BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


Journal and Magazine Articles


- - -


Published Documents


Interviews

Stuart Brody. Professor of Biology, Muir College. 19 March 2008.
Fred Livingstone. 15 February 2008.
Eugene Weston. 18 February 2008. (telephone interview)
Maps and Ephemera

Chancellors Files. Mandeville Special Collections at Geisel Library.
University of California, San Diego.

- - - John L. Stewart. “Some Remarks on the Purpose and Character of the Second College.” (date unknown)
- - - Letter from John S. Galbraith to Robert H. Biron, Vice Chancellor Business & Finance. 3 December 1964.
- - - Letter from John L. Stewart to Dr. Carl Eckart. 4 February 1965.

Correspondence of Robert Mosher, FAIA.

- - - Letter from Robert Mosher to Quincy Jones. 17 October 1965.
- - - Letter from Robert Mosher to A. Quincy Jones. 7 February 1966.

Websites

San Diego Historical Overview. http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/uchistory/
general_history/campuses/ucsd/overview.html.


APPENDIX A:
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) FORMS
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P1. Other Identifier:</th>
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<td>P2. Location:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
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<td>San Diego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>9500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilman Dr., Dept. 0106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
</tr>
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<td>Zip</td>
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<td>d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)</td>
<td>Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/363799.5 mN</td>
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<td>University of California, San Diego</td>
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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

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

P5b. Description of Photo:
View looking northeast
2008, Architectural Resources Group

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
Historic
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
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record

DPR 523A (1/95)
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

DPR 523L (1/95)
Muir College Campus Historic District
K. Petrin / G. Koll
March 2008

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing
Site Plan for Second College, undated, Courtesy of Robert Mosher

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing
View of AP&M, circa 1970, Courtesy of Robert Mosher
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

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

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

DPR 523L (1/95)
Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)  
Muir College Campus Historic District

Recorded by  
Arch. Resources Group

Date  
March 2008

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
Resource Name or #: Muir College Campus Historic District

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

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

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

Muir College Campus Historic District
K. Petrin / G. Koll
March 2008

Arch. Resources Group
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
Muir College Campus Historic District

K. Petrin / G. Koll

March 2008

View looking east, circa 1968, SIO Archives, UCSD

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.
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.)
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

NRHP Status Code: 3D

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

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<tr>
<td>B3. Original Use:</td>
<td>Residential/Educational</td>
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<tr>
<td>B4. Present Use:</td>
<td>Residential/Educational</td>
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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.

B9b. Builder: unknown

B10. Significance:  
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<tr>
<td>Applicable Criteria</td>
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</table>

(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.)


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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

DPR 523B (1/95)
**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
B6. Construction History (continued)

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.

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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)
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.
The interiors appear to be well maintained.
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.)
Tioga Hall

2E Building 3, Tioga Hall

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

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

B. Common Name:  Tioga Hall

B. Original Use:  Residential/Educational

B. 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 delimiting planting beds and lawns. Fenced in garden spaces with tables appear to be original.


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.)

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B14. Evaluator:  Architectural Resources Group

Date of Evaluation:  March 2008

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

DPR 523B (1/95)
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<td><img src="image_url" alt="View looking west" /> 2008, Architectural Resources Group</td>
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<td><img src="image_url" alt="View looking northeast, 04/15/1970, SIO Archives, UCSD" /></td>
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</table>

**Description of Photo:**
- View looking west
- March 2008
- Architectural Resources Group

**Supplemental Photograph or Drawing**

**Description of Photo:**
- View looking northeast, 04/15/1970
- SIO Archives, UCSD
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.

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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 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.
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 92037
      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 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

DPR 523A (1/95)
B2. Common Name: Tenaya Hall

B3. Original Use: Residential/Educational

B4. Present Use: Residential/Educational

B5. Architectural Style: Modern

B6. Construction History: 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

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.


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

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

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
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 delimiting 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.
Stewart (Muir) Commons

P1a. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

County: San Diego

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: 92039

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/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

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.)

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 Photograph Record

Sketch Map Archaeological Record Milling Station Record Artifact Record
**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

**B9b. Builder:** unknown

**B10. Significance:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Applicable Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963 - 1971, 1971</td>
<td>mixed use building</td>
<td>A, C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

DPR 523B (1/95)
Supplemental Photograph or Drawing

Supplemental Photograph or Drawing

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

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

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
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 skyline. 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.

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 the 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.

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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| Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) | Stewart (Muir) Commons |
---|---|
| Recorded by | K. Petrin / G. Koll | Arch. Resources Group |
| Date | March 2008 |
| Continuation | Yes |

environment, social movements, and innovative architecture tempered by regional influences.
P1. Other Identifier:  Muir College Campus Contributor

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

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 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:

DPR 523A (1/95)
**Historic Name:** Mandler Hall  
**Common Name:** Mandler Hall  
**Original Use:** Educational  
**Present Use:** Educational  
**Architectural Style:** Modern

### Construction History

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.)

### Moved?

- **No**
- **Yes**
- **Unknown**

### Related Features

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

### Architectural Significance

- **Period of Significance:** 1963 - 1971, 1971  
- **Theme:** Campus Planning, Architecture  
- **Area:** San Diego  
- **Property Type:** Educational building  
- **Applicable Criteria:** A, C

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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### Additional Resource Attributes

**HP15 - Educational building**
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
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 Tuolomne (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, Tuolomne (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 retained 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.
**McGill Hall**

**University of California, San Diego**

**P3a. Description:**
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.)*

**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:**
*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

**DPR 523A (1/95)**
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

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

B10. Significance:

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.)


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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
McGill Hall

K. Petrin / G. Koll
Arch. Resources Group
March 2008

View looking east
2008, Architectural Resources Group

View looking west, 07/08/1969, SIO Archives, UCSD
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.

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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
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 [x] 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 92037

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 477800.6 mE/ 363799.5 mN

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

University of California, San Diego

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 precast 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: [x] 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

K. Petrin / G. Koll

Architectural Resources Group

Pier 9, The Embarcadero

San Francisco, CA 94111

P8. Recorded by:

Architectural Resources Group

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 [x] 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

DPR 523A (1/95)
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<th><strong>B1. Historic Name:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Applied Physics and Mathematics</strong></th>
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<td><strong>B2. Common Name:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Educational</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B3. Original Use:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Educational</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B5. Architectural Style:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Modern</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B6. Construction History:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Construction drawings for AP&amp;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)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B7. Moved:</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B8. Related Features:</strong></td>
<td><strong>The main elevation opens onto the Middle Quad.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B9a. Architect:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Robert Mosher, Eugene Weston</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>B9b. Builder:</strong></td>
<td><strong>unknown</strong></td>
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<td><strong>K. Petrin / G. Koll</strong></td>
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<td><strong>B14. Evaluator:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Architectural Resources Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date of Evaluation:</strong></td>
<td><strong>March 2008</strong></td>
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### Resource Name or #:

Applied Physics and Mathematics

### Recorded by

K. Petrin / G. Koll

Arch. Resources Group

### Date

March 2008

### Continuation

☑ Continuation

### Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #)

View looking south
2008, Architectural Resources Group

### 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.

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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 caulk 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.
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

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

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/ 363799.5 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

University of California, San Diego

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 sited 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 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 Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Photograph Record Other (List)

DPR 523A (1/95)
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)
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<th>Supplemental Photograph or Drawing</th>
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<td><img src="image2" alt="Supplemental Photograph or Drawing" /></td>
<td>View looking south</td>
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![Supplemental Photograph or Drawing](image4)  

**Resource Name or #:** Biology

**Recorded by:** K. Petrin / G. Koll

**Arch. Resources Group**

**Date:** March 2008

**Page 3 of 4**
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.
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.)

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

University of California, San Diego
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 noble 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.)
**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 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  
Date:  
Original Location:  

**B8. Related Features:**

**B9a. Architect:** Richard George Wheeler and Associates  
**b. Builder:** Trepte Construction

## B10. Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Significance</th>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Applicable Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963 - 1971, 1969</td>
<td>educational building</td>
<td>A, C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
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
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 demolishing 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.

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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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
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.
Katzin Courtyard

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.)
# 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:

*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.


## B9b. Builder: n/a

## B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning

### Period of Significance: 1963 - 1971

### Property Type: Courtyard

### Area: San Diego

### 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.)
Katzin Courtyard

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

DPR 523L (1/95)
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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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.
Middle Quad

P1. Other Identifier: Muir College Campus Contributor

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

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 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 ☐ Location Map ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record
   ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record
   ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other (List)
   ☐ Photograph Record

DPR 523A (1/95)
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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.

b. Builder: n/a
B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning Property Type courtyard Area San Diego
Period of Significance 1963 - 1971 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

K. Petrin / G. Koll
B14. Evaluator: Architectural Resources Group
Date of Evaluation: March 2008

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
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
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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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. 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.)
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.

b. Builder: n/a

B10. Significance: Theme Campus Planning Property Type courtyard Applicable Criteria A

Period of Significance 1963 - 1971 Area San Diego

(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

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)
Resource Name or #: Lower Quad

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

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
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.
APPENDIX B:
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS
Reconstruction 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 investigation, documentation, design, and planning, 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 removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values 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 re-creating the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.

Race and the act of analyzing the ingredients and components of a property as it was historically, or be given a new use which reflects the distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

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 have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Rehabilitation (1995) - 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. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize the period will not be removed.

Reconstruction (1995) - Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Preservation (1995) - 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 have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Restoration (1995) - Along with the act of analyzing the ingredients and components of a property as it was historically, or be given a new use which reflects the distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

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 have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

1. 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.

2. 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 have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

3. 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.

4. 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.
A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.

Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.

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, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

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. 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.

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

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 shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment. 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.

Note: As codified in 36CFR, Part 67 and Part 68 Sheet prepared by Diane Thompson, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation.