creator.¹⁶ The question remains whether the reason for Alexander's exit was due to the new design for Muir College, decided at the Warner Hot Springs meeting, or because of the disintegration of his plan due to the library siting. His exit, however, required the hiring of a new consulting architect and a revised masterplan for the entire University. The 1966 Revised Masterplan by A. Quincy Jones incorporated the medical school, the repositioned library, the removal of the promenades, and an overall "looser," more naturalistic design. The plan notably retained the cluster college model and the cohesive architectural style to be retained within each of the colleges. Throughout this tumultuous period in the early planning of the college, the commitment of John Stewart and Robert Mosher guaranteed that Muir College in particular would be designed with the utmost sensitivity to the human experience.

Robert Mosher's 1965 Masterplan included a three-dimensional model of the college to depict the massing of the buildings. Below, John Stewart (right) inspects the residential tower with Ernest Mandeville, who would donate money for the Mandeville Suite located on the top floor of Tenaya Hall.



Photo credit: Courtesy of Robert Mosher



Photo credit: John Muir College, UCSD

Design of Muir College

As planning continued at Second College, the architects and administrators referred to “the spirit of Warner Hot Springs” as the guiding force on the small college.¹⁷ Throughout 1965, Mosher and the campus architects assembled the team to complete the buildings for Second College. Weekly meetings ensured coordination of the team of architects which consisted of:

- Robert Mosher, Mosher & Drew, Building 2A, 2A' (1966)
- Dale Naegle and Associates, Building 2E (1968), Muir Apartments (1970), Muir Commons (1968)
- Liebhardt & Weston, Building 2B (1968), (Natatorium, Gymnasium)
- Frank L. Hope & Associates, Building 2C, 2C' (1967)
- Richard G. Wheeler and Associates, Building 2D (1968)

Provost John Stewart was always involved in the details of the plan for Muir College. In this 1965 photograph, Stewart (left) reviews plans with Harold Teemer, Vice Chancellor Carl Eckart, and University Architect Mac Cason.



Photo credit: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives, UC San Diego Libraries

The Muir College architects were all among the top architects and firms practicing in San Diego at the time. Not unlike any profession or architects practicing today, these men were all competitors, and had different ideas, styles, and visions for their buildings. The firms of Hope and Wheeler each had large staffs and were responsible for many of the largest commissions being built in San Diego at the time, including banks, federal buildings, and corporate headquarters. Mosher and his partner Roy Drew, had a smaller firm with a full repertoire of Modernist residences, schools, and offices around San Diego County. Liebhardt & Weston had also done extensive residential design, yet were also involved in larger institutional commissions in the region, including projects at SIO. Dale Naegle at the time had done mostly residential projects, but had built a widely respected reputation by the time of the assemblage of Muir College’s design team.¹⁸

It was a project full of challenges and unpredictability. As executive architect for Second College, Robert Mosher had the responsibility of coordinating an architectural vocabulary and site plan that would unite the buildings of Second College, as well as keeping the various architects working towards the goal for the intended campus atmosphere. The form and program of the buildings had already been set several years prior, but much was left to be determined. In choosing the form of the campus and the exterior design themes of the buildings, Mosher employed principles of Modernism and

humanism in architecture, in addition to deciding upon precise details to achieve the desired psychological response to the outdoor spaces.

At the Warner Hot Springs gathering, Mosher had characterized the public spaces envisioned by Alexander as counter to humanistic principles. Instead, he hoped to create “humanistic spaces” that could allow for variations in experience and facilitate intimacy within the student populace.¹⁹ As inspiration, he cited public plazas in Europe, particularly those in Venice, in which one entered into a public square with an element of surprise. A distinctive type of spatial intimacy could be achieved by the constriction of these tight spaces. He pointed to the progression of passing through small plazas, into narrow streets that broke into larger public plazas, which were typical in older European cities. These urban spaces evolved to suit a human-scale environment, unlike a monumental scale of streets of later generations. Smaller spaces produced interesting

interactions when filled with people, yet a person experiencing them on a solitary basis would feel security and serenity. He sought to recreate this intimacy of environment by tying the interior spaces of the college together through narrow passageways and open spaces, creating an almost urban level of activity within them. This, he asserted, achieved the principles of individuality and naturalism that encapsulated the intent of the early planners of UCSD.²⁰

John Stewart remained actively involved in the design of the buildings and the advisory committees associated with each one. He kept a watchful eye on the design process to ensure that a humanist experience was maintained at Muir College.²¹

Construction of Muir College

In 1966, before the first class of students entered Second College, and several years before the buildings were completed, the college was officially named John Muir College. John Stewart chose John Muir, California environmentalist, nature writer, and founder of the Sierra Club, as its namesake for the ideals that he represented and that the college hoped to achieve.

John Muir – a naturalist, a scientist, and a writer – embodies many of the disciplines on which this college will place emphasis.

Naming a college signifies something: it affirms certain ideas and values. So it is with Muir. We hope

The founding of Muir College was a major event in the formation of UCSD and in its innovative academic framework. This news clipping from the *Triton Times* shows John Galbraith with the planned model for the college.

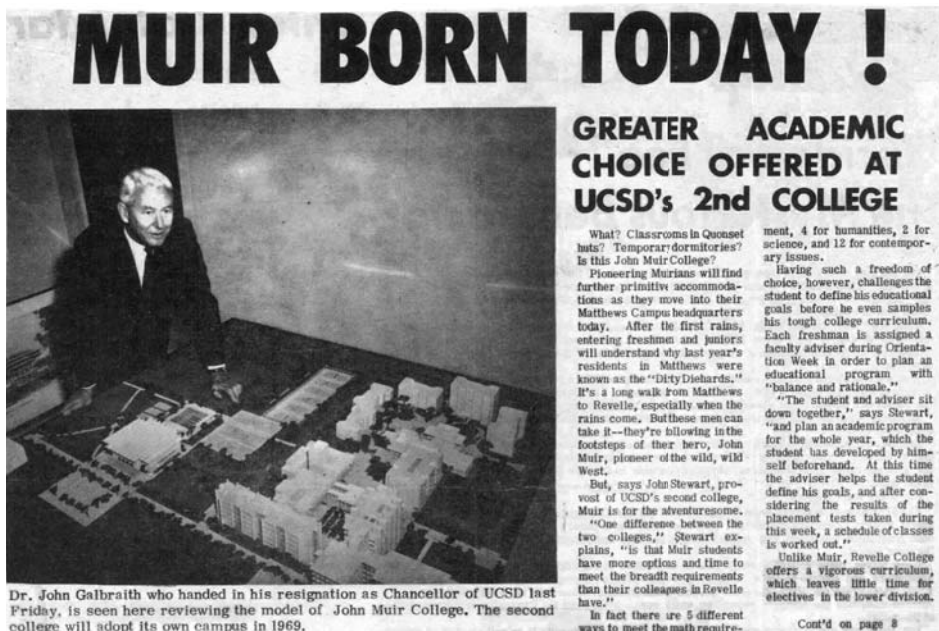


Photo credit: John Muir College, UCSD

Dr. John Galbraith who handed in his resignation as Chancellor of UCSD last Friday, is seen here reviewing the model of John Muir College. The second college will adopt its own campus in 1969.



Photo credit: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives, UC San Diego Libraries

Early construction images of Muir College demonstrate the appearance of the Torrey Pines area in the late 1960s. Once completed, the buildings looked quite different before the landscape plan matured to fill the campus.

that this name will point to the example of Muir the man, and that in him will be perceived a belief in the world of independent learning, of variety of experience and human relationships, of commitment to humane goals and purposes.

~ John L. Stewart, Provost

The majority of the academic and residential buildings at Muir College were completed and occupied by 1971 but the first 750 students began attending classes in 1967 at former Camp Matthews buildings. The first graduation was held in 1968.

This early building phase, which includes the nine buildings designed under the collaborative effort led by Robert Mosher, has long stood out as the most architecturally cohesive college at UCSD. Like the buildings, the students share a robust social identity associated with their college and its intimate setting. The residential buildings especially promote a distinct sense of community, which was their design intent. Student life for first-year students at Muir is different than upperclassmen, partly because they are placed together in the high-rise residential buildings Tioga and Tenaya Halls. These promote a unique sense of community within their shared spaces and house structure, while upperclassmen typically live in the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, which have more privacy. Muir's academic program is characterized by the freedom that students enjoy to choose general education courses suited to their individual interests, talents, and educational goals. At the present time,

enrollment at Muir is the highest of any college at UCSD and is double that originally projected.

Student satisfaction with facilities and programs at Muir College usually rank highly in the present. Their opinions in the early phase of building, however, were not always so positive. The Ten Year Study of John Muir College, done in 1978, surveyed students' views of the architecture of the campus. The sample of published answers was nearly an even split between an appreciation of its "beauty and efficiency, reminiscent of the Sierras" and comparisons to "a cold, rigid and sterile" "penitentiary" of "too much concrete."²² Many students viewed such monolithic structures as counter to Muir's naturalistic ideals, as illustrated in a 1982 student poem, which imagined "John Muir ...rolling over in his grave" at the sight of "Cement Hiding the dirt and grass... and High Rises Blocking the sky [and] sun."²³ Although that

sentiment may still exist, an overall appreciation of the campus prevails. The 2005 student satisfaction study reported Muir College as having the highest satisfaction with living quarters of the student population at UCSD. Students were quoted as saying that Muir College is "something that works," and it "provides the feeling that you belong..." This was attributed to the physical design of the buildings as much as to the atmosphere of the college.²⁴ Lastly, the buildings of the campus core have even been called reminiscent of the cliffs of Half Dome at Yosemite, which is a reflection of the natural environment intended for the site and worthy of its namesake.²⁵

This exemplary campus experience has been attributed to the long-standing faculty and staff and thoughtful administrators throughout the years.²⁶ However, as it was the intent of the architects and planners of the college to achieve such a response, it could be argued that the architecture and environment of Muir College contributes significance to this successful collegiate experience. Whether that is the case, the buildings of John Muir College, and the story of how the college came about, are significant for their place in the history of San Diego, architecture, planning, and education, as well as a distinct era of campus life, attention to the natural environment, and the growth of a region.

Muir College students have one of the strongest college identities and pride among the colleges at UCSD.



Photo credit: John Muir College, UCSD

Notes:

- 1 OCEANIDS, UCSD Campus Women's Organization. *University in Motion: A Historical Guide to UCSD*. 1985. pp. 4-5.
- 2 Nancy Scott Anderson. *An Improbable Venture: A History of the University of California, San Diego*. The UCSD Press: La Jolla, CA. 1993. p. 89.
- 3 Heather Henter. *Tree Wars: The Secret Life of Eucalyptus*. @UCSD Alumni Publication. University of California, San Diego. Vol 2: No. 1. January 2005.
- 4 *Ibid.* pp. 81-7.
- 5 University Planning Associates, Inc. *The UCSD Master Plan Study and its Antecedents: A History of Physical Planning at the University of California, San Diego*. University of California, San Diego. 1995. p. 11.
- 6 "Cluster College Idea Backed in UC Plan." *San Diego Union*. 15 February 1963.
- 7 Interview with Robert Mosher. 14 February 2008.
- 8 University Planning Associates, Inc. p. 9.
- 9 Interview with Joe Yamada, 12 March 2008.
- 10 Interview with Dale Naegle. 15 February 2008.
- 11 University of California, San Diego. Office of Physical Planning. *Revelle and Muir Colleges Neighborhoods Planning Study*. November 2006. p. 12.
- 12 University Planning Associates, Inc. p.10.
- 13 Letter from John L. Stewart to Dr. Carl Eckart. 4 February 1965. Chancellor's Files. Mandeville Special Collections.
- 14 Interview with Robert Mosher. 14 February 2008; University Planning Associates, Inc. *The UCSD Master Plan Study and its Antecedents: A History of Physical Planning at University of California, San Diego*. University of California, San Diego. 1995.
- 15 *Ibid.*
- 16 University Planning Associates, Inc. p.14.
- 17 Letter from Robert Mosher to A. Quincy Jones. 17 October 1965. Correspondence records of Robert Mosher, FAIA.
- 18 "Hope, Frank," "Liebhardt, Frederick," "Mosher & Drew," "Naegle, Dale," "Wheeler, Richard." Modernsandiego.com. Accessed 8 July 2008.
- 19 Interview with Robert Mosher. 14 February 2008.
- 20 Letter from Robert Mosher to A. Quincy Jones. 7 February 1966. Correspondence of Robert Mosher.
- 21 Letter from John L. Stewart to Ken Anderson. Re: Building 2D. 13 September 1966. Chancellor's Files. Mandeville Special Collections.
- 22 John Muir College. "A Ten Year Study: 1968-1978 – A Review... An Evaluation." University of California, San Diego. Question 80 (page number unavailable). 1978.
- 23 Debbie Altus. "In Memoriam (or a View from Muir Quad)." Courtesy of Office of the Provost, John Muir College. 1982.
- 24 USES Steering Committee. Report of the Undergraduate Student Experience and Satisfaction Committee. University of California, San Diego. September 2005. p. 53.
- 25 Interview with Stuart Brody. Professor of Biology, Muir College. 19 March 2008.
- 26 Interview with Stuart Brody. Professor of Biology, Muir College. 19 March 2008.

TIMELINE

TIMELINE



Photo credit: John Muir College

1965

1912



Photo credit: Scripps Archives, UC Libraries

- 1873 College of California, which would become University of California campus, founded in Berkeley
- 1892 John Muir helps in the formation of the Sierra Club
- 1912 Scripps Institution of Oceanography founded in La Jolla
- 1916 San Diego architect Irving Gill completes the Scripps Residence (later the Museum of Contemporary Art) in La Jolla
- 1945 Case Study House Program sponsored by Art & Architecture Magazine begins, becoming a milestone in the development of Southern California architecture
- 1959 Regents of University of California approve new campus to be built in San Diego
- 1960 First nationally recognized student civil rights demonstration in Greensboro, North Carolina
- 1960 Redevelopment of Downtown San Diego takes shape with the Modernist design for the Civic Center by Samuel Hammill
- 1962 *Silent Spring*, by Rachel Carson, is published, marking the beginning of the environmental awareness movement in the United States
- 1963 John F. Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas
- 1963 Long Range Development Plan, the academic and administrative plan for the future growth of the UCSD campus, is released
- 1963 Robert E. Alexander's masterplan for the physical form of the campus is released
- 1963 Louis Kahn completes his influential Modernist building for the Salk Institute near UCSD in La Jolla
- 1964 Free Speech Movement protests begin at University of California, Berkeley

- 1964 The United States enters the Vietnam War
- 1964 UCSD has its first graduating class from Revelle College
- 1965 John L. Stewart is appointed founding provost for the Second College, later named John Muir College, which is yet to be built
- 1965 John Galbraith convenes Warner Hot Springs retreat to discuss the masterplan of Second College
- 1965 Robert E. Alexander resigns as Consulting Architect for UCSD and A. Quincy Jones is hired to replace him. Robert Mosher is the Executive Consulting Architect for Second College
- 1966 John Muir is chosen as the name for Second College
- 1967 First class enters John Muir College
- 1967 San Diego Stadium opens in Mission Valley, designed by Frank L. Hope & Associates in the Modern style
- 1968 John Muir College holds first graduation
- 1968 Assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy
- 1968 Construction begins at John Muir College
- 1969 People's Park tragedy at University of California, Berkeley
- 1970 Two Vietnam-related protests occur at UCSD, including one in which a student sets himself afire
- 1970 UCSD's Central Library, later Geisel Library, designed by William J. Pereira, opens
- 1971 John Muir College construction is complete
- 1976 UCSD disbands many campus planning positions, resulting in several years of uncoordinated growth
- 1989 SOM completes new masterplan for UCSD
- 2008 John Muir College celebrates 40th Anniversary

2008

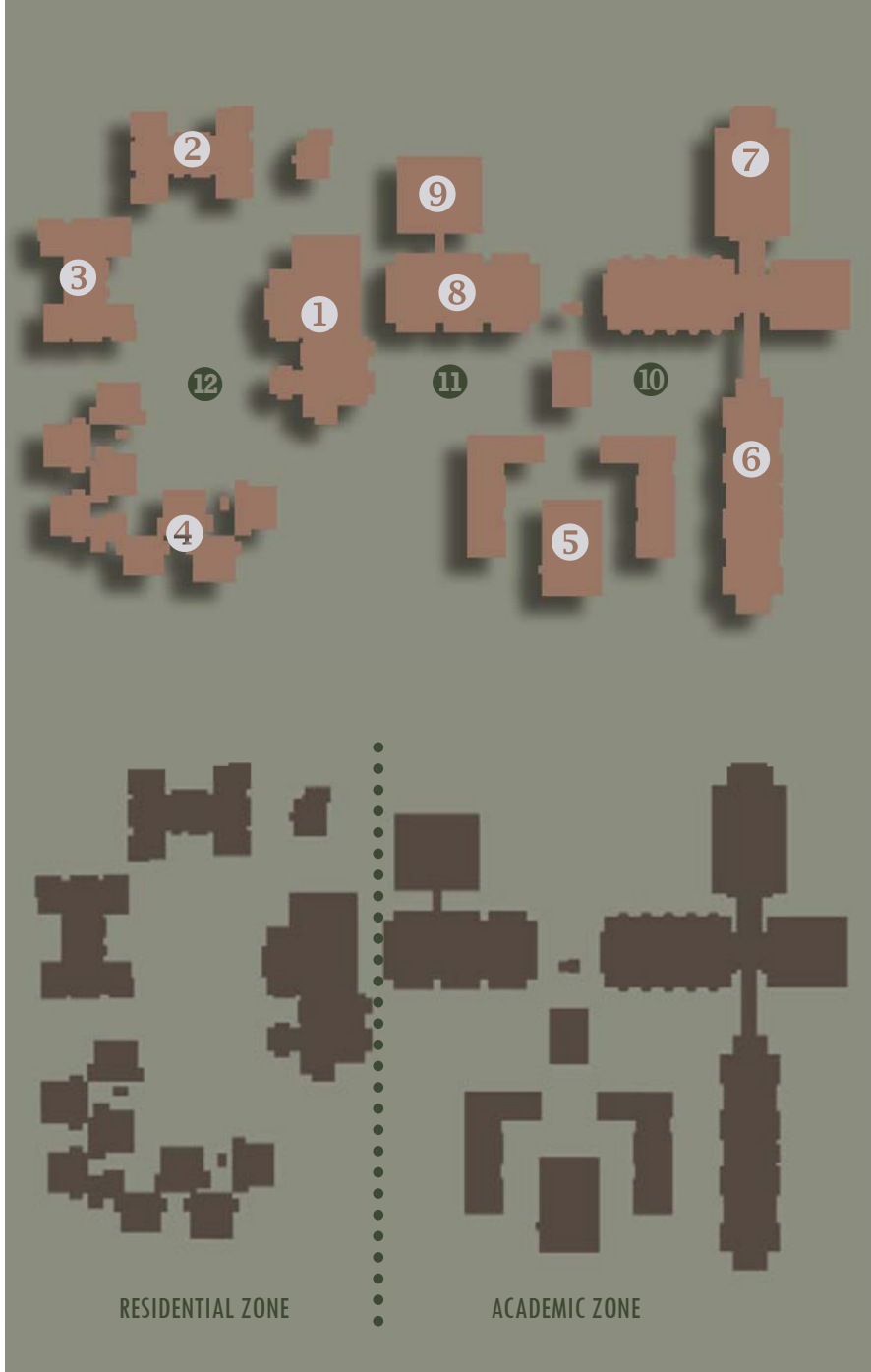


1970



Photo credit: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives, UC San Diego Libraries

MUIR COLLEGE HISTORIC RESOURCES



- ① STEWART COMMONS
- ② TENAYA HALL
- ③ TIOGA HALL
- ④ TUOLOMNE APTS
- ⑤ HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
- ⑥ BIOLOGY
- ⑦ APPLIED PHYSICS & MATH
- ⑧ MCGILL HALL
- ⑨ MANDLER HALL
- ⑩ KATZIN COURTYARD
- ⑪ MIDDLE QUAD
- ⑫ LOWER QUAD

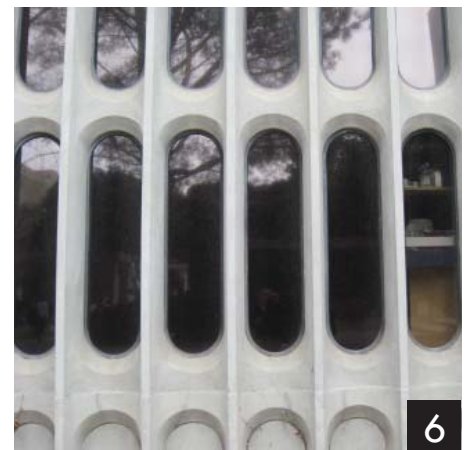
The following section describes the buildings and open spaces in the historic campus core. More detailed information about these resources may be found in California State Department of Parks and Recreation 523 (DPR) forms in the Appendices.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

The masterplan for John Muir College was intended to unite the buildings and landscape with an overarching architectural identity. This was accomplished by the creation of a massing strategy, the dictation of several repeating elements, and theory-based design considerations. These main unifying elements are identified pictorially below.

Building:

1. Buildings are comprised of blocky massing and accentuated, often asymmetrical, volumes.
2. Rectilinear rather than curvilinear building features are exclusively used, with voids and solids overtly expressed.
3. Design of buildings is organized around the repetition of modular patterns, including towers, floor levels, and the repetition of the “waffle” pattern.
4. Precast concrete with expressed board-form is the primary building material. Wood is used as accent on Stewart Commons and some hand railings.
5. Fenestration of residential buildings is mostly operable, metal-framed casement windows. Window siting is both to balance solid building mass and allow adequate light into living spaces.
6. Fenestration of academic buildings is based on a 2-foot module. The shape is a narrow, vertical rounded rectangle.





7. Building entrances front on outdoor spaces and complement external circulation scheme. These pedestrian-scaled entrances contribute to the sense of spatial enclosure in interior courtyards.

8. Walkways, arcades, and courtyards link buildings together, similar to a traditional academic campus.

9. Buildings are designed to incorporate natural setting. For lower buildings, this means harmonious blending with natural setting, and capturing of views with taller buildings.

10. Rooflines vary from building to building. They are either irregular or a flat plane. Stewart Commons has a pyramid atop its otherwise flat roof with broad cantilevers over entrances and balconies.



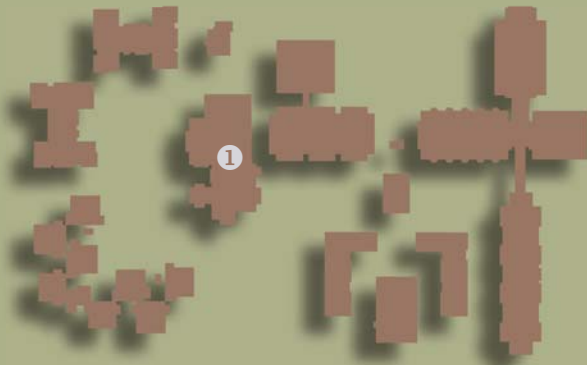
Landscape:

1. Landscape strategy in academic portion of historic campus core consists of hardscape of repeating geometric paving materials, and a softscape of native plants.

2. Landscape strategy of residential portion of campus uses more organic, undulating forms of hardscape that respond to the topography of the land.

3. Planter boxes are included both in central spaces and along building entrances to tie buildings and plantings together, following the dictated architectural aesthetic.





STEWART COMMONS

Architect: Dale Naegle

Year Designed: 1968

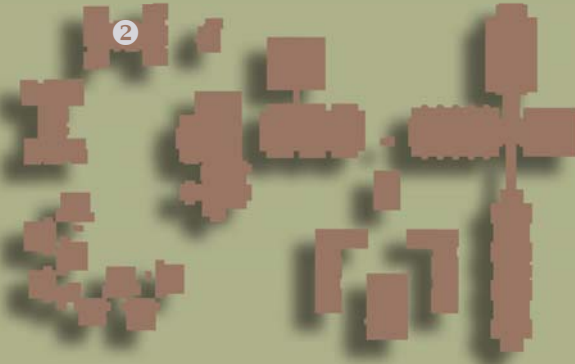
Historic Name: Muir Commons

Stewart (Muir) Commons is the central gathering building of John Muir College and is located in the center of the historic campus core. It houses the dining hall, small shops, and common lounge areas. The lowest of the buildings of the Muir campus, it complements the landscape, with entrances on various levels and outdoor spaces reaching into its surroundings. In this way it plays a crucial role in the circulation of the campus.

The two-story building is constructed of concrete masonry and concrete frame with a structural wood roof featuring cantilevered overhangs—mostly over entrances and outdoor areas.

Architect Dale Naegle chose the more natural materials for Stewart Commons to offset the concrete of the rest of the campus. He found this material suitable to the desired atmosphere of a student center.

Muir Commons was officially renamed Stewart Commons in honor of founding Provost John L. Stewart in 1998.



TENAYA HALL

Architect: Dale Naegle

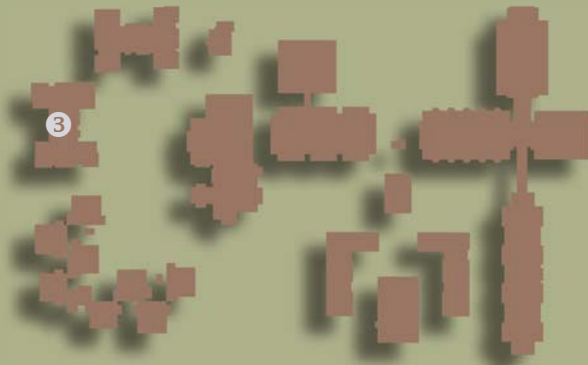
Year Designed: 1968

Historic Name: Building 2E

Tenaya Hall is one of the two residential high-rise towers at Muir College. It was originally constructed for female residents but now is one of two first-year student dorms. The 8-story building is H-shaped in plan and features 2-story common areas that link floors in the interior. It is located on the northern edge of the historic campus core, with the southern facade facing the lower quad.

Like the majority of the buildings on Muir campus, the primary material of Tenaya Hall is board-formed concrete. This is complemented by painted concrete blocks. Varying projecting bays, balconies, and casement windows add visual interest to the building.

The name Tenaya is derived from Tenaya Lake in the Tenaya Canyon of Yosemite National Park. The elevation of the lake is 8,150 feet above sea level. The name was chosen by John Stewart after he and his wife Ruth hiked the area.



TIOGA HALL

Architect: Dale Naegle

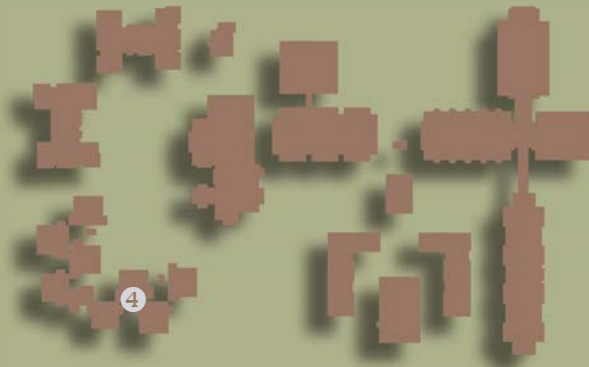
Year Designed: 1968

Historic Name: Building 2E

Tioga Hall is one of the pair of residential high-rise towers at Muir College. It was originally constructed for male residents but now is one of two first-year student dorms. The building is H-shaped in plan with 11 stories and features 2-story common areas that link floors in the interior. It is located on the western edge of the historic campus core, with the eastern facade facing the lower quad. Due to its location and height, the building offers great views of the Pacific Ocean, especially from the Mandeville Suite on the eleventh floor.

The primary material of Tioga Hall is board-formed concrete, complemented by painted concrete blocks. Varying projecting bays, balconies, and casement windows add visual interest to the building.

The name Tioga is derived from Tioga Pass in the Sierra Nevada. The name was chosen to evoke the elevation of the pass, which is 9,943 feet above sea level. The name was chosen by John Stewart after he and his wife Ruth hiked the area.



TUOLOMNE (MUIR) APARTMENTS

Architect: Dale Naegle

Year Designed: 1970

Historic Name: Muir Apartments

The Tuolomne (Muir) Apartments are the residential halls for the upper classmen at Muir College. The apartments consist of nine 4- and 5-story residential buildings, connected by open galleries and walkways. The apartments are located on the southwestern corner of Muir College, their northern facade facing the lower quad. Their lower height and extensive landscaping create the appearance of a dense clustering of buildings that hugs the surrounding landscape.

The flat-roofed buildings are constructed of board-form concrete with metal accents in the balcony railings and stair railings. The form of the windows continues the casement, metal-framed style of the high-rises.

The name Tuolomne is taken from the Tuolomne River in Yosemite. Like the other residential buildings at Muir College, the name was chosen to contribute to the theme of geographical features of Yosemite, loved by John Muir and John Stewart.



HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Architect: Richard G. Wheeler & Associates

Year Designed: 1968

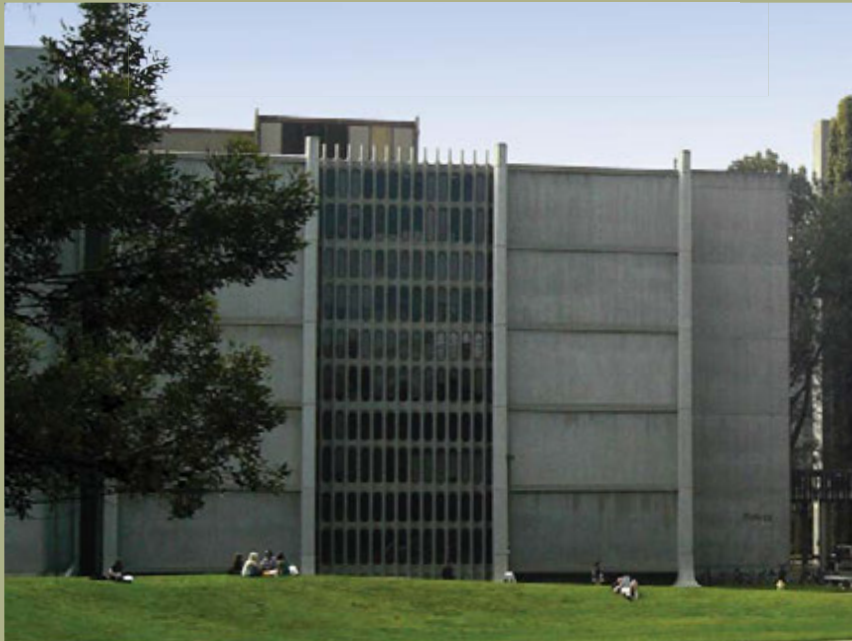
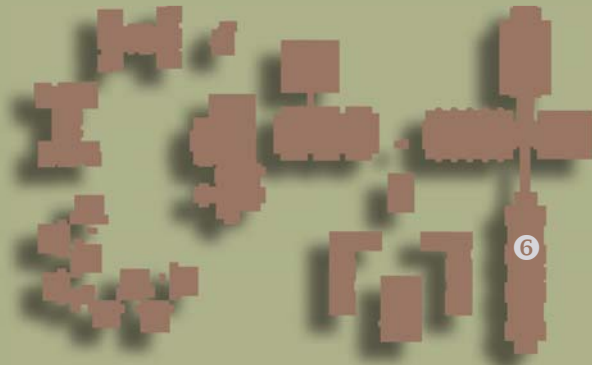
Historic Name: Building 2D



The Humanities and Social Sciences Building (HSS), is located in the academic cluster of Muir College, facing along the southern edge of the historic campus core. The building form consists of a tower with two flanking wings. The tower is 8 stories and the wings are 2 stories each. The basement level, which is visible south of the historic campus core, appears as a solid void, as it serves as a ground floor circulation area. The building connects to the central campus courtyards on the first floor.



HSS employs an interpretation of the architectural vocabulary dictated by Robert Mosher in the architectural masterplan. The primary material is board-formed concrete, with repeating modular forms and rounded rectangular windows. The three buildings of HSS are connected to each other and the adjacent courtyard spaces by arcades, bridges, and covered balconies. The arcades match the “waffle” pattern employed throughout the campus.



BIOLOGY

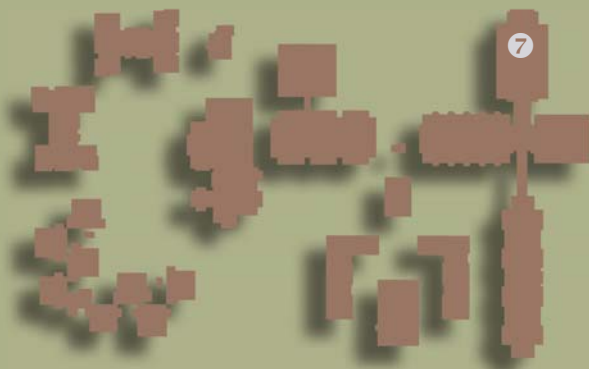
Architect: Liebhardt & Weston

Year Designed: 1968

Historic Name: Building 2B

The Biology Building at Muir College forms the eastern edge of the historic campus core. The building, which is a single rectangular structure, is oriented perpendicularly to the eastern entrance, creating a visual gateway as Muir College meets the center of the University. On the western facade, Biology faces the central academic courtyard and is connected to the Applied Physics & Mathematics building on its northern facade by a covered arcade. The building houses mostly laboratories with offices and classroom spaces.

Biology employs the academic architectural vocabulary dictated by Robert Mosher in the masterplan. The primary material is board-formed concrete, with a repeating modular forms and rounded rectangular windows. Biology is unique for its alternating vertical bays of solid concrete juxtaposed with window bays. Visual interest is also added by fluted columns that occur between bays.



APPLIED PHYSICS & MATHEMATICS

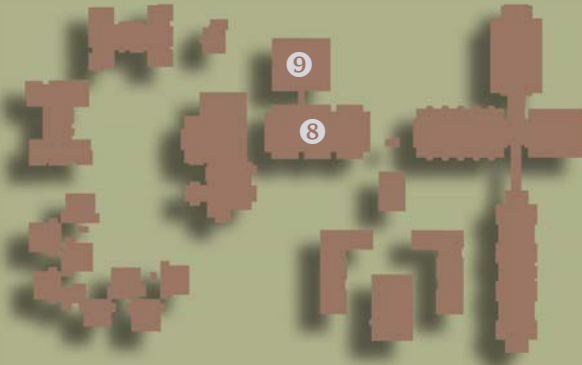
Architect: Robert Mosher

Year Designed: 1966

Historic Name: Building 2A & 2A'

Applied Physics & Mathematics (AP&M) is the only building on Muir campus designed by Robert Mosher, who also did the architectural masterplan for Muir College. The building was one of the first designed and thoughtfully employs the overarching architectural vocabulary that unites the academic buildings. It especially makes use of the “waffle” slab, which is repeated as cornice and cantilever, and to express floors. The primary material is board-formed concrete, with a repeating modular form and rounded rectangular windows.

AP&M is the largest of the academic buildings at 165,000 square feet. It is 7 stories in height and consists of two perpendicular, rectangular buildings attached by a covered passageway at each story. The southern building is the larger of the two. Its southern facade deviates slightly from the iconic expressed grid of AP&M, featuring five vertical towers. This building is an icon of Muir College—its verticality and bold architecture creating an image for the college.



McGILL & MANDLER HALLS

Architect: Frank L. Hope & Associates

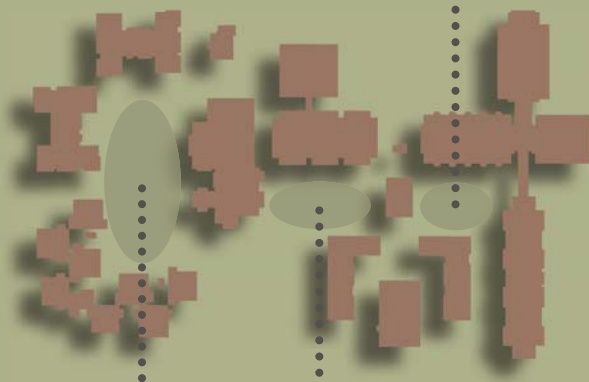
Year Designed: 1967

Historic Name: Building 2C & 2C'

McGill and Mandler Halls are two separate buildings but function as a whole. Mandler is the lower of the two at 2 stories and forms the northern edge of the historic campus core. McGill, at 5 stories, faces the interior courtyard. The two buildings are the most boxy in massing of the academic buildings at Muir, but they maintain the architectural motifs of repeating modules, narrow rounded windows, board-form concrete, and expressed interior function. The two buildings are connected by covered passageways on the upper stories. An arcade that passes between McGill and AP&M forms one of the main points of entry into the Muir campus.

McGill and Mandler house the Psychology department. George Mandler was the founding chair of the department and currently is a Professor Emeritus. William J. McGill was also a founding faculty member, who later served as Chancellor of UCSD before returning to Columbia University in New York.

Katzin Courtyard



THE QUADS

Landscape Architect:

Wimmer & Yamada

Years Designed: 1969 - 73

Katzin Courtyard, or the Upper Quad, is the eastern quad of Muir College. It was dedicated to Miriam E. and Jerome S. Katzin in 1996. It is located between Applied Physics & Math, Humanities & Social Sciences, and Biology. It features a raised planter and employs a rectilinear, block, pavement pattern with mature shade trees and green space.

Middle Quad is located between McGill Hall, Stewart Commons, and Ledden Auditorium. It features a central planter and is consistent with the rectilinear paving pattern of the academic quads. Graffiti in the concrete from 1971 on this central planter marks the year of this quad's completion. Mature trees, including eucalyptus and melaleucas, make this a shady quad.

Lower Quad is the landscaped area situated within the residential quad, with Stewart Commons on the east. It is at a lower grade than the academic quads, and is a less constructed, more undulating design. It has less tree cover than the academic quads, and creates an open environment between the various scales of residential architecture.



Middle Quad



Lower Quad

THE ARCHITECTS OF MUIR COLLEGE

ROBERT MOSHER

Photo credit: Courtesy of Robert Mosher



Photo credit: Courtesy of Robert Mosher



Robert Mosher, pictured above, and below, with partner Roy Drew at the firm's office in the Green Dragon Colony.

Robert Mosher began practicing architecture after attending school at The Art Center, USC, and the University of Washington. His early career included years spent in San Diego and Los Angeles, but he eventually returned to San Diego to stay. While in Los Angeles, Mosher met Roy Drew, whom he encouraged to move to San Diego and, in 1948, the two began their practice together. Throughout this partnership, however, the two architects mostly worked on projects separately.

Mosher's early career in San Diego was a combination of various Navy and Marine Corps commissions, and work in the office of William Templeton Johnson. This career took a turn when his family became owners of the Green Dragon Colony, an historic artist colony, in 1944 and Mosher was able to design several new buildings on the site. Through these buildings, Mosher was able to demonstrate his skill in designing naturalistic, humanistic architecture and his understanding of challenging sites. Around this time, residential growth and wealth were on the rise in San Diego, and Mosher received commissions to design homes for several prominent San Diegans.

After a brief stint in New York at *House Beautiful* magazine, Mosher returned permanently to San Diego and his portfolio included larger commissions for significant institutions. These include the masterplan for UCSD's Muir College, buildings at San Diego State and UCSD, a wing of the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery, and the design for the Coronado Bridge. Most of his work, though, was in La Jolla, where he lived and worked through most of his career and is still a resident today.

DALE NAEGLER



Photo credit: Courtesy of Dale Naegle

Dale Naegle, pictured below circa 1960 designed many local residences in the Modern style (above).

Dale Naegle grew up and was educated during the premier period of the Midcentury movement. A native of the Los Angeles region, he spent his adolescent years in Santa Barbara and was always interested in music and architecture. Pursuing his passion, he attended University of Southern California's architecture program, and graduated in 1954 under the tutelage of A. Quincy Jones and William Pereira. He soon left Los Angeles for La Jolla, however, and began a practice there, which he still heads today.

Naegle's approach to architecture was to create spaces that were beautiful, usable, and comfortable to inhabit. They also had to create and contribute to a sense of place, complementing their surroundings and maintaining the character of a neighborhood. Incorporating these principles, Naegle was able to introduce a Modernist vocabulary and use materials that were appropriate for the function and location of his buildings. His work in San Diego consists mostly of residences in La Jolla and elsewhere. The collection of buildings he designed for Muir College are some of his most iconic. Tioga Hall, the taller of the residential buildings, can be seen from La Jolla Cove and is a major landmark of the UCSD campus.

LIEBHARDT & WESTON

Photo credit: Courtesy of Eugene Weston



Photo credit: Courtesy of Mr. Weston



Top: Fred Liebhardt (left) and Eugene Weston. Middle: Gene Weston (center) on the construction site at SIO; Below: Gene Weston (right) demonstrating model at SIO, 1976.

Photo credit: Courtesy of Mr. Weston



Liebhardt & Weston was the partnership between Frederick Liebhardt and Eugene Weston III. Liebhardt came to San Diego after studying at the University of Denver and at the Taliesin Fellowship with Frank Lloyd Wright in Wisconsin and Arizona. In San Diego he worked with both Lloyd Ruocco and Loch Crane before establishing his own practice. Throughout his career, he worked with many other notable local Modernists, designing mostly residences.

Eugene Weston III, of Los Angeles, came to San Diego in 1956 and joined Liebhardt in 1960, forming Liebhardt & Weston. Before this he worked in a design-build firm and as a furniture designer. The firm's name changed multiple times in its 30 years, including Liebhardt Weston & Associates from 1965 to 1990, and Liebhardt, Weston & Goldman from 1967-1976. Both Liebhardt and Weston retired in 1991.

In their partnership, these architects created some of the most influential local architecture of the midcentury. Their designs were always adapted to the site, using principles of organic forms and local materials. Their later work consisted of larger projects, including a great amount of work at SIO and UCSD. They were the architects for the Natatorium and Gymnasium at UCSD. Their work, seen across the City, is representative of this notable time of San Diego's growth.

RICHARD G. WHEELER & ASSOCIATES

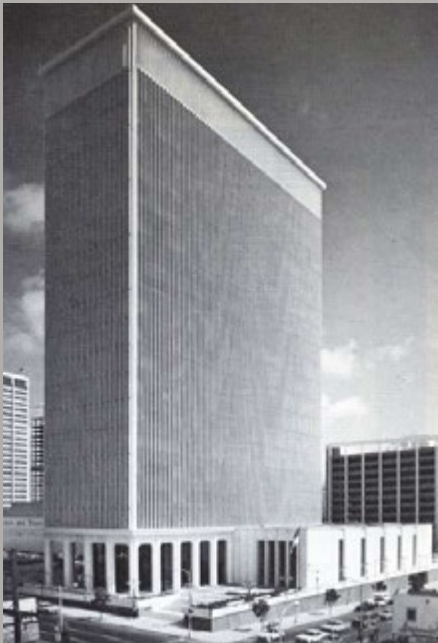


Photo credit: ModernSanDiego.com (Photographer unknown)

Richard G. Wheeler, pictured below with designer Roger Matthews in 1965; and above, their seminal SDG&E building, of 1967.



Photo credit: Courtesy Richard Wheeler Family

Richard G. Wheeler & Associates was a firm of great repute in the mid-twentieth century in San Diego. Wheeler, the son of an architect, began his study of architecture at an early age and completed his architectural degree at the University of California, Berkeley. He always practiced in his native San Diego, however. His philosophy was to design buildings that were appropriate for their use and did not simply copy traditional forms. Accordingly, his firm's designs are all original to their time period and uniquely San Diego in their material and style.

Wheeler's office began doing mostly residential architecture but quickly moved on to larger commissions. This included a series of Benbough Professional Buildings in Point Loma and the well-known San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Building downtown in 1968. Wheeler's practice also designed the Westgate Hotel—another landmark of the city skyline—in 1970. The SDG&E building was the seminal work of Wheeler's 40-year career, during which he would employ as many as 40 designers and make a great impact upon the architectural form of the City.

FRANK L. HOPE & ASSOCIATES



Photo credit: Courtesy of Fred Livingstone

Top: Robert Mosher, A.Quincy Jones, Fred Livingstone (of Hope & Associates) and Ward Deems at the AIA Convention in Boston, 1970. Below: Frank L. Hope's Timken Museum in Balboa Park, 1965.



Frank L. Hope & Associates was a prominent architecture practice in San Diego in the 1950s through the 1970s. They were responsible for the design of many private residences around San Diego, as well as key city institutions such as museums and banks. The firm's most well-known project is the design for San Diego Stadium—now Qualcomm Stadium—in Mission Valley. Another iconic building done by the firm is the Marriott Hotel & Marina (formerly the Intercontinental Hotel). Important civic works include the Timken Museum in Balboa Park, the Cabrillo National Monument Visitors' Center in Point Loma, and the Penguin House at the San Diego Zoo. The firm also completed a large number of commercial and office buildings in downtown San Diego in the 1960s and 70s, which stand as a tribute to the firm's wide range of influence during the decades of significant growth in the City.

Frank L. Hope & Associates passed from the hands of Frank L. Hope to his sons Frank Jr. and Charles Hope, and eventually to Chuck Hope Jr. who founded Hope Engineering in 1993. Located in downtown San Diego, the firm continues the tradition of excellence established by previous generations and continues to shape the built environment of the region.

WIMMER & YAMADA

Photo credit: Courtesy of Wimmer & Yamada



Top: Joe Yamada and Harriet Wimmer in the early 1960s. Bottom: the residential quad at Muir College demonstrates their style of landscape architecture.



Wimmer & Yamada Landscape Architects, ASLA was one of the first prominent landscape architecture firms to emerge in San Diego. It was responsible for many premier projects in the Modern style beginning in the 1950s, and continues to practice in the present day. The practice was established by Harriet Wimmer in 1954, and Joseph Yamada joined her as partner in 1960 to form the present firm. Harriet Wimmer was a native San Diegan who initially designed gardens as a hobby. She was inspired by the Panama-California Exposition that created the grounds of present-day Balboa Park. She did not formally practice until age 51 when she opened her own office.

Joseph Yamada, also a native San Diegan, was traditionally trained in landscape architecture, studying under Garrett Eckbo, Thomas Church, and Lawrence Halprin at the University of California, Berkeley. Yamada began working as a draftsman under Wimmer after graduation, and after just a few years working for the School District of San Diego, became her partner in 1960. Yamada had a knack for land forms and hardscape feature design, while Wimmer's eye was for plant groupings. Together they made an ideal pair and were chosen to design many landscapes to complement Modernist buildings of the day. The firm still practices under the name Wimmer, Yamada, and Caughey (with Pat Caughey as current principal in charge) and maintains a consistent portfolio of work in and around San Diego.

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

Campus Planning and Educational Context

The Cluster College Model

Gaining popularity in the 1960s, the cluster college concept was based on similar principles as the Garden City planning movement, which emerged in late nineteenth-century England. The ideal Garden City sought to solve the problems of the inner city by promoting green landscapes and areas for community repose. Applied to the university, the campus space would be organized according to smaller colleges, which were relatively self-sufficient units, but part of a greater whole. This way, as the campus grew, new clusters could be added without impacting the overall functioning

of the campus. The surrounding environment and landscape were also heavily emphasized, as in the Garden City movement. This was also concurrent with an increased environmental awareness during this time period. Another fundamental aspect of the cluster college was the aspiration for students to develop independently and with freedom to develop their own curriculum. This utopian ideal was central to 1960s campus design, which was copied and broadened at other universities throughout the nation.¹

The 1960s trend in campus design strongly took hold in California where the state was growing and required many colleges to meet the population needs. The University of California system was also interested in experimenting with innovative forms of campus design. Rather

Photo credit: The UCSD Master Plan Study and Its Antecedents, 1995.



UCSD was envisioned to be a large university that gave students the more intimate experience of a smaller college by breaking it down into smaller residential colleges. This concept was popular in other large universities of the same era. At the time of planning, each college was to provide a special offering of courses, with spaces for living, learning, and socializing in proximity.

than construct giant, sprawling universities as built elsewhere, the Regents opted for the cluster model as the design strategy for several of its new colleges. These would achieve the size needed yet would retain the intimate scholastic atmosphere present at smaller colleges observed elsewhere. Clark Kerr, president of the University of California at that time, said in 1964:

The big campus lacks the inestimable virtue which the small liberal arts college counts as its hallmark: the emphasis on the individual which small classes, a residential environment and a strong sense of relationship to others on the campus... give.

This 1963 Alexander diagram demonstrates the concept of 4 colleges in 3 clusters, amounting to 12 colleges at the San Diego campus.

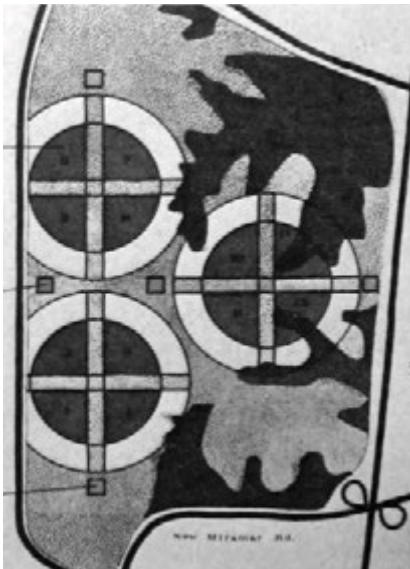


Photo credit: 1963 Masterplan

With the growth of California in the post-war era, the University of California system planned for new universities to be placed in regions with the greatest growth. The state was viewed as promoting the most innovative, imaginative style of university design in the early 1960s. Plans for the campuses at San Diego, Santa Cruz, and Irvine were established in 1957, yet building did not commence until the mid-1960s and 70s. These three campuses each were conceived according to the cluster college model, yet each was differentiated by the inherent influences of its natural surroundings. The concept was to arrange universities into clusters of colleges, each consisting of its own buildings and internally focused in plan. The colleges would be internally alike in theme, including architecture and academic

discipline. The smaller college units would be separated by open space, with housing, roadways, recreation fields, and parking on the exterior. Socially, the college was intended to be the nucleus of student life. The intent was to maintain the intimate nature of university life that was common in older campuses, yet use Modernist architecture and plan for growth and flexibility on a large scale.²

The Plan for Second College

In San Diego, Roger Revelle was influential in promoting the cluster college model for the entire UCSD campus.³ The intent was not only to promote the intimacy and identity of the small college, but to retain land for future growth, build flexibility into the campus and buildings, minimize travel time between classes, and create memorable spaces. John Galbraith, the first chancellor of UCSD, alluded to the English college model of including classrooms and faculty offices within residential buildings. This, he offered, was a means of making the buildings part of an “organic whole” and creating an interaction of activity and spaces. These considerations would be carried out in the physical expression of the building plan as well.⁴ A flexible curriculum and freedom of choice were also major themes in Muir College’s development. Under the mentorship of faculty, students were to develop individual plans based on their own goals, at which they would arrive after thoughtful deliberation.

The founding provost for Muir College, John Stewart, arrived when much of the physical design

of Second College had been put in place. He also believed in the small college ideal but saw the opportunity in Second College to go beyond the design of spaces and curriculum. He cared deeply about inculcating a sense of independence and self-education into the students. To accomplish that goal at Second College, he placed strong emphasis on participation in student life activities.

Participation in a palpable community, dedicated to a common cause which gives meaning and dignity to the students' experience is part of that heart's desire... They need freedom to try out a variety of identities, but they need, too, the assurance of membership in a stable and purposeful institution.⁵

This diagram from the 1989 Masterplan for UCSD reiterates the cluster concept, depicting multiple colleges conceptually linked together by complementary themes and disciplines.

Ultimately, this goal was achieved in the early years of Muir. However, from the beginning there were not quite enough classrooms and the college continued to exchange resources with other colleges on campus. As the campus grew, the genuine cluster plan for the university was hard to achieve. Six colleges were developed, but the result did not achieve the level of academic self-sufficiency as had been imagined. Students, however, do retain a personal connection to their individual colleges. Students apply to and enroll in a single college within UCSD and identify greatly with that place throughout their undergraduate experience.

The Architectural Context

International Style and Modernism in Architecture

In the late nineteenth century, American architecture was focused on neoclassical and Renaissance forms. It was heavily influenced by the École des Beaux-Arts. Louis Sullivan was one of the first American architects to shift from the widespread dedication to the classical aesthetic and instead promote the concept of an architectural form reflecting a building's essential functions. In the 1890s, Sullivan designed several buildings that articulated interior spatial organization through exterior ornamentation in his attempt to demonstrate a democratic view of architecture. Sullivan's apprentices would elaborate on his *form follows function* concept, most notably his famed pupil, Frank Lloyd Wright.⁶ Irving Gill, who would become one of

Photo credit: 1989 UCSD Master Plan (Skidmore Owings & Merrill)



San Diego's most notable architects, also worked briefly under Sullivan at the same time as Wright.

Like Sullivan's before him, Wright's career became a hallmark in the evolution of American Modernism. The first of his landmark buildings, particularly his residences in the Chicago area, designed in the early twentieth century, emphasized the natural landscape and open plans, with architectural elements of

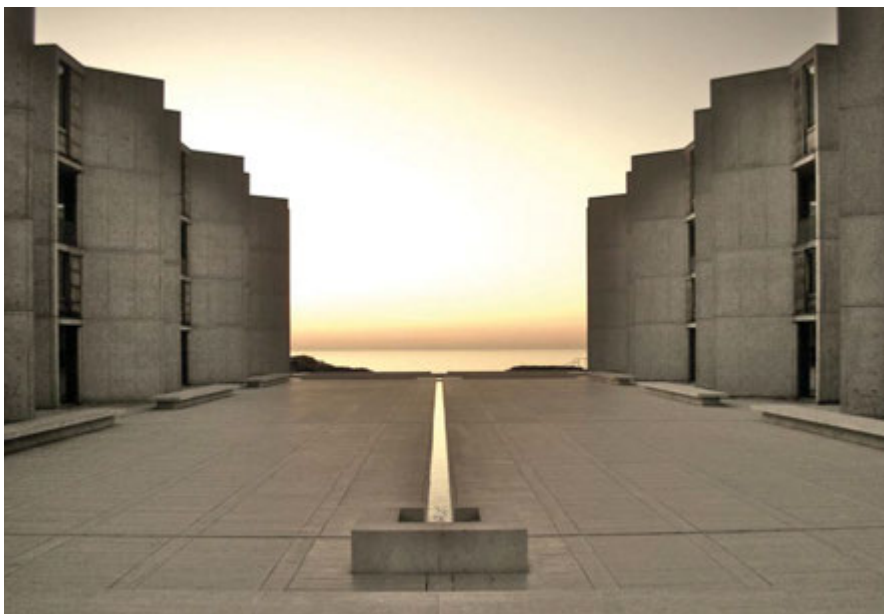
horizontality and asymmetry that echoed the buildings' environmental setting. Although Wright tenaciously claimed his to be an individual style, his concepts and those of his predecessor Sullivan were emulated in what became the Chicago or Prairie School of architecture. Wright's progressive style became a benchmark for the Modernist movement, particularly influencing European architects after his portfolio was published in Berlin in 1910.

Irving Gill's Scripps House (later La Jolla Art Center) (1915) and Louis Kahn's Salk Institute (1960) are two prime examples of Modernism in San Diego. Gill's work has been credited with inciting the movement locally, while Kahn's was an internationally recognized work of late modernism that is still highly praised.



Photo credit: IrvingGill.com

Concurrently, the Arts and Crafts Movement developed in the United States, based on the concept of *honesty of materials* and form created by human hands rather than machinery. In California especially, architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement strived to break with the Old World architectural conventions and create something indigenous and appropriate for the landscape. Bernard Maybeck in Berkeley, Charles and Henry Greene in Pasadena, and Irving Gill in San Diego created distinctly Californian works that demonstrated the originality of the craftsman and native materials.⁷ The architecture that developed in California was always tailored for the region, influenced by attributes such as material and climate. As Modernism became widely practiced in later decades, this would remain a central tenet of California architecture. Gill played a role in the development of this uniquely California Modernism, working primarily in San Diego. In that sense, San Diego architecture was influential for a crucial bridge between Arts and Crafts and Modernism, with an unshakable adherence to local elements.



While American Modernism emphasized a natural approach to architecture, the European development of Modernism—the International Style—embraced the use of industrial materials and technology. Honesty and pure forms were equally, if not more heavily emphasized in Europe, however. The International Style developed in Europe after World War I with the concept of uniting craft traditions with innovative materials and technology. European Modernists, and their followers, made political statements through their designs, showing the democratic nature of simplistic forms, logical structural elements, the rejection of traditional forms and ornamentation, and the acceptance of mass production. Le Corbusier, *de Stijl*, and the *Deutscher Werkbund* and Bauhaus Schools were major influences in the development of the International Style.

The International Style was slow to catch on in 1920s America, where Art Deco still flourished. The first use of this type of International Style Modernism was Howe and Lescaze's 1929 Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building, while Richard Neutra and Rudolph Schindler contributed Modernist design to new California residential construction. Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were early proponents of the International Style in the United States in the 1940s. The 1950s brought a more widespread acceptance and use of the machine-inspired aesthetic and functionalist mode of architecture. As the style became more broadly distributed, the social message

was no longer the premise of its design. By the late 1950s and 1960s, Modernist design had broken away from the rigidity of the International Style and began using organic shapes and heavy massing. These individualist designs were influenced by Alvar Aalto, Eero Saarinen, and the later works of Le Corbusier and Wright. Louis Kahn was a major contributor to this late Modern period. He described architecture as “creating of spaces that evoke a feeling of use,” which was a major departure from the minimalist approach of previous years.⁸ Kahn's institutional designs, including the Salk Institute (1959-1965) in La Jolla, demonstrated a return to the articulation of space in a classical sense combined with an evocative expression of purpose.⁹ Through its various iterations, however, the basic principles of Modernism remained the honest expression of the buildings' function and a minimalist approach to form.

San Diego Modernism

The history of San Diego has often been closely tied to economic booms and busts. With an economy based highly on military operations, San Diego experienced influxes in its economic activity during wartime, and a corresponding increase in money flowing into the City. With this great growth came more building and more architectural commissions. The development of a notable local architecture, created by local architects, therefore occurred between the wars—commencing in the 1920s and 30s, and following World War II, through the 1940s to the 60s. It was over the course of these decades that an architecture

The beginnings of the San Diego Modernist movement began with seminal works in residential design, such as Richard Neutra's Bond House and the Case Study Triad in La Jolla by Killingsworth, Brady & Smith, both 1960.



Photo credit: Willis Allen Realty



Photo credit: © J. Paul Getty Trust. Used with permission. Julius Schulman Photography Archive. Research Library at the Getty Research Institute.

movement emerged through the contribution of several key architects resulting in a specialized San Diego Modernism.

Before the turn of the twentieth century, San Diego exhibited styles of architecture that would have been typical of any American boom town, with the exception of the Spanish-influenced mission architecture from the time of the City's foundation. Around the turn of the century, Irving Gill made the first impact in the creation of a local architecture for San Diego. His early works reduced traditional ornamental forms to simple lines and masses, laying the foundations of early San Diego Modernism. The buildings, though innovative, were mostly isolated, individual commissions for prominent City figures. Practicing slightly after Gill, William Templeton Johnson, used a Beaux Arts vocabulary in the Spanish Revival Style. He was arguably the most influential San Diego architect of this period, but his buildings employed a great degree of ornamentation and historical allusion. They were mostly civic and larger commercial buildings which were early landmarks for San Diego, which still stand today.¹⁰ Gill and Johnson were the most prominent architects that shaped early San Diego. Though Gill laid the foundations of Modernism, a proliferation of his style was slow to take hold.

In the 1920s, southern California underwent exponential development and population growth in its cities, fueled by post-war economic expansion. In San Diego, this

translated into needed investment in civic institutions to support rising populations. Architects were given significant commissions to design in a veritable "uncharted territory" of architectural style. Private residences were the most iconic projects to result from this first building boom of the 1920s and 30s. Architects working in Los Angeles and San Diego in the post-war years were beginning to forge a uniquely southern California style of architecture reflecting the climate, topography, and materials of the region, and incorporating current innovations in materials and engineering. In Los Angeles, significant architects of this period included Richard Neutra and Rudolph Schindler, who built residences that defied all precedents. Robert Alexander was a part of this group, as he was partnered with Neutra from 1949 to 1958. Additionally, the bulk of Frank Lloyd Wright's work of the 1920s was his California Houses, many in Los Angeles, which had a significant impact on the regional residential styles that were soon to develop.

In San Diego, local architects were forging a unique style of Modernism that was distinctive to the City. Several of these architects, including Sim Bruce Richards, Loch Crane, and Frederick Liebhardt, had studied under Frank Lloyd Wright at the famed Taliesin Fellowship. Their designs typically reflected an intimate appreciation of wood and natural materials, resulting in structures that respected and utilized their natural surroundings and natural

The architects of Muir College were also responsible for designing the first examples of large-scale modern buildings in San Diego, including the San Diego Stadium by Frank L. Hope & Associates (1967) and Richard G. Wheeler and Associates' SDG&E Building (1967), located downtown.



Photo credit: © J. Paul Getty Trust. Used with permission. Julius Schulman Photography Archive. Research Library at the Getty Research Institute.

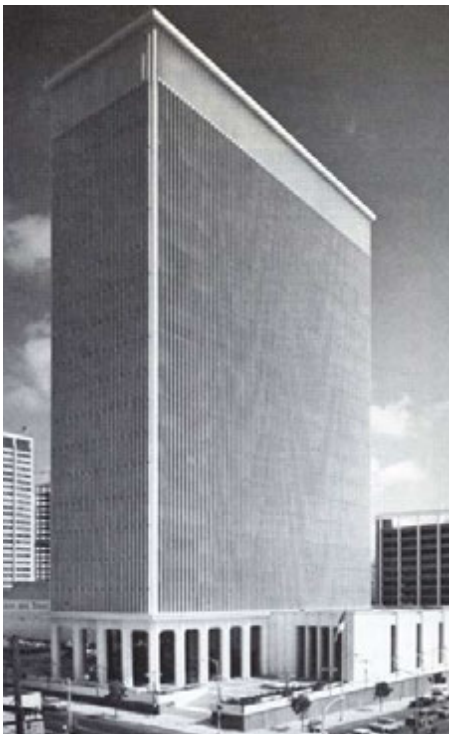


Photo credit: Richard Wheeler Family Collection

light.¹¹ Asian architecture was also influential in this style. Richards and Crane especially were famous for creating residences that eschewed precedent and were unique to their setting. Lloyd Ruocco was a fundamental founding member of the San Diego Modernism movement as well. Dissatisfied with the reliance on historical precedent, Ruocco worked toward an architecture that was original and place-specific. He alluded to Mediterranean influences, which engaged the outdoors into interior spaces, and often used organic materials in their unaltered forms and abundant windows.¹² In his later projects, he adopted styles more typical of other Modernists, who used post-and-beam design and built homes that were usable, efficient, and suitable for everyday use. The early Modern houses were always meant to be as equally livable as they were beautiful.

A turning point in the emergence of a regional Modernism in southern California that reached the national spotlight was the Case Study House Program, begun in 1945. The program, sponsored by *Art & Architecture Magazine*, brought together many important Modernist architects in the region, encouraging the furtherance of a regional style that was contemporary in form yet designed and constructed on a budget. The homes were meant to uphold a Modernist ideal, yet be reproducible for the average American family. Three of these houses were built in La Jolla.¹³ Aside from the Case Study Houses, the late 1940s through the 1960s was an active period of

building and growing prominence of Modernist architecture in San Diego and southern California. The most significant architects that contributed to this period in San Diego included Robert Mosher and Roy Drew (Mosher & Drew), Richard G. Wheeler, Frederick Liebhardt and Eugene Weston III, Frank Hope, Russell Forester, and Lloyd Ruocco.

While residential, smaller-scale architecture was the realm in which the greatest amount of progress and experimentation in Modernism occurred, a large-scale, civic or commercial variety was slower to take form. Following World War II, San Diego again experienced an economic boom and corresponding population growth. As the City grew and gained prominence as a major city in the United States, larger civic and institutional commissions began to generate memorable buildings. The arrival of major league professional sports and downtown redevelopment were also indicative of this time. These municipal investments required iconic edifices, reflecting the style of the time, yet because of their massive program requirements, resulted in a translation of Modern architectural forms into large-scale buildings. San Diego Stadium, now Qualcomm Stadium, and the Downtown Civic Concourse, completed by a consortium of local architects, were a part of this era. The local architecture firms that had begun their practices with notable residential projects rose to the challenge of larger commissions as the need appeared. The firms that played a role in this later trend included, but were not limited to,

Mosher & Drew, Homer Delawie, Richard G. Wheeler & Associates, Liebhardt and Weston, CJ “Pat” Paderewski, Ward Deems and William Lewis (Deems-Lewis), Frank Hope, and Tucker, Sadler & Bennett. Many of these firms were responsible for creating the buildings that are now San Diego’s most recognizable landmarks like Balboa Park and Downtown. Balboa Park, including San Diego Zoo, includes works of Mosher & Drew, Hope, Delawie, and Ruocco. Downtown features works of that period by Deems-Lewis, Wheeler, Hester, Mosher & Drew, Delawie, Hope, Richards, and Ruocco. Singular gems like the Green Dragon Colony (Mosher), San Diego Stadium (Hope), and the Coronado Bridge (Mosher) also exemplify this founding period of architecture.

The arrival of a University of California campus was another step in San Diego’s rising prominence. The creation of this university was a focused effort by the Regents of the University to place universities in areas experiencing significant growth, of which San Diego was one.¹⁴ As the locus of a major building campaign, the University would exhibit the most up-to-date architecture of the time. The foundation of the University in 1960 corresponded to the growth of a larger commercial and institutional Modernism that was taking shape in the city. In the hopes of creating an iconic campus, the University hired leading local architects to design its first buildings. Revelle College and SIO featured the works of these firms, but none were done with the same amount of coordination

and cohesion as Muir College. The design for Muir College, which was coordinated and masterplanned by Robert Mosher, included many of the key architects included in the San Diego Modern movement. These include Robert Mosher, Dale Naegle, Eugene Weston III, Frederick Liebhardt, Frank L. Hope & Associates, and Richard G. Wheeler & Associates. This small collection of buildings at Muir College is a compact, intact representation of this significant time of growth and innovation in the City. Much like Balboa Park and Downtown, Muir College resulted from the collocated collaboration of several key designers, itself forming an icon of this era.

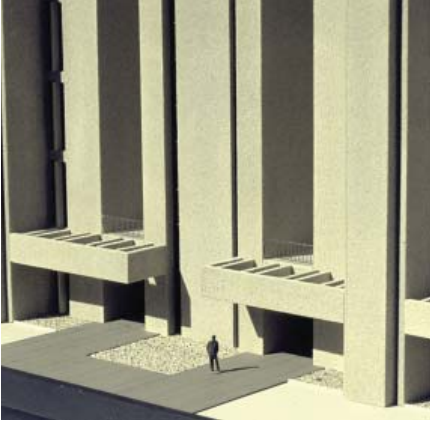
Principles of Modernism at Muir College

While the spaces between buildings created a desired spatial experience, the design of the buildings themselves sought to further humanist and Modernist ideals. Modernism and Humanism were each distinct ways of approaching architectural design that were popular at the time, having gained momentum in the post-war years. The central tenets that Mosher employed in his architectural framework were the *honesty of materials* and *form follows function*. The buildings were to clearly express their interior purpose, so that residential architecture would look distinct from an academic building, and buildings dedicated to lab space would appear different from those housing humanities classes. Each decorative element or massing variation was to fulfill a purpose.

PRINCIPLES OF MODERNISM

In devising an architectural scheme for Muir College, consulting architect Robert Mosher followed strict adherence to principles of Modernism. Mr. Mosher illustrated these concepts in the model that was prepared for the masterplan, pictured below.

HUMAN SCALE



FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION



HONESTY OF MATERIALS



Photo credits: Courtesy of Mr. Mosher

ARCHITECTURAL VOCABULARY



• HUMAN SCALE

To create a humanistic environment, Mosher dictated that each building be designed toward a human scale. Since the buildings are tall, this was most applicable to their bases. Entrances are clearly articulated, are oriented to outdoor areas, and are linked by human-scaled arcades.

• HONESTY OF MATERIALS

A primary consideration in Modernism was the honest expression of materials. This means that materials should be used based on their inherent properties. The choice of precast concrete dictated the bulk and massing that would characterize the buildings.

• FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION

This main tenet of Modernism dictates that the shape of a building should reflect its intended function or purpose. At Muir College, the towers of the buildings also house the utilities that are channeled to each floor.

• ARCHITECTURAL VOCABULARY

In addition to a unified approach and similar massing, the Muir College buildings are aesthetically cohesive due to their architectural detailing. The windows, which are different for academic and residential buildings, are the most prominent. A “waffle” motif is also repeated as part of expressed building features and as a decorative element.

Mosher chose a modular design for the academic buildings to allow for the greatest amount of flexibility within the interiors, while creating a sense of order, harmony, and rhythm. These elements were expressed on the exterior by the repetition of waffle slabs, covered walkways, and arcades. This modular type of architecture was common for the period as a result of the nature of precast concrete units, which were cast prior to construction. Employing consistent, repetitive units often made financial sense for efficiency in addition to creating the desired unified design motif. The tower typology and use of concrete had been dictated in previous years and were maintained through the Mosher plan. Concrete was a popular, inexpensive, and flexible material in those days and allowed for different forms of expression, so it was a valid choice for Second College.

Through the leadership of the executive architect and the overarching design principles, buildings that related to each other from a material and massing standpoint were still able to achieve a level of distinction and visual interest. The buildings’ thoughtful orientation to the pedestrian level was also a strictly enforced design principle, which helped to further the humanist experience and sense of spatial enclosure. The humanistic experience of the Muir campus also owed greatly to the landscape design by Wimmer & Yamada, which greatly softened the starkness of the concrete and created a sense of enclosure at the human scale.

The Social Context

Campus Uprisings of the 1960s

At the time of UCSD's founding, college campuses throughout the United States and abroad were experiencing unprecedented challenges with student volatility based on the Vietnam War, civil rights, and social changes. In campuses across the nation, the 1960s and early 1970s are remembered for hostility between students and administrators, and students' confrontation of international issues through local demonstrations.

Student populations in the 1960s were far different than those of previous generations. Universities had grown immensely following World War II, both in student population and in the level of research conducted. Universities were centers of technological

advancement during war years, which caused them to transition from isolated scholarly hubs into institutions of worldly impact. Following the war, students flooded the universities as a result of the GI Bill. Political awareness increased due to expanded media sources and coverage. Students were exposed to events happening throughout the country and world, with access to multiple points of view. This aspect became important as world events began to trigger disillusionment and aggression among young populations.¹⁵ By mid-century, universities were enclaves of determined young people armed with significant political minds and intellectual potential.¹⁶

This increased awareness collided with key divisive issues that surfaced during the 1960s. The Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War were the two main factors of

UCSD planners and architects had to account for the propensity for student unrest during the planning of the college. Below, a 1966 student protest in Revelle Plaza at UCSD, and right, a show of support for the Free Speech Movement at UCSD, 1970.

Photo credit: © San Diego Historical Society



Photo credit: © John Muir College



discontent in this decade. The first student incident of the Civil Rights Movement was a 1960 sit-in in North Carolina. In 1963, the United States entered the Vietnam War, causing great opposition in student bodies. Protests about war and civil rights on campus raised questions about freedom of expression on university property, leading to disagreements with college administrators. Such demonstrations were rampant on campuses throughout the United States during this time. In 1964, the Free Speech Movement began at the University of California at Berkeley, targeting students' right to protest on campus. Berkeley became the main stage for this movement, as it was a liberal campus with high involvement in activist organizations. The campus was also the site of the most infamous demonstration:

People's Park in 1969. This resulted in a student being shot by local law enforcement attempting to suppress a demonstration.¹⁷ Student populations disillusioned by these events were additionally upset by the assassinations of three prominent leaders, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy, between 1963 and 1968. This aggravated the atmosphere of frustration and distrust.

Amid this social climate, administrators and architects of universities then in planning stages had much to consider beyond the curriculum and building programs. They had to specifically address how they would deal with an uprising, should one occur, and how they might curb student conflict. The planners of UCSD especially felt this pressure, given the focus on its sister campus Berkeley as one of the prime centers of student disaffection.

Implications for John Muir College

For the planners of John Muir College, the masterplan had a direct correlation with this climate of social change.¹⁸ The architects charged with creating this new environment carefully weighed social indicators in their design decisions. Student experience and the fostering of individuality, not mimicry, were paramount in the design of student life and education, as well as the buildings. Not only was the fear of revolt in the minds of the planners of Muir College, but also the perceived changes in the overall behavior of students. The 1960s were also a time of increased freedom for women and minorities,

John Stewart (middle) depicted below with Jonas Salk (right) and students signing the fresh concrete at Muir College (1971), was always closely involved with student life. The design of the college was meant to foster an intimate campus experience as well as aid in student choice and individual expression.



Photo credit: Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives, UC San Diego Libraries

and long-standing norms of social hierarchy were being toppled. The concern of John Stewart and Robert Mosher to revise the plan for Muir College was given special urgency given that uprisings were occurring on nearby college campuses. Had the plans emerged at a less pivotal time, their concerns may have been seen as idealistic and given less weight. From the standpoint of the architects, it was the chance of a lifetime—to plan and design in the midst of radical social change.¹⁹

Despite the best intentions of the designers, however, UCSD was not free from student uprisings of its own. During its first years, demonstrations promoting free speech and opposing the Vietnam War were not uncommon. Significant uprisings occurred throughout the University of California campuses in reaction to People's Park in 1969. In the same year, Chancellor William J. McGill was censured by the University of California Regents for allegedly harboring Herbert Marcuse, who was a UCSD faculty member and known leftist with a significant following. In 1970, Muir College was the site of a Vietnam-related sit-in, and in the same year, a student opposing war set himself afire in Revelle Plaza.²⁰

McGill wrote about this tense period in his memoirs, *The Year of the Monkey: Revolt on Campus*.²¹ During his chancellorship, McGill also dealt with the Lumumba-Zapata conflict, which concerned civil rights. Minority students rallied to have the Third College reserved for minorities and named Lumumba-Zapata College in honor of minority

revolutionaries. The conflict was resolved, but it contributed to this tumultuous period. Although this early decade was trying for the young university, it did not derail its growth and progression. If anything, it made the communities stronger and underscored the important role of students' perspective in the dynamic functioning of a proper campus.

The Environmental Context

Environmental Sensitivity in Design

The release of *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson in the early 1960s marked the unofficial beginning of environmental awareness in the United States. The movement grew in the 1970s, but the connection between human behavior and environmental impact was revealed through scientific research. By the mid-1960s, conservation ecology and other fields that focused on these trends. Design professionals were also influenced by environmentalism. *Design with Nature*, the 1969 book by landscape architect and planner Ian McHarg, highlighted the importance of responsible development and incorporating natural systems into the built environment. Design theorists from then on increasingly considered nature and environmental sensitivity.

The establishment of the San Diego campus came during this time in which environmental preservation and sensitivity to nature were gaining prominence. The burgeoning modern landscape architecture movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s had this as a primary

Sensitivity and appreciation for the natural environment were rising priorities at the time of Muir's beginning, when Carl Eckart (right) joined students in planting trees (1965). The landscape design contributes to the student experience and its creation of spaces for gathering, as demonstrated in 1981, as it does today.

Photo credit: Glasheen Photo Collection, UC San Diego Libraries



Photo credit: John Muir College



focus. University of California campus planning during this time—especially Santa Cruz and San Diego—epitomized the landscape trends of the time with a special attention to the natural elements in the siting of the buildings. The principles behind these designs were sensitivity towards nature; minimal impact on the site and topography; using a palette of native plant species; and benefitting from the natural resources of the land, such as water, wind, and sun.²²

In San Diego, the Torrey Pines, the site on the Pacific Rim, and the fresh coastal climate were all character-defining features of the site that were considered in the design of the university. Particularly, the Torrey Pines and the eucalyptus groves have become iconic parts of the campus. This is a common trend on college campuses, where the landscape is a symbol for the institution. The campus was designed to use the land in a most efficient manner to accommodate future growth.²³ Additionally, minimal land usage was an early part of the UCSD plan. The 1963 Alexander plan called for only 20 percent of the land to be used for buildings and towers with smaller footprints. As Muir College was most consistent with early planning intentions, it is the most dense and compact of all the colleges.²⁴ His plan also placed emphasis on the natural topography of the site and employing the greatest orientation to sun, wind, ocean, and mountains.²⁵

The landscape strategy employed at UCSD has achieved a level of excellence due to its aesthetic cohesion and the retention of preexisting elements. The landscape design was completed by Wimmer &

Yamada, a local San Diego firm, which had experience dealing with the indigenous plants of the region. Wimmer & Yamada were retained early in 1960 and worked on the campus until 1976, when campus planning in general fell out of favor and happened without coordinated oversight. From the beginning, retaining as many trees as possible was an essential part of the plan. The preservation of the natural environment and a soft, understated landscape design were a top priority of the administration and the designers.²⁶ Although aesthetic and stylistic motivations were priorities, concerns for environmental protection were influenced by popular discourse around the same time.

As the landscape has matured, it has further enhanced the sense of intimacy on the campus. Ivy planted at the base of some of the buildings has grown up the side, covering the concrete almost entirely in places. The deep green tones of the ivy creates a favorable contrast with the grey of the concrete. The landscape itself has become an unmistakable element of Muir College.

John Muir's Legacy Fulfilled

Central to the design goals of Muir College, in addition to the furtherance of educational practices, was the advancement of an appreciation for the natural environment. From the earliest planning stages of the University, the geographical location of the campus and the climate of San

From its namesake to its landscape, Muir College has held the environment as a top priority. Muir, shown in 1907 in Yosemite, was chosen for his reverence for learning and nature - a value for which students were to pursue.

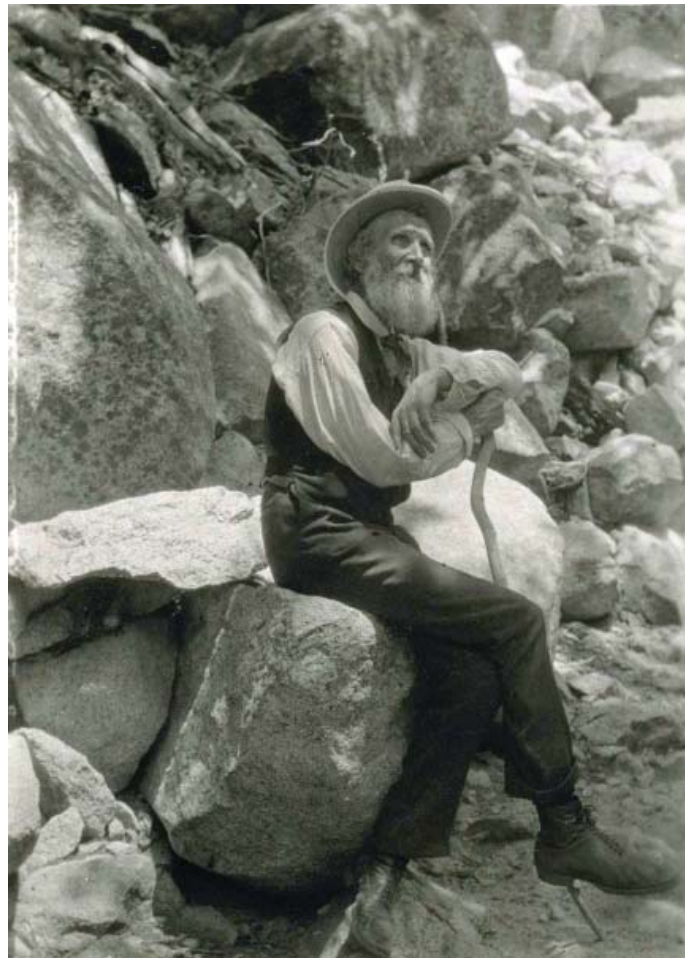


Photo credit: Cdlisphere, UC Libraries Digital Collection

Diego were meant to come forward in the design of the college.

The choice of John Muir, the original American naturalist, as the namesake of the college was indicative of the college's proclivity towards nature. John Stewart, the founding provost of Muir College, himself strongly valued wilderness, humanism, and naturalism and thought a oneness with nature to be a step in self-realization and learning. Throughout his career at the college, he led expeditions and retreats into the "wild" for student discussions and reflections. Students' oneness with the natural environment was always kept at the heart of Muir College.

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- 3 Interview with Robert Mosher. 14 February 2008.
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- 5 John L. Stewart. *Some Remarks on the Purpose and Character of the Second College*. Chancellor's Files. Mandeville Special Collections.
- 6 David P. Handlin. *American Architecture*, Second Edition, Thames & Hudson, Ltd: London. 2004. pp. 152-153.
- 7 Sarah J. Schaffer. "A Significant Sentence Upon the Earth: Irving J. Gill, Progressive Architect, Part II: Creating a Sense of Place." *The Journal of San Diego History*, Winter 1998, Vol. 44, No. 1.
- 8 Handlin, p. 251.
- 9 Leland M. Roth. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. Harper & Row: New York, 1979. pp. 298-303.
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- 12 Todd Pitman. "Lloyd Pietrantonio Ruocco." www.ModernSanDiego.com. Accessed 10 July 2008.
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- 15 Clark Kerr. *The Gold and the Blue: A Personal Memoir of the University of California, 1949-1967*. University of California Press: Berkeley. 2003. p. 92.
- 16 *Ibid*. p. 91.
- 17 *Ibid*. pp. 94-97.
- 18 OCEANIDS, UCSD Campus Women's Organization, p. 35.
- 19 *Ibid*.
- 20 Joanne Gribble. *Forty Years of UCSD Perspective*. San Diego Metropolitan Magazine. September 2000.
- 21 William J. McGill. *The Year of the Monkey: Revolt on Campus, 1968-69*. McGraw-Hill Book Company: New York. 1982. p. 173-94
- 22 Richard P. Dober. *Campus Design*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc: New York. 1992. p. 173.
- 23 OCEANIDS, UCSD Campus Women's Organization, p. 30.
- 24 Nancy Scott Anderson. *An Improbable Venture: A History of the University of California, San Diego*. The UCSD Press: La Jolla, CA. 1993. p. 248.
- 25 *The 1989 Masterplan and its Antecedents*. University of California, San Diego. 1989.
- 26 Interview with Joseph Yamada. 12 March 2008.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria of Significance

The criteria for evaluating buildings, landscapes, and sites of historical significance are formed by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The criteria for the national and state registers are similar. Typically, resources listed on the National Register are automatically listed on the state's register. In both cases, the properties listed include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

The four criteria of the National and California Registers are based on distinct types of significance that a resource can embody. The wording is slightly different for the two registers, but the intent is the same. The resource can be found to be significant if it:

- A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B) is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) yielded or may likely yield

information important in prehistory or history.

On the National and California Registers, resources can be listed as individuals or as contributing to a district.¹

Summary of Significance

Based on the relevant historic contexts, the individual buildings that comprise Muir College appear to meet Criterion A and C of historic significance. Criterion A is supported by the role that Muir College played in the formation of UCSD, which in turn had a substantial impact on the growth and definition of San Diego in the late twentieth century. Being the second college at UCSD, Muir now stands as testimony to this early time. Additionally, the academic framework of Muir College, which was formed during this same period, reflects broad patterns in shifting ideals of collegiate instruction, with more emphasis placed on freedom of choice and individuality. The trend was nationwide, but predominated in California due to its substantial population growth and the expansion of the University of California system during the mid-century. This academic paradigm was most successfully realized at Muir College, thanks to its integration of academic and physical planning, student life, and the leadership of John Stewart. The buildings were viewed as physical extensions of the academic and sociological ideals of the college, and were each tailored to meet these goals. In this way, the buildings are associated with patterns or events that have made a significant contribution to the history

of California and the region in the 1960s.

The Muir College campus buildings are also significant under Criterion C, which addresses architectural merit. Significance under Criterion C signifies that the resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values. Exceptional in their architectural consistency, the Muir buildings reflect the ideals of Modern architecture through their concrete construction, clean lines, absence of ornamentation, and structural expression. They are also remarkable for achieving distinction within a defined palette of architectural details. As each building was tailored to meet the needs of its occupants, the architects were able to provide ideal spaces for instruction and living, and also achieve greatness in architectural design. As such, the buildings represent a type and period emblematic of the era through distinctive design details associated with Modern architecture.

Also under Criterion C, the Muir College buildings are associated with prolific master architects Robert Mosher of the San Diego firm Mosher and Drew, consulting architects A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, and previously Robert E. Alexander, FAIA, of Los Angeles. The team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College including Fredrick Liebhardt, Eugene Weston, Richard G. Wheeler, Frank L. Hope, and Dale Naegle, also were major contributors to local architectural

identity. The Muir College campus is further associated with the landscape architecture firm Wimmer, Yamada, and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego.

The buildings also feature the use of architectural concrete, which was an emerging and widely-used material in the 1960s and 70s. Architects throughout the country were advancing the sophistication of this material during this time. It was especially common in Southern California. Thus, the buildings quality under Criterion C for their distinct method of construction.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for a historic resource is the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the criteria. The major findings of significance for these resources include campus and academic planning, and architecture. These have been factored into the identified period of significance, which is defined as 1963 to 1971. These dates range from the publication of the first masterplan for the college (1963) to the time by which most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied (1971). It is this crucial period on which the findings of significance are based.

1. U.S. Department of the Interior. "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." *National Register Bulletin*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C. No. 15. 1995.

PRESERVATION PLAN

HISTORIC DESIGNATION

In addition to the documentation of Muir College history and building integrity, the Preservation Plan evaluated the historic resources according to the standards required for historic designation. The standards used were those for designation on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Places. The resources appear to be eligible for designation based on the Statement of Significance.

Properties may be listed as individual buildings or as a district. Muir College appears to be eligible either as a district or with each of its buildings as individual resources.

National and State Registers

The legal basis for historic designation is based on federal and state legislation. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) created the National Register, which is the national inventory of known historic resources in the country. It also authorized the creation of state registers, which each state can hold for significant properties in addition to nationally-recognized sites. Properties that are deemed historically significant must be found to meet standards of integrity and fulfill at least one of the Criteria of Significance (see Statement of Significance). Properties listed on the National Register are automatically eligible for designation at the state level, but the reverse is not necessarily true. Properties that are not eligible for the National Register because of a loss of integrity, or more limited significance, can be listed on the state register.

Effects of Designation

Once properties are designated to be included on the National Register, any addition or alteration to the property must be completed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The ten *Standards* are not technical or regulatory, but intended to achieve responsible preservation practices and consistency of the work. If the site is listed as a district, the integrity of the entire district must be considered if any changes are to occur. Additionally, under Section 106 of the NHPA, historic properties listed on the National Register must be evaluated in the event that a federal project could have an impact upon an individual property or district.

In California, the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), which is overseen by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), completes these evaluations. The office oversees architectural review and the issuance of tax incentives, as well as administering the California Register of Historic Places. A property listed on the state register requires that it may be considered under environmental review by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Any action having a potential adverse effect on the resource must also be reviewed by the OHP.

MUIR COLLEGE HISTORIC CAMPUS CORE

The central area of John Muir College and its distinctive buildings are an important collection of buildings relevant to the history of the university. It is recommended that this be deemed an historic area for purposes of internal campus planning and facilities decisions, and so that the community may recognize the historic value of the place.

The boundaries of this campus core correspond to the original boundaries of the academic and residential components of the Muir campus as it was originally planned. Additionally, they are in keeping with National Register guidelines which state that district boundaries must “encompass the single area of land containing the significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects making up the district” without including “buffer zones or acreage not directly

contributing to the significance of the property.”

The proposed boundary reflects the clusters of historic resources, the historical uses of the site, the spatial organization, response to the natural environment, and the circulation networks established during the period of significance. The area within the proposed district boundaries represents the “significant concentration” of related natural and man-made historic resources that define a historic district according to National Register guidelines.

In the event that a new building is constructed or the circulation is altered, it should be noted as distinct from this original group.



The Historic Campus Core of John Muir College would be eligible for an Historic District based on its cohesive architecture. This refers to the approximately 11 acre central campus of Muir College, not including facilities outside the boundary edge.

Integrity

Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. A common test of integrity is whether a contemporary would recognize the building, site or historic district. In order to be listed on an historic register, a property must both meet one or more of significance criteria listed above and must also possess a majority of the seven aspects of historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. An eligible resource will exhibit most of these aspects of integrity although the elements that are most important will vary with the property type and with the historic context that defines the resource's significance. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that comprise the district's historic character must possess integrity.

In general, Muir College retains a very high level of historic integrity with respect to its architectural significance. Buildings within the historic campus core retain an especially high degree of integrity when viewed as a group. This grouping of academic resources retains the integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association necessary to be considered historic district contributors.

The individual components that comprise the historic campus core retain high levels of integrity. These include individual academic buildings and student residences, the designed open spaces, original circulation patterns, outdoor courtyards and covered walkways. Virtually none of the buildings that contribute to the historic district have had exterior alterations which would diminish individual integrity. With regard to interiors, many interior spaces retain a very high level of original historic material. Some specific academic departments have been relocated over time resulting in interior modifications but these have been relatively limited over time and range from minor to moderate. All buildings retain their original uses. The original, designed circulation routes remain heavily used and are intact, as are the original courtyards and quads. Overall, the Muir College historic campus core retains a very high level of integrity; the individual components continue to convey their original use and historic associations. Together these resources retain a strong sense of time and place.

PRESERVATION STRATEGIES

The following seven goals represent the preservation strategies to be applied to the plan, based on research and the understood goals of the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). Recommendations are identified under each goal to facilitate policy development and implementation. It is recommended that UCSD incorporate these preservation strategies into existing planning and capital improvement procedures.

Goal 1 Sensitive Maintenance of Historic Buildings and Protection of Character Defining Features

A major attribute that qualifies the buildings of John Muir College as historical resources is their relatively low degree of alteration and the high degree of integrity of the buildings individually and of the campus as an historic district. However, time and climatic elements have caused deterioration of the buildings. To retain the integrity of the resources, the preservation strategy should address building maintenance. The greatest threat to the buildings' future is deferred maintenance to the exterior and alterations without appropriate historical review.

Recommendations:

- 1) Recognize the historic campus core of Muir College. Include this distinction and corresponding recommendations and treatment in subsequent planning policy for the college.
- 2) Create action plan to immediately address buildings with exterior deterioration. Conduct periodic assessments of historic buildings to check for deteriorating materials.
- 3) Understand character-defining features of buildings that represent design intent of architects. Prioritize these as items of special attention for preservation in any renovations.
- 4) UCSD should develop material palette for use in maintenance and alterations so that they may be done with sensitivity to historic materials. Consult qualified material and conservation specialists to execute these plans.
- 5) Maintain current building configuration that continues the design intent established in the Muir College Master Plan, which was revised by Robert Mosher in 1965. Considerations should include the relationship to each other, relationship to the human scale, honesty of materials, a consistent architectural vocabulary, and the expression of internal function.

- 6) A redesign of building interiors should not be completed without first determining that the existing interior circulation, spatial organization, and finishes be evaluated for historic sensitivity. Any new materials should be complementary to materials used at the date of earliest construction, when possible.
- 7) Prior to any changes, existing conditions should be well documented so that past history is known.
- 8) Proposed projects should be carried out in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Goal 2 Preserve and Enhance the Campus Landscape Plan

Equally significant to the built environment of John Muir College is the landscape architecture and planting strategy that unites it all. The landscape plan for plantings and pavings was meant to be consistent across all of John Muir College and has remained largely unchanged. Although adherence to this plan has diminished through the years on a campus-wide scale, the essence of the original landscape remains at John Muir College. It is essential that existing softscape and hardscape is retained, as it is relatively unaltered from its original state. Future maintenance and additions should not detract from the consistent character that the landscape plan provides for the college and the University as a whole.

Recommendations:

- 1) Replace existing plants, when appropriate, with those specified in original landscape site improvement drawings, planting plans, and Muir Master Plan to maintain similar appearance with historic plantings.
- 2) Maintain existing paving, circulation routes, sidewalks, pathways, and raised planters with similar materials, scoring patterns, and relationship to buildings
- 3) Incorporate a sympathetically designed and energy-efficient lighting scheme that highlights the character-defining features of the Muir College landscape.

Goal 3 Integrate Value of History into College Identity

The history of the development of UCSD and John Muir College is vastly important to the spirit of the University. This knowledge should be provided to every student, and the students must have access to this knowledge to appreciate it. An essential part of the preservation plan should be the dissemination of knowledge to the student body through printed materials, courses, and environmental graphics. This will better integrate the value of the college throughout the entire campus, including students, faculty, staff, and local San Diegans.

Recommendations:

- 1) Acknowledge boundaries of the historic campus core of Muir College. Introduce signage program that highlights architectural history of the campus and contributing historic buildings and landscapes.
- 2) Include history of Muir College buildings and architecture in introductory materials for beginning students to further their understanding of surrounding built environment.
- 3) Continue seminar instruction on architectural heritage at Muir College in curriculum to encourage student appreciation for built environment and preservation issues.
- 4) Make preservation plan available to students, visitors, and community on Muir College and UCSD website.

Goal 4 Preserve Documentation Related to Muir College History

The physical documentation related to the establishment of the College, maps, drawings, correspondence, files, etc. is fragile and is located in various sites. Assemblage of drawings on FacilitiesLink at UCSD is an excellent resource, but its holdings could be enhanced by adding more search fields and making the interface more user-friendly. For example, adding the ability to search by architect or landscape architect would be useful. Current file systems are not dedicated to Muir College, specifically. Creating a Muir College archive, including drawings, photographs, and correspondence, would result in a valuable comprehensive resource for the college.

Recommendations:

- 1) Inventory, preserve and utilize all pertinent information to create an archive of as-built and historic drawings and documents.
- 2) Maintain this archive and make the collection available to students, faculty and the facilities and maintenance departments especially when alterations to specific buildings are required.

Goal 5 Highlight San Diego Architectural History

The buildings of John Muir College are an invaluable piece of the historic building inventory of San Diego. However, the City lacks appropriate recognition of that heritage in printed materials. The Muir Preservation Plan will ensure not only that these individual buildings are maintained, but it will be a resource for documenting the architectural history of the City.

Recommendations:

- 1) Create partnership with San Diego Architecture Foundation, San Diego Historical Society, and Visitors Bureau to disperse knowledge. Include online and paper resources on Muir architecture at Muir and San Diego Historical Society.
- 2) Investigate opportunity to host formal semipermanent exhibit on Muir architecture at local museum or on campus.
- 3) Include John Muir College as part of heritage tourism of the City of San Diego. Use Charlottesville, VA, as model; they include University of Virginia campus tour on the front page of their tourism website.

Goal 6 Align Preservation Strategies with Existing Campus Plans

The Revelle and Muir Colleges Neighborhoods Planning Study, completed in 2007, studied the existing form of the buildings and landscape of Revelle and Muir Colleges and created Design Guidelines for future buildings. Additionally, several books and published documents account the history of planning at UCSD. However, neither of these documents contains strategies for preservation implementation. The present preservation plan should compile the knowledge and studies of the past and transform those ideas into implementable policies.

Recommendations:

- 1) Continue internal planning process that highlights character of individual colleges and ensures that their development patterns, architectural style, and character are celebrated and maintained.
- 2) Incorporate Muir Preservation Plan into future neighborhood planning study for Muir College.

Goal 7 Encourage High-quality, Contextual Design

Muir College possesses a high level of character and identity established by the historic district campus components. As students' needs change, population grows, and technology advances, it will be necessary to add to or alter the buildings. New construction should be executed with the highest attention to cohesive design that will not detract from the campus character. Present efforts at Muir College, such as the design of the Muir Apartments project in 2008, have already made campus cohesiveness a priority, which sets an excellent example for the future.

Recommendations:

- 1) Buildings should employ similar architectural vocabulary appropriate for academic or residential buildings. Designers can consult Design Guidelines established in 2007 *Revelle and Muir Colleges Neighborhoods Planning Study*, completed by UCSD's Office of Physical Planning.
- 2) Attention to intended circulation, open space, and orientation of buildings to the public realm should be included in building design.
- 3) The Design Review Board (DRB) at UCSD should review any design for buildings proposed at Muir College.
- 4) To the extent possible, continue to engage and involve the original Muir College architects in the designing of new buildings, as was done with Muir Apartments project in 2008.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A:
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) FORMS

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 10

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

View looking northeast
2008, Architectural Resources Group

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

P8. Recorded by:

K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

- None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

Page 2 of 10

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group

Date March 2008

Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking southeast
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing

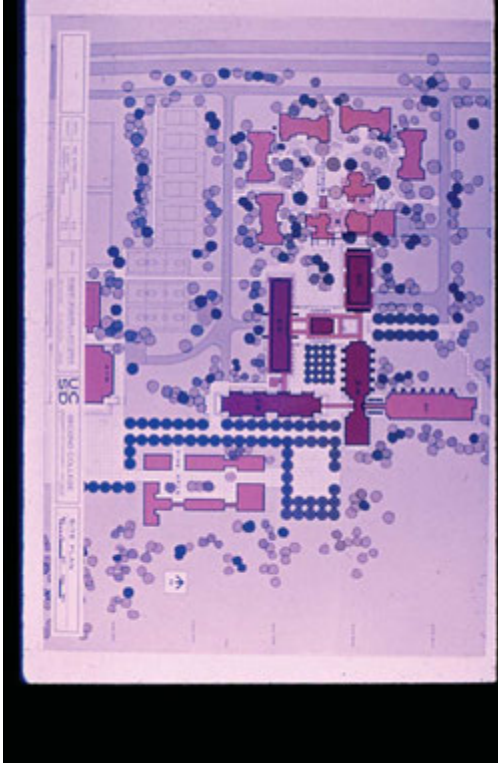


Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east, 09/01/1970, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Page 3 of 10 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*Site Plan for Second College, undated,
Courtesy of Robert Mosher*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View of AP&M, circa 1970
Courtesy of Robert Mosher*

Page 4 of 10 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District
Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View of AP&M, circa 1969
Courtesy of Robert Mosher

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View of AP&M, circa 1970
Courtesy of Robert Mosher

Page 4 of 10 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

View of AP&M, looking northwest, circa 1970

Courtesy of Robert Mosher

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

View looking northwest, circa 1968, SIO Archives, UCSD

Page 5 of 10

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group

Date March 2008

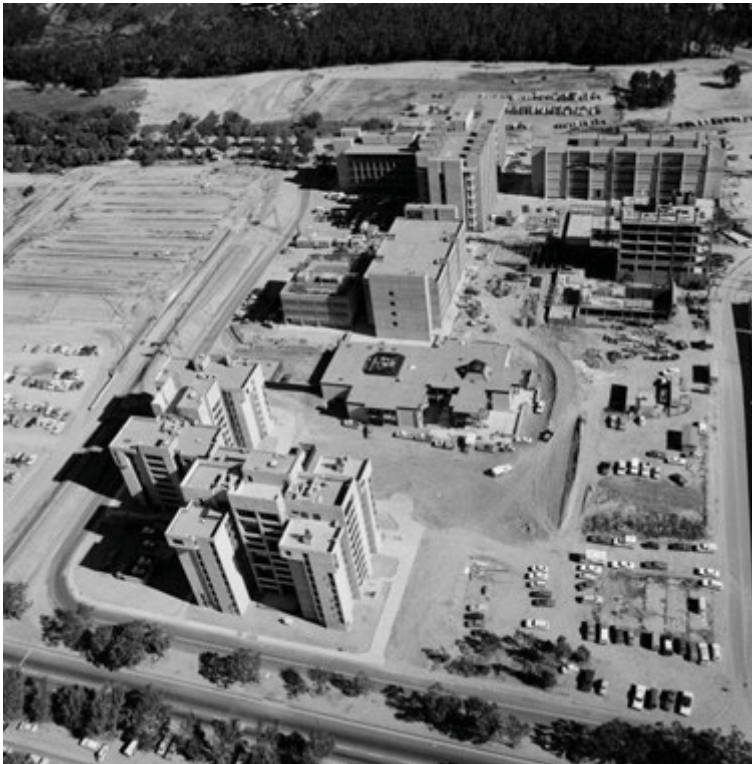
Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking west, circa 1968, SIO Archives, UCSD

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
Aerial view, circa 1968, SIO Archives, UCSD

Page 6 of 10

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group

Date March 2008

Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

*View looking east, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

*View looking northwest, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Page 8 of 10 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking north, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Page 9 of 10 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking south, circa 1968, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

D6. Significance (continued)

The Muir College campus is associated with prolific master architects Robert Mosher of the San Diego firm Mosher and Drew, consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College including Fredrick Liebhardt, Eugene Weston, Richard George Wheeler, Frank Hope, and Dale Naegle. The Muir College campus is further associated with the landscape architecture firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego.

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

In general, Muir College retains a very high level of historic integrity with respect to its architectural significance. Campus buildings retain an especially high degree of integrity when viewed as a group. This grouping of academic resources retains the integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association necessary to be considered historic district contributors.

The individual components that comprise the historic district retain high levels of integrity. These include individual academic buildings and student residences, the designed open spaces, original circulation patterns, outdoor courtyards and covered walkways. Virtually none of the buildings that contribute to the historic district have had exterior alterations which would diminish individual integrity. With regard to interiors, many interior spaces retain a very high level of original historic material. Some specific academic departments have been relocated over time resulting in interior modifications but these have been relatively limited over time and range from minor to moderate. All buildings retain their original uses. The original, designed circulation routes remain heavily used and are intact, as are the original courtyards and quads. Overall, the Muir College campus retains a very high level of integrity; the individual components continue to convey their original use and historic associations. Campus resources retain a strong sense of time and place.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Completing the grouping of three residential buildings on the west side of Muir Campus are the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments (originally Muir Apartments) which consist of nine 4- and 5- story residential buildings, connected by open galleries and walkways at all levels. The result is a collection of closely-spaced structures that nearly read as one unified structure and a series of interconnecting courtyards. The resulting massing and arrangement is more complicated and intricate than seen at Tioga and Tenaya Halls, but all are visually linked through the use of similar materials, the treatment and texture of the flat wall planes, and a play of solid and void.

Like Tenaya and Tioga Halls, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments employ a similar architectural vocabulary and materials using board-formed concrete construction with similar details. The complex exhibits a vertical-striped pattern of the formwork, strongly expressed floor levels in the form of slightly recessed smooth concrete bands, notched details and simply scored cantilevers. Windows are casements with fixed glazed lites above and below and anodized metal frames. The complex is distinguished by free-standing, open-air stair towers fully constructed in concrete (with metal stairs) that provide vertical circulation and connect to open walkways or galleries on all levels. The squared cantilevered balconies serve as flat, elegant overhangs, or brise-soleils, to spaces and openings below. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking southwest, main elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments

B1. Historic Name: Muir Apartments, Muir College Apartments

B2. Common Name: Muir College Apartments

B3. Original Use: Residential/Educational

B4. Present Use: Residential/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Muir College Apartment original construction drawings were issued August 27, 1970, and as-built drawings were completed in October 1971. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1971 and an occupancy date of December 1, 1971. (See Continuation sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

The complex faces the Lower Quad lawn with designed plantings and trees immediately adjacent. The landscape design features concrete borders and paths delimitating planting beds and lawns.

B9a. Architect: Dale Naegle & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1971

Property Type dormitory

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking west
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking northeast, 04/15/1970,
SIO Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B6. Construction History (continued)

Surrounding site work appears on drawings by Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga & Associates landscape architects dated July 1971.

The apartments were the last residential portion of Muir College to be completed, following the commons and two residence halls. The Muir College Apartments are relatively unaltered on the exterior. No specific exterior alterations appear in campus facilities records until 1987 when the handrails were replaced. The replacement handrails have larger pickets and posts than the original, and smaller picket spacing per the then-current building code, but were in keeping with the style of the original. The most significant change was prompted by the replacement of the hot and cold water lines between all of the residential buildings, where the replacement routing at the apartments includes exterior metal pipe chases at the ceilings of the second floor. A last significant alteration was the addition of a third floor to the laundry building to create a lounge for the apartment complex. Both the piping and lounge alterations date to 1990.

Interior alterations have been more extensive as would be expected with intensively-used residential buildings. Campus facilities records indicate that the apartments, with the exception of accessibility improvements to one apartment, were unaltered until the mid-1980s when a series of projects were undertaken to replace the carpets, the bathroom flooring and wall tile, and the kitchen cabinets. Those projects were followed by another project in 1998 that essentially repeated the same scope of work. In addition, the bedroom partitions, which were originally designed to be demountable for flexibility, were fixed in place and overlaid with an additional layer of gypsum board to improve acoustic separations. Another significant alteration has been the remodeling of two apartments on the first floor of the northernmost building into the housing office for Muir College. This alteration, which is undated, also included the enclosure of a small area of exterior space under a balcony with a storefront-type wall.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

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P3a. Description (continued)

The blue-painted metal railings of the balconies are found through the complex, on all walkways, halls, and at stair towers. Roofs are flat with an unornamented parapet at the perimeter. Metal railings are used at the roof above balconies. The apartment complex is sited on a gentle rise to form a neat southwestern corner to the Muir campus. The site separates the recreation zone to the south and the vehicular thoroughfare to the east from the focus of the campus. Steps, planters, curbing and pathways are all seamlessly integrated and all executed in concrete and mediate the spaces north of the building that transition into the Lower Quad. The apartments house undergraduate sophomores, juniors and seniors and the offices of Residential Life. All three residential buildings on the Muir campus, Tenaya and Tioga Halls, and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments share the same signage: flat metal letters, all capitalized and all sans serif.

Alteration to the exterior has been minimal, limited only to the enclosure of outdoor space for the conversion of one ground floor apartment to campus office space. Notable exterior alterations include new railings, the addition of a third floor lounge space above the laundry, and enclosed piping chases running along the second floor walkways. Even with those alterations, the exterior still appears much as it did when the complex was originally constructed. At the interior the layouts are essentially unchanged, but virtually all finishes and casework have been replaced over time. The apartment complex is currently in good condition overall. At the exterior there is some limited damage to concrete surfaces and also some efflorescence at the underside of the balconies.

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

The interiors appear to be well maintained.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

At 11 stories Tioga Hall is higher than neighboring Tenaya Hall. Originally built as a residence hall for undergraduate men, Tioga Hall is now used as freshman housing. Like the design of Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall is H-shaped in plan and is characterized by the repetition of elements and asymmetrical organization. It features many of the same materials and elements: board-formed concrete construction with similar details; flat roof with parapet; boxy massing; cantilever at top levels; strongly expressed floor levels; balconies enclosed by a partial-height solid concrete panel; casement windows with fixed glazed lites above and below and anodized metal frames. Concrete block is used on the exterior as part of the structure and for decorative effect. It appears to be original but has been painted.

The north and south elevations are more uniform with a wide projecting center bay and narrower end bays. The wider balconies have a simple metal pipe rail above the concrete panels. The east elevation is the location of the main entrance that opens onto the lower quad. The main entrance is comprised of double metal doors with sidelights and is flanked by trees. The west or rear elevation parallels the campus perimeter road and a busy off-campus vehicle thoroughfare. The roof sun deck at the southeast corner has been enclosed with tall glazed panels set in a steel frame. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking west, main elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tioga Hall

B1. Historic Name: 2E Building 3, Tioga Hall

B2. Common Name: Tioga Hall

B3. Original Use: Residential/Educational

B4. Present Use: Residential/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Residence Halls construction drawings, which included Tioga and Tenaya Halls, were issued May 15, 1968 and as-built drawings were completed in October 1971. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1968 and an occupancy date of September 1, 1968, but the accuracy of the latter date is unclear. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

Lower Quad lawn and designed plantings and trees immediately adjacent to the building. The landscape design features concrete borders and paths delimitating planting beds and lawns. Fenced in garden spaces with tables appear to be original.

B9a. Architect: Dale Naegle & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1971

Property Type dormitory

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tioga Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking west
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking northeast, 04/15/1970,
SIO Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tioga Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group _____ Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B6. Construction History (continued)

The residence halls were also built in conjunction with the adjacent commons complex. Site work, which also included areas surrounding the commons, appears on drawings by Wimmer and Yamada landscape architects dated April 6, 1970.

Tioga Hall is relatively unaltered on the exterior. No specific alterations appear in campus facilities records through the late-1990s, but some noted changes have been the removal of the study carrel enclosures at the north side, concrete repairs at many of the central lounge balconies, and likely painting of the concrete block portions of the exterior walls. The most significant exterior alteration has been the addition of a cellular site wrapping the top of the center core of the building, in which the antennas are wrapped in a grey protruding boxes. Glass and steel walls have also been added above the concrete parapet at the southeast roof deck.

The residence hall interiors were first refurbished in 1986 and 1987 with new paint and carpet finishes, restroom finishes, and casework at the suite lounges. A more recent refurbishment project was done at Tioga Hall over the summer of 2006. Changes included new paint, carpet, raceways and wiring for telecom/data, fire alarm upgrades and furniture. Other changes have included replacement lighting at the house lounges, new fire doors at lobbies and stairwells, and accessible hardware throughout.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

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Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

Tioga Hall is currently in good condition. Visible but compatible concrete repairs have been done at the exterior and no deterioration is evident. The interiors have been recently renovated.

The building has not had any significant alterations on the exterior with the exception of a cellular telecommunications site added to the central core with antennas located in a projecting box at the top of the concrete walls, and glass and steel walls added above the railing at the southeast roof deck. Even with those alterations, the exterior still appears much as it did when originally constructed. At the interior the layout is essentially unaltered, but virtually all finishes and casework have been changed over time.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tenaya Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Originally built as a residence hall for undergraduate women, Tenaya Hall is one of a pair with Tioga Hall. Now freshman housing, the flat-roofed, 8-story building is of concrete construction with board-formed concrete and painted concrete masonry units. H-shaped in plan, the building is about strong verticality with a boxy massing at the same time with clearly expressed floor levels. The building has a flat roof with a clean lined parapet and is distinguished by a cantilever at the top two floors that relieves the uniformity of the floors below. Alternating one- and two- story interior spaces can be read on the exterior. Balconies are enclosed by a partial-height single solid concrete panel. The wider balconies also have a simple metal pipe rail above the concrete panels. Windows are casements with fixed glazed lites above and below and anodized metal frames with aluminum stops and screens. Opaque glazed panels are located at bathrooms.

The east and west elevations are uniform with a wide projecting center bay and narrower end bays. The south elevation faces the Lower Quad and is the location of the main entrance which is flanked by trees and is comprised of double metal doors and fixed sidelights. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking northwest, main and east elevations
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tenaya Hall

B1. Historic Name: 2E Building 2, Tenaya Hall

B2. Common Name: Tenaya Hall

B3. Original Use: Residential/Educational

B4. Present Use: Residential/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Residence Halls construction drawings, which included Tenaya and Tioga Halls, were issued May 15, 1968 and as-built drawings were completed in October 1971. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1968 and an occupancy date of September 1, 1968, but the accuracy of the latter date is unclear. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

Lower Quad lawn and designed plantings and trees immediately adjacent to the building. The landscape design features concrete borders and paths delimitating planting beds and lawns. Fenced in garden spaces with tables appear to be original.

B9a. Architect: Dale Naegle & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1971

Property Type dormitory

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tenaya Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking at southwest corner
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking north, 07/08/1969, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Tenaya Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group _____ Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B6. Construction History (continued)

The residence halls were built in conjunction with the adjacent commons complex. Site work, which also included areas surrounding the commons, appears on drawings by Wimmer and Yamada landscape architects dated April 6, 1970.

Tenaya Hall is relatively unaltered on the exterior. No specific alterations appear in campus facilities record through the 1990s, but some noted changes have been the removal of the interior study carrel enclosures at the east side, concrete repairs at many of the central lounge balconies, and likely painting of the concrete block portions of the exterior walls.

The residence hall interiors were first refurbished in 1986 and 1987 with new paint and carpet finishes, restroom finishes, and casework at the suite lounges. A more recent refurbishment project was done at Tenaya Hall over the summer of 2007. Changes included new paint, carpet and carpet tile, raceways and wiring for telecom/data, fire alarm upgrades and furniture. Other changes have included replacement lighting at the house lounges, new fire doors at lobbies and stairwells, and accessible hardware throughout.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

This asymmetrically composed design is a play of solids and voids and yields visual interest through the use of subtle details in the concrete such as, raked joints, notches below sills, weepholes, vertical striped pattern of the formwork, and the pattern of circular casting marks.

Tenaya Hall is currently in good condition. Concrete repairs have been done at the exterior and no deterioration is evident. The interiors have been recently renovated. Concrete is painted in some areas due to issues of maintenance, graffiti, and waterproofing. Some concrete spall repair has been carried out in limited areas.

The landscape is formed by concrete borders and paths delimitating planting beds and lawns. Fenced in garden spaces with tables appear to be original.

The building has not had any significant alterations on the exterior and appears much as it did when originally constructed. At the interior the layout is essentially unaltered, but virtually all finishes and casework have been changed over time.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Low slung and lower in height than the surrounding buildings, Stewart (Muir) Commons is a critical element of the Muir College Campus. Its use as a student gathering spot and campus circulation hub is key. The Commons serves as the connection and transition from the elevated Middle Quad defined by academic buildings to the Lower Quad surrounded by residential buildings. The Commons is a two-story building of concrete masonry unit (CMU) and concrete frame construction, resulting in clearly expressed double-height columns and horizontals on the exterior. The glue-laminated timber roof is flat with deeply cantilevered overhangs, supported by projecting wood beams, that provide shade and visual interest for an otherwise blocky building. The flat roof is relieved by a pyramidal louvered wood screen shielding a skylight over the interior dining area. The pyramid serves as a heraldic element, an identifier seen through the trees from a distance. Strongly rectilinear with projecting cantilevered balconies and roof overhangs, the building incorporates natural wood used in soffits, railings, handrails, and roof elements. The original fenestration system of large expanses of full-height, fixed-pane glazing and glazed doors is in place. At the upper level, glazed doors open onto small balconies of textured concrete with sawn wood balusters and rails; the balconies function as open-air dining spaces and overlook the quad below. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking northeast
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stewart (Muir) Commons

B1. Historic Name: 2E Building 1, Muir Commons, Dining Commons

B2. Common Name: Stewart Commons, Commons

B3. Original Use: Educational/Mixed Use

B4. Present Use: Educational/Mixed Use

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Stewart (Muir) Commons complex construction drawings were issued November 27, 1968 and as-built drawings were completed in May 1970. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1970 and an occupancy date of October 1, 1970. The Annex was constructed concurrently. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

At the upper level of the east elevation, the outdoor dining terrace opens onto the Middle Quad distinguished by mature trees and a well-designed open space.

B9a. Architect: Dale Naegle & Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1971 Property Type mixed use building Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stewart (Muir) Commons

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking southeast
2008, Architectural Resources Group

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking east, 09/01/1970, SIO
Archives, UCSD

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stewart (Muir) Commons

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group _____

Date March 2008

Continuation Update

P3a. Description

In terms of use, the dining commons, now the Sierra Summit Restaurant, a cafeteria type arrangement, is located on the upper level with the mixed uses below, including: cafes, lounges, meeting spaces, study spaces, coffee bar, and a general retail store. The main entrance to the dining commons is on the upper level of the east elevation where the outdoor dining terrace opens onto the Middle Quad which is distinguished by mature trees and a well-designed open space. Significant alterations are evident only at the main second floor dining space where one of the primary entrances was relocated, a deck and ramp were added to the south side, and the food serving area was remodeled. While many of the finishes have been changed over time in the main dining space, the smaller Sequoia Room (labeled "north dining" on the original plans) remains representative of its original appearance, specifically at the ceiling comprised of fixed panel and can lighting set into acoustic tile, used decoratively in a staggered pattern, the heavy, roughened (or textured) ceiling beams (overpainted) with steel saddle brackets. Although refurbished, the dining area retains many original character-defining features such as concrete columns (now overpainted) with beveled edge, doors, windows balconies and the skylight. The CMU construction is visible on the interior. The concrete in this room has also been overpainted.

The Stewart (Muir) Commons complex is currently in good condition overall at the exterior. Conditions of note are some weathering at the exterior faces and cantilevers of the glulam beams at the roof level, and water staining at the exposed underside of the roof in the board soffits. The interior public spaces are also in good condition overall. The single-story Annex structure to the north is currently in good condition overall. At the exterior the significant alteration is the enclosure of the north patio and to the interior there have been partition modifications over time.

B6. Construction History (continued)

Originally known as Muir Commons, the building was re-named in 1998 as Stewart Commons in honor of John L. Stewart, Founding Provost. The commons complex was also built in conjunction with the adjacent Tenaya and Tioga residence halls. Adjacent site work, which also included areas surrounding Tenaya and Tioga Halls, appears on drawings by Wimmer and Yamada landscape architects dated April 6, 1970.

Only minor changes were made to the Stewart (Muir) Commons complex until the late 1990s. The serving area of the lower level cafeteria, originally called the Ratskeller and now named El Mercado, was remodeled in 1978. Both this first floor space as well as the main second floor cafeteria had carpet and resilient flooring replaced and other finishes redone in 1987. The most significant alterations were done in 1997 at the second floor cafeteria. Along with new flooring and paint finishes at the main dining space, the serving area was completely remodeled. The main entrance on the east was also moved from its original location adjacent to the exterior stair to the center of the east terrace off of the dining room. To improve access a ramp was built along the south side of the second floor to an alternate accessible entrance, and adjacent to the ramp a deck was added creating additional outdoor dining space. The deck design contrasts with that of the original building in its angled orientation, use of metal railings, and steel pipe columns below.

Less information is available on alterations to the Annex. The north side originally had a patio accessible from two rooms on the interior and largely enclosed by a concrete block wall. At some point this area was enclosed, with the gaps in the surrounding wall filled and the trellis converted into a roof. The basic footprint has otherwise remained unchanged, but plans indicate there have been modifications to interior partitions.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Stewart (Muir) Commons

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll **Arch. Resources Group** Date March 2008 Continuation Update
environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mandler Hall

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Also known as the McGill Annex, this building's location behind McGill Hall gives it less exposure. Square in footprint and boxy in massing, this elegant, small-scale building incorporates Classical elements such as the plinth or platform base and a colonnade at the first floor level. The building is executed in the Modern style with materials also used in surrounding buildings, specifically the pre-cast wall and window system used at McGill Hall. At three stories over a basement, it is smaller in scale and footprint than McGill. It exhibits the same fine detailing and similar pre-cast wall construction, specifically at the 2nd and 3rd floors where the building is connected by walkways/bridges to the upper levels to McGill Hall.

The lower level wall plane is set back from the main building volume above and is encircled by a colonnade of equally-spaced squared columns of smooth faced concrete. The lower level is windowless and is formed of large expanses of exposed aggregate concrete, relieved by tie pattern markings.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking southwest, rear elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1970

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mandler Hall

B1. Historic Name: 2C, McGill Hall Annex

B2. Common Name: Mandler Hall

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The construction drawings, which are part of an integrated set with the adjacent McGill Hall, are dated November 22, 1967. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1970 and an occupancy date of October 1, 1970. Adjacent site work appears to have followed building occupancy. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

The north elevation opens onto the expansive laws that slope down toward the parking areas farther to the north.

B9a. Architect: Frank L. Hope and Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1971

Property Type educational building

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mandler Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking southwest (Mandler is at
right), 07/08/1969, SIO Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Mandler Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B6. Construction History (continued)

Drawings by landscape architects Wimmer and Yamada for the areas surrounding AP&M and McGill and Mandler Halls were completed in August 1970.

The building exterior appears much as it did when first constructed. Exterior weatherproofing and repairs were done in 1985, but these did not alter the building's original appearance. At the interior campus facilities records indicate that incremental, small alterations were made to office and laboratory areas through the mid-1980s. Corridor spaces are almost entirely unaltered in layout, with the exception of telecom/data closets added at the north end corridors of each floor. The date of this alteration is unknown. No alterations are yet digitally archived in campus records after 1993. Current floor plans, however, indicate that while office or laboratory suites have been altered in a couple of locations per floor, the majority of partitions match the original layout. At the east end of the first floor, a raised floor has been added for telecom/data wiring, and on all floors carpet, and resilient base have been changed or added over time both in the corridors and the offices.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

The south elevation is located immediate behind McGill Hall and the space in between the buildings serves as a shared courtyard and plaza with scored concrete paving. The east elevation parallels a service entrance and below-grade driveway and loading dock. The mechanical systems located on the roof are set with an extensive and tall solid enclosure which is slightly set back from the building perimeter so not to be seen from below. A design motif repeated from McGill Hall is the use of three wide steps that span the north elevation and incorporate squared cube-shaped concrete planters. The building is sited on a slight rise, facing north and outward, unlike most of the Muir campus buildings. The building houses classrooms, conference rooms, and offices and the interior circulation is in a "donut" configuration around the enclosed service core of a relatively small, square floorplate.

Mandler Hall is currently in good condition on the exterior. The precast panels, particularly on the north and south sides, show some deterioration with surface flaking and cracking. There are also some missing fragments of concrete on the vertical edges of a few precast panels, and at another location on the perimeter platform at the ground level on the west side. Several original-style exterior light fixtures are missing lenses. The interior is likewise in good condition.

The exterior retains its original appearance with no significant alterations. At the interior the telecom/data closets added at the north end corridors are the only major visible interior alteration at the circulation spaces aside from newer carpet and resilient base. Other alterations have been done at laboratory and office spaces in response to the changing needs of the departments, but these have been relatively limited in scope and the building retains much of its original finish and character.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

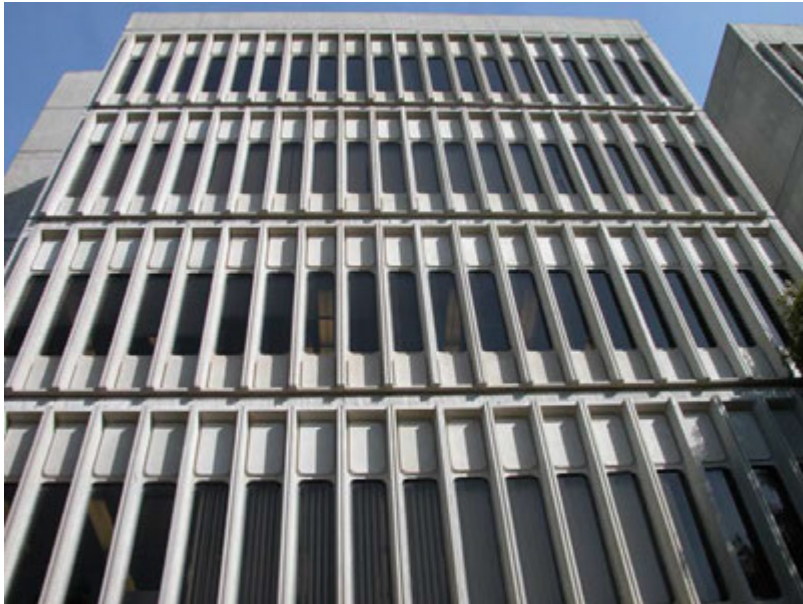
McGill Hall is a 5-story academic building distinguished by strong geometric volumes, simple massing, flat roof, repetitive pre-cast elements, notably the wall panels and fenestration units, and a motif of rectangular openings with rounded corners. The principal elevation faces south and opens onto Middle Quad. The building's lower level is recessed to create a deep arcade formed by the building volume above. Taking advantage of the natural slope in the topography of the site, the building sits on a plinth and rises over the quad to the south. Three deep wide steps ease the transition from building arcade to public space at the quad. The steps and cube-shaped integrated planter boxes create a seamless transition between the open space and the building. The north elevation is similar but more utilitarian with lockers located below the overhang formed the arcade; the north elevation opens onto a quieter courtyard and plaza shared with Mandler Hall located north of McGill. The scored concrete paving at these plaza spaces provides visual continuity and simple detailing throughout. Mandler and McGill are connected by bridges at the upper levels. The underside of the bridges is marked by patterned formwork and has recessed downlights that illuminate the walkways below.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking north, main elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) McGill Hall

B1. Historic Name: 2C, McGill Hall

B2. Common Name: McGill Hall

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The McGill Hall construction drawings, which are part of an integrated set with the adjacent Mandler Hall, are dated November 22, 1967. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1970 and an occupancy date of October 1, 1970. Adjacent site work appears to have followed building occupancy. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

The main elevation opens onto the Middle Quad. Related features deep wide steps between the building and the public space with cube-shaped integrated planter boxes.

B9a. Architect: Frank L. Hope and Associates

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1969

Property Type educational building

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) McGill Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking west, 07/08/1969, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) McGill Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B6. Construction History (continued)

Drawings by landscape architects Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates for the areas surrounding AP&M, McGill and Mandler Halls were completed in August 1970.

On the exterior the building appears much as it did when first constructed. The exterior walls and first floor arcade spaces retain original materials, although the arcade at the west has been altered with protruding telecom/data closets. The date of this alteration is unknown. Exterior weatherproofing and repairs were done in 1985 but these did not alter the building's original appearance.

After some early changes at the interior as the departments occupied the office and laboratory spaces, campus facilities records indicate that incremental, small alterations were made to office areas through the mid-1980s. Larger areas were remodeled during the mid- to late-1980s at various times on the basement through fourth floors, with partitions modified at classrooms, laboratories and offices. Corridor spaces are unaltered in layout, with the exception of telecom/data closets added at the west ends of each floor. Carpet and resilient base have been changed or added over time, both in the corridors and the offices, and additional surface raceway for telecom/data wiring has been added at the offices. No alterations are digitally archived in campus records after 1993. Current floor plans indicate, however, that the second and fifth floors maintain most of their original layouts; the majority of the original layout is still in place on the basement, third, and fourth floors; and the first floor is the most altered.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

The building has pre-fabricated concrete wall construction with bush-hammered concrete finish panels with a regular pattern of circular concrete casting marks. The bush-hammered concrete panels expose the aggregate for texture and greater visual interest. Pre-cast panels emphasize the verticality of this building with narrow elongated glazed panels. Each pre-cast element is comprised of 5 narrow fixed glazed panes each separated by a vertical fin with a center reveal running the length of each fin, emphasizing verticality. The rounded corners of the rectangular panes are a subtle but effective decorative detail. The main (south) elevation has two deeply recessed reveals of board-formed concrete inset with a large, square, fixed pane with rounded corners. The rounded corner motif is repeated throughout the building including at the east elevation where cut-out openings appear at each of the upper floor levels. The high-relief of the exterior results in a play of light and shadow that adds considerable interest.

The exterior retains its original appearance with the only major alteration being the addition of protruding telecom/data closets at the west arcade. The telecom/data closets added at the west end corridors are also the major visible interior alteration where original exposed concrete, framed partitions, and combination telecom raceways and light fixtures are typically in place. Other alterations have been done at classroom, laboratory and office spaces in response to the changing needs of the departments, but the building retains much of its original finish and character.

McGill Hall is currently in good condition on the exterior. The precast panels, particularly on the north and south sides, show some deterioration with surface flaking and cracking. There are also some fragments of concrete missing at the steps on the south side. The interior condition is likewise good. The building houses classrooms and offices. The signage throughout is sans serif and

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) McGill Hall

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group

Date March 2008

Continuation Update

retains the original, painted, large-scale, stylized number signage associated with the early 1970s.

One noteworthy interior feature occurs at the 5th and top floor where a central open-air conference room along the north elevation is enclosed by an open waffle slab concrete ceiling.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

One of Muir Campus' most imposing buildings, this flat-roofed 7-story structure is distinguished by the innovative use of waffle slab construction. This feature is used as a cantilever, as a cornice, and to express floor levels. All elevations are comprised of a pre-cast panel wall system; the wall system on the long north and south elevations is separated by fins that run the height of the building for great vertical effect. The building is encircled by three wide steps that serve as a perimeter platform or plinth.

Main or south elevation is asymmetrically composed with the recessed main entrance set toward the east. The entrance is comprised of a double metal door with fixed single panes sidelights. The south elevation has five projecting bays that read like towers and contribute to the building's monumentality. At the rear is an open courtyard space and connection to the north wing.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking southwest, rear elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Applied Physics and Mathematics

B1. Historic Name: 2A, Applied Physics and Mathematics

B2. Common Name: Applied Physics and Mathematics, Applied Physics and Math, AP&M

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Construction drawings for AP&M are dated November 22, 1966. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1969 and an occupancy date of September 1, 1969. (see Continuation Sheet)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

The main elevation opens onto the Middle Quad.

B9a. Architect: Robert Mosher, Eugene Weston

b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1969

Property Type educational building

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Applied Physics and Mathematics

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking south
2008, Architectural Resources Group

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
View looking northwest, 11/21/1968,
SIO Archives, UCSD

B6. Construction History (continued)

Adjacent site work appears to have followed building occupancy, with areas immediately to the east being shown on drawings by landscape architects Wimmer and Yamada dated May 1970, and the full landscape drawing package for the areas surrounding AP&M, as well as the east side of McGill and Mandler Halls not completed until the end of August 1970.

Both of the buildings that make up AP&M, the south (with east and west wings) and the north, are largely unaltered on the exterior with the only visible changes being steel plates added over window openings at approximately 36 locations on the first or ground floor. As a large laboratory, office and classroom complex, however, various interior alterations have been done based on the changing needs of the departments.

The south building retains much of its original interior appearance in all spaces, offices and corridors, on all floors of the east wing. Only minor changes in resilient floor tile, the addition of accessible door hardware and the addition of carpet occur in some areas. The integrity of the central lobbies between wings varies per floor and at some floors unisex restrooms have been added to meet accessibility requirements. This latter change was part of a significant alteration done in 2005, primarily on the second through sixth floors of the west wing, where lighting, flooring, doors, and many partitions were modified. In addition, a large enclosed cable tray was added below the ceiling in many areas for the extensive data wiring now required in the building. Overall the west wing retains little of its historic interior character.

The north building retains much of its original interior appearance in offices (west side and fifth floor) and corridors on all floors with only minor changes in resilient floor tile, the addition of accessible door hardware and some painting of the once exposed concrete. Portions of the second and third floor office and laboratory spaces were remodeled in 1979, and most of the first floor was remodeled extensively in 1996. As part of the large 2005 renovation project at AP&M, the third and fourth floors were remodeled with new laboratories.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

The Applied Physics and Mathematics (AP&M) buildings are currently in good condition on the exterior. Glazing seals at the windows in the precast panels show some deterioration and much of the caulking between the precast panels is in need of replacement. There is also some minor damage to concrete elements, including precast corner trim and sill pieces as well as cast-in-place waffle slab ends. Most of this concrete damage has already been patched. The perimeter concrete platform slabs on the east sides of both buildings have settled and cracked. To the interior the buildings are likewise in good condition.

The exteriors of both buildings are essentially unaltered. Most areas in the south building east wing, and the office areas (east side and fifth floor) and corridors in the north building maintain their original layout and many original finishes. The south building west wing (all floors) and the office and laboratory areas in the north building (west side) have been largely remodeled over time.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Biology

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Oriented lengthwise on a north/south axis, this 5-story academic building is imposing in its massing and siting at the western edge of Muir Campus. The building has a generally regular rectangular footprint. Its massive exterior is counterbalanced by elevations of much visual interest. The stairwell openings, various reveals and glazed gaps that allow natural interior light offset the solid mass of the building. The east and west elevations have elaborate wall/window systems with glazed returns that result in narrow slots that run the height of the building. The window planes alternate with flat wall planes of board-formed concrete and a series of tapered, splayed piers - 8 along each elevation. An elevator tower is centered on the east elevation. Rounded corner window openings are part of the overall motif. North and south elevations are of narrow tall proportions with large centered balcony openings leading to the stairwells. The openings in the building's exterior skin are flanked by flat wall planes of board-formed concrete.

Three wide steps span and wrap the north elevation entrance but the building has no grand main entrance. The north elevation is connected to the campus as a covered walkway/bridge spans to Applied Physics and Math farther north. The connection is comprised of squared concrete columns with a waffle slab ceiling. The building primarily houses laboratories with secondary offices and meeting spaces. The topography drops off at the south end and stairs spill out. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking northwest, main elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1970

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Biology

B1. Historic Name: 2B, Biology

B2. Common Name: Biology

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The Biology Building construction drawings are dated September 27, 1967. Campus facilities records list the construction date as 1970 and an occupancy date of October 1, 1970. (see Continuation Sheet)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Frederick Liebhardt, Eugene Weston

b. Builder: MH Golden

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1970

Property Type educational building

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Biology

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking south
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking south, 07/08/1969, SIO
Archives, UCSD*

B6. Construction History (continued)

Adjacent site work appears to have followed building occupancy, with the full landscape drawing package for the areas surrounding the Biology Building and the Humanities and Social Sciences complex completed by landscape architects Wimmer and Yamada in February 1972. Site as-built drawings were not issued until February 14, 1973.

As a whole the building is very representative of what it looked like when originally constructed. The only significant exterior change, which to date can be argued as the most significant exterior change to date to any building on the Muir College campus, was the addition of a concrete-clad elevator tower projecting from the center of east side in 1985. While the elevator tower altered the form of the original building, the materials are compatible with the original and the addition does not particularly stand out.

On the interior alterations have occurred mainly in the laboratory spaces, which are located to the west side of the central corridor. These lab alterations are often done in conjunction with a new professor coming onto the faculty and starting a new research lab with new space, equipment and furniture requirements. Campus facilities records and archived drawings show a relatively modest number of laboratory remodels, approximately seven projects from 1972-1995, with many encompassing just one to two structural bays on one floor. No alterations are yet digitally archived in campus records after 1995, but some additional laboratory remodeling has been done. Current floor plans of the laboratory spaces indicate that the first floor has been largely altered, the second and fifth floors retain about half of their original layouts, and the third and fourth floors are largely original. Corridors, as well as faculty offices and shared laboratory support areas on the east side of the corridor, are very intact with mostly original resilient flooring, exposed concrete wall finishes, and wood valances with fluorescent fixtures at the hallways. Some concrete has been painted at the stairwells.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

The Biology Building is currently in good condition on the exterior. The precast panels are in particularly good condition on this building compared to others on the Muir College Campus. Typical wear includes some flaking of the parge coating on the base of the piers that define the transitions between solid, board-formed wall areas and wall areas with windows, along with some staining on those elements. Some of the board-formed walls have some minor cracking and the northernmost panel at the east side first floor has cracks that have been noticeably sealed. Interior condition is likewise good.

At the interior the building retains a high amount of original materials in the offices, corridors, and some of the laboratory spaces. Other laboratory spaces have been remodeled to suit changing research needs. The only significant exterior alteration has been the addition of an elevator tower at the center of the east side.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Humanities and Social Sciences Building is a classically-arranged structure expressed in a formal modern way. Its basic massing and arrangement is derived from classical architectural traditions. The central tower has two symmetrical flanking wings to the east and west with a centrally located 2 story auditorium the campus' main lecture hall, Ledden Auditorium. All parts are connected by a series of multi-level covered walkways or arcades formed by squared columns and waffle slab ceilings. The wings are of 2 stories and flank an 8-story tower above a base. From the south, the building's rear elevation reads as a piano nobile over a solid base with the remaining floors above. The piano nobile reads as a void as it serves as circulation space at the ground floor level on the north side, where it connects to the main campus area upper levels. The building uses the materials, architectural idiom and elements common to the Muir Campus. The buildings are comprised of precast concrete window panels, with vertical projecting fins at the edge of each panel, giving the building a strong vertical emphasis. Typical panels are narrow and of uniform width; two bays per elevation are of a wider width on the tower building. The complex includes classrooms, faculty and department offices, conference rooms, and the auditorium.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking north, rear elevation
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1969

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Humanities and Social Sciences

B1. Historic Name: 2D, Humanities and Social Sciences

B2. Common Name: Humanities and Social Sciences

B3. Original Use: Educational

B4. Present Use: Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Construction drawings for the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) complex are dated in campus facilities records as September 25, 1968. The records list the construction date as 1970 and an occupancy date of December 1, 1970. (see Continuation Sheet)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Richard George Wheeler and Associates

b. Builder: Trepte Construction

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning, Architecture

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971, 1969

Property Type educational building

Applicable Criteria A, C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15 - Educational building

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Humanities and Social Sciences

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
2008, Architectural Resources Group

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking northwest, 11/24/1969,
SIO Archives, UCSD*

B6. Construction History (continued)

Adjacent site work appears to have followed building occupancy, with the full landscape drawing package for the areas surrounding the Biology Building and the Humanities and Social Sciences complex completed by landscape architects Wimmer and Yamada in February 1972. Site as-built drawings were not issued until February 14, 1973.

On the exterior the building appears much as it did when first constructed, although the painted/coated tower is lighter in color than the original exposed concrete. The exterior concrete of the HSS complex appears to have performed worse than at other buildings and the tower required fairly extensive sealant replacement, crack patching and repair at missing concrete fragments in 1984. This was followed by a larger project in 1991 which included more sealant replacement, removal of damaged concrete, treatment of rusted reinforcing bars, concrete patches, crack repair, and the addition of a polymer-cementitious coating. This coating application, or perhaps a subsequent coating application, has lightened the color of the tower portion of the complex. Concrete repairs have also been done at portions of the west wing, and those have included applying a coating closer in color to the original concrete. Damage is still evident at both wings, although some repairs are currently being done on portions of the west wing. The anodized window frames also exhibit deterioration at the first floor of the tower and east wing.

At the interior, after some early departmental changes at spaces on the first, second, seventh and eighth floors of the tower, campus facilities records indicate that only minor alterations were done to the complex through the 1990s. These included subdividing the north area of the first floor in the east wing (1976), acoustic treatments and lighting improvements at the lecture hall (1976, 1979), and insulating the top floor ceiling at the tower (1978). The restrooms, at the first and second floors of the lecture hall building and third, fifth and seventh floors of the tower, were remodeled to make them accessible in 1997.

No alterations are yet digitally archived in campus records after 1997, but current floor plans indicate that only some minor demising wall changes at offices and conference rooms have been done at the tower, and some additional partitions have been added at the wings, primarily at the north end of the east wing. The interiors overall have only minor changes to the corridor and classroom spaces, principally some painting of the once exposed concrete, resilient floor and base changes, and the addition of accessible hardware. Office spaces have more alterations with more extensive painting of the concrete and the addition of carpet or carpet tile, but many areas still maintain the character of the original building. The concrete at the stairwells has largely been painted.

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

P3a. Description (continued)

Like the other buildings located along the southern campus edge, Humanities mediates a change in grade with the north elevation facing in toward campus and the higher south elevation dropping down to the secondary circulation, access and approach spaces.

The Humanities and Social Sciences complex is currently in fair condition on the exterior, and is in need of more repair than other buildings in the Muir College campus. The tower has previously had extensive repairs, and the precast panels again show some deterioration with surface flaking, cracking and missing concrete fragments. The precast panels at the wings show significant deterioration in some areas, with loose or missing concrete and exposed and rusted reinforcing bars. Concrete fragments are also missing at the second floor walkway near the entrance to the east wing and at some of the stair railing connections. The interiors

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Humanities and Social Sciences

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

of the buildings are generally in good condition, although there is evidence of water intrusion through windows at some rooms of the tower.

The exterior retains its original appearance with no significant alterations beyond the coating of the tower and some other concrete surfaces. This is a noticeable change although it could be mitigated in the future by using a color closer to the original concrete. Interior alterations have likewise been minor, although at office areas some partitions have been modified, concrete painted and carpet and resilient base changed or added. Public corridors and most of the classroom spaces in the wings retain most of their original finishes and character.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Katzin Courtyard is a central planted area with rectilinear paths along the edges of the courtyard and diagonal paths crossing through the center. The use is primarily as a circulation route along the east-west axis through the campus, with most students passing along the northern edge of the space parallel to the main façade of Applied Math and Physics. At the same time, the space acts as a gathering spot or a place for contemplation, studying or reading. The diagonal paths are comprised of concrete pavers, a zig-zag edge, and the rectilinear paths are comprised of large square expanses of concrete inset with wood at each perimeter. Low concrete retaining walls are used at the edges of some mounded tree beds. The vegetation in this space is plentiful with a flat lawn at the southwest corner, mounded tree beds at the southeast corner and along the northern edge, seven Torrey pines, other ornamentals and smaller trees, flowers and ground cover throughout, including the ivy at the Biology Building. Benches along the perimeter provide seating as do the wide edges of the concrete planter boxes and the cheek walls of the stairs and ramps that descend into the spaces. Level changes from surrounding buildings are subtly managed.

(See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking northwest
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Katzin Courtyard

B1. Historic Name: Upper Quad

B2. Common Name: Katzin Courtyard

B3. Original Use: Open space/Educational

B4. Present Use: Open space/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Improvements to the space were carried out in 1996.

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

Related features are the steps, planters, curbing, pathways, concrete retaining walls and benches, and mature plantings.

B9a. Architect: Robert Mosher & Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga Asso.

b. Builder: n/a

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971

Property Type courtyard

Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Katzin Courtyard

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking east
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
2008, Architectural Resources Group

Page 4 of 4

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Katzin Courtyard

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group _____

Date March 2008

Continuation Update

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

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P3a. Description (continued)

The space is bounded by the following: Applied Physics and Math building to the north; the Ledden Auditorium and a covered walkway along the west; the Biology building on the east; and a ficus vine-covered solid concrete wall that is part of the Humanities building to the south. A single pole light fixture is located at the center of the courtyard. Parked utilitarian vehicles detract somewhat from the quality of the space as do the trash and recycling cans. The space was dedicated in honor in Miriam E. and Jerome S. Katzin in 1996, with a memorial plaque located on the main elevation of the Applied Physics and Math Building.

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M. _____

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Middle Quad hosts the main east-west circulation route through Muir Campus. Middle Quad is bounded by the following: McGill Hall to the north; the Ledden Auditorium and a covered walkway along the east; the Stewart (Muir) Commons on the west with the south edge formed by part of the Humanities Building. Three deep wide steps connect Middle Quad to the elevated arcade of McGill Hall on the north. The steps and integrated planter boxes create a seamless transition between the two spaces.

The paths are comprised of concrete paving, large square expanses of concrete inset with wood at each perimeter. Paving squares step in and out around various landscaping beds located through the quad. Beds are typically covered in bark mulch and include trees, shrubs and ground cover. The concrete paving provides visual continuity and simple detailing throughout. Contemporary picnic tables have been added to the space. An important piece of public art, an outdoor installation, titled "Green Table" by artist Jenny Holzer is located at the southern edge of this space. The significant vegetation at Middle Quad is mature trees, including eucalyptus.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking east
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)
Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Middle Quad

B1. Historic Name: Middle Quad

B2. Common Name: Middle Quad, Upper Quad

B3. Original Use: Open space/Educational

B4. Present Use: Open space/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____

Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

Related features are the steps, planter boxes, curbing, pathways, low concrete retaining walls, mature plantings and an outdoor art installation.

B9a. Architect: Robert Mosher & Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga Asso.

b. Builder: n/a

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning

Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971

Property Type courtyard

Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

Throughout the campus, the building exteriors are unified by the use of common architectural idiom, concrete construction and pre-cast concrete wall and window panels. Relying on historic and European planning traditions, a series of interconnecting courtyards are linked by arcades, bridges, covered walkways and balconies. Courtyards and gathering places tend to be more orthogonal and rectilinear in the academic zone but free-flowing and curvilinear in the residential zone. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Middle Quad

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking west
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking west (Middle Quad is
beyond buildings in the foreground),
08/07/1969, SIO Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Middle Quad

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group _____ Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

John Muir College is located on the west side of the UCSD campus where the western edge of the campus is bordered by an off-campus street which serves as a buffer to the residential neighborhoods farther west. Mosher designed the campus to incorporate residential and academic/administrative uses in a tight quadrant. The residential area is comprised of a close quadrangle with two tall buildings, Tenaya Hall and Tioga Hall, forming the northwestern corner and the Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments at the southwest corner. Academic buildings are located to the east of the residential area and are axially arranged. The residential zone at the topographically lower west side of the campus and at the west perimeter transitions to the academic zone sited on an elevated ground plane, primarily connected by the landscaped area known as the Lower Quad. The academic buildings are monumental in scale as compared to the residential buildings.

The early 1970s saw the successful completion of the individual buildings that comprise Muir campus: Tenaya Hall, Tioga Hall, Tuolumne (Muir) Apartments, McGill Hall, Mandler Hall, Biology, Applied Physics and Math, and Humanities and Social Sciences. The dynamic team of local architectural firms Mosher directed at the Muir campus went on to achieve distinguished careers and made important contributions in the San Diego area. Under the direction of Mosher, the campus as it exists today, took shape; it retains a very high level of integrity.

Most academic and residential buildings at Muir College were opened and occupied by 1971. Since the planning and design process began in 1963, the Period of Significance is defined as 1963-1971. In the 40 years since the early planning stages, Muir College has remained UCSD's the most architecturally and socially cohesive college. The residential buildings especially promote a sense of community. Muir College's landscaping and architecture epitomize the trends of an era that responded to the natural environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lower Quad

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Diego

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Diego Date 1975 T _____; R _____; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; B.M.

c. Address 9500 Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106 City La Jolla Zip 92093

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 3637199.5 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

Parcel No. _____

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The three residential buildings on the Muir Campus, Tenaya and Tioga Halls, and the Muir Tuolumne Apartments open onto the Lower Quad. Located at a lower grade level, Lower Quad is defined by the relatively low buildings at the perimeter and free-flowing and curvilinear paths and lines, as opposed to the orthogonal and rectilinear motifs of the elevated Middle Quad and its monumental-scale academic buildings.

The Lower Quad is a student gathering spot used for casual recreation and as the site of ceremonies. Access to the Lower Quad is achieved circulation through Stewart Commons along the campus' major east-west pedestrian axis or by following the concrete paths along the south of Stewart Commons. Various pathways, paved in scored concrete with an ashlar pattern, and stairs cross through the Lower Quad and connect it to the surrounding residential entries. Outlets on the north, south and west allow for pedestrian connections outside the campus. Steps, planters, curbing and pathways are all seamlessly integrated and all executed in concrete. These elements act as a buffer and mediate the spaces that transition from the Lower Quad to the buildings. Mature plantings have created a tree canopy overtime. (See Continuation Sheet.)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)

*View looking south
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

P7. Owner and Address:

*University of California
1111 Franklin St.,
Oakland, CA 94607-5200*

P8. Recorded by:

*K. Petrin / G. Koll
Architectural Resources Group
Pier 9, The Embarcadero
San Francisco, CA 94111*

P9. Date Recorded: March 2008

P10. Survey Type (Describe)

Intensive

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

Attachments:

None Continuation Sheet District Record Rock Art Record Other (List)
 Location Map Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Feature Record Artifact Record
 Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Photograph Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

NRHP Status Code 3D

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lower Quad

B1. Historic Name: Lower Quad

B2. Common Name: Lower Quad

B3. Original Use: Open space/Educational

B4. Present Use: Open space/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The date that ramp handrails were added is unknown.

B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

B8. Related Features:

Related features are the steps, planters, curbing, pathways and mature plantings.

B9a. Architect: Robert Mosher & Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga Asso. b. Builder: n/a

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning Area San Diego

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971 Property Type courtyard Applicable Criteria A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The cluster college model was a new style of campus planning throughout the United States in the 1960s that allowed a larger university to achieve a small campus feel. The University of California system favored this planning strategy for its new facilities during this era of growth. The design and planning of John Muir Campus at the University of San Diego began in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Mosher of San Diego, an advocate of the Modernist idiom, the plan for Second College at UCSD, as Muir College was originally known, manifested the humanist principals and appropriate scale he advocated. The plan honored the favorable conditions of the natural, undeveloped environment of the site. The defining principles and conditions that shaped the plan included dramatic topography and proximity to the ocean, natural elements and trees, together with a focus on pedestrian supremacy, the close clustering of buildings, the use of innovative pre-cast elements and modern materials. Working in collaboration with consulting architect A. Quincy Jones, FAIA, of Los Angeles, campus architects MacAlfred Cason, AIA, and Donald H. Sites, AIA, and a team of talented local architects who devised the individual buildings for Muir College, Mosher, achieved both the human-scaled environment he envisioned and a unique regional expression of a Modernist campus.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP29 - Landscape architecture

B12. References:

Muir College Historic Resources Inventory and Preservation Plan, prepared by EDAW, Inc., 2008

B13. Remarks:

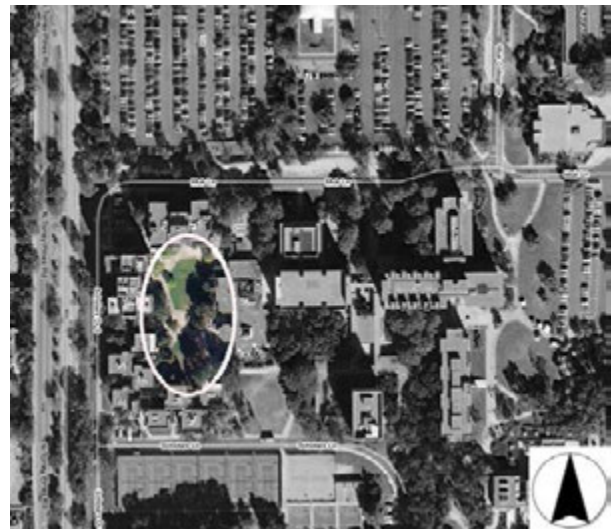
K. Petrin / G. Koll

B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Page 3 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lower Quad

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group Date March 2008 Continuation Update

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking northwest
2008, Architectural Resources Group*

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing



Description of Photo:
(View, date, accession #)
*View looking southeast, 10/16/1970,
SIO Archives, UCSD*

Page 4 of 4 Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lower Quad

Recorded by K. Petrin / G. Koll Arch. Resources Group _____ Date March 2008 Continuation Update

B10. Significance (continued)

The local firm Wimmer, Yamada, Iwanaga and Associates, ASLA, of San Diego, developed a landscape treatment consistent with Mosher's vision, featuring plants that evoked the natural environment of the La Jolla campus and incorporated a continuity of walks, courtyards, and paving treatments that complemented the architecture. The site was contoured to create berms, a sloping grade, mediate level changes, and to complement the natural topography of the west-facing bluff. The pre-existing Torrey pines now associated with the University campus and surrounding area were retained.

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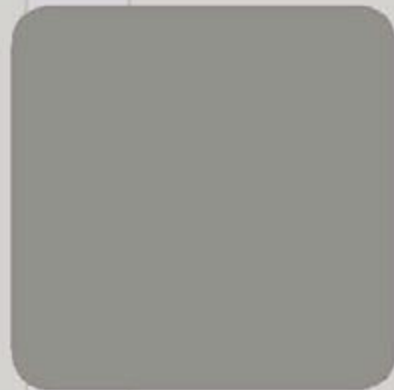
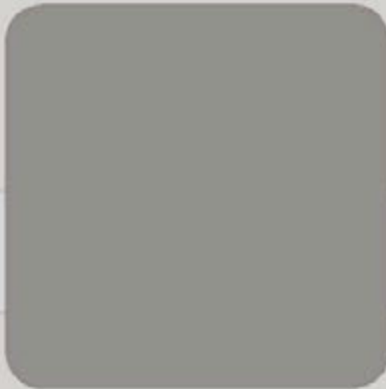
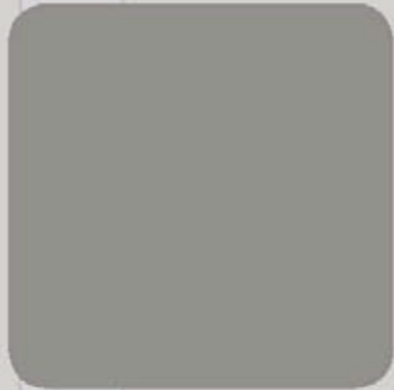
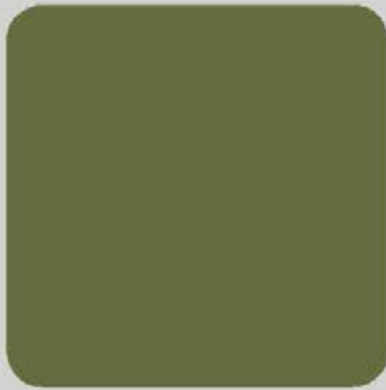
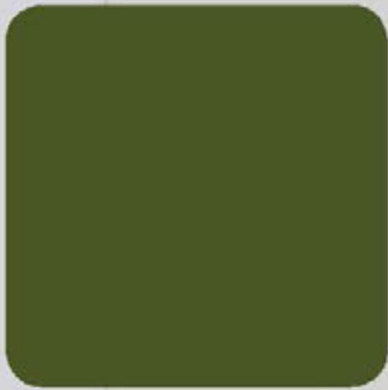
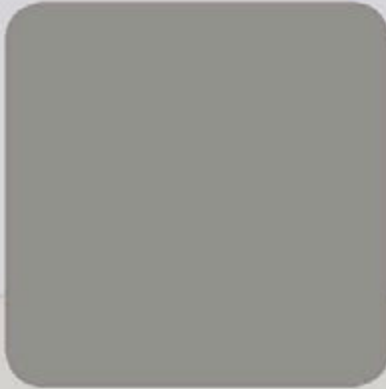
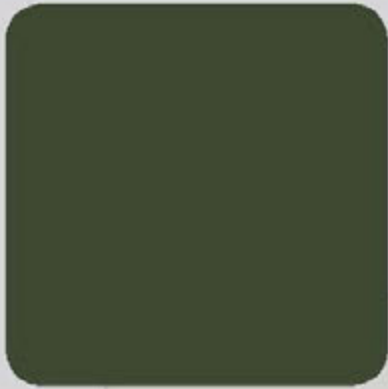
APPENDIX B:
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

	Rehabilitation (1990)	Rehabilitation (1995)	Restoration (1995)	Preservation (1995)	Reconstruction (1995)
	<p>Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.</p>	<p>Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.</p>	<p>Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.</p>	<p>Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.</p>
1.	<p>A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.</p>	<p>A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.</p>	<p>A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use which reflects the property's restoration period.</p>	<p>A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.</p>	<p>Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.</p>
2.	<p>The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.</p>	<p>The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.</p>	<p>Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.</p>	<p>The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.</p>	<p>Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.</p>
3.	<p>Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.</p>	<p>Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.</p>	<p>Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.</p>	<p>Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.</p>	<p>Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.</p>
4.	<p>Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.</p>	<p>Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.</p>	<p>Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.</p>	<p>Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.</p>	<p>Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.</p>

	Rehabilitation (1990)	Rehabilitation (1995)	Restoration (1995)	Preservation (1995)	Reconstruction (1995)
5.	Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.	Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.	Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.	Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.	A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6.	Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.	Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.	Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.	The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.	Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.
7.	Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible	Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.	Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.	Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.	
8.	Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.	Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.	Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.	Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.	
9.	New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.	New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.	Archaeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.		
10.	New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.	New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.	Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.		

Note: As codified in 36CFR, Part 67 and Part 68



EDAW | AECOM