Bowles Hall

University of California
Berkeley, California

Historic Resources Survey
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The purpose of this report is to provide to the U.C. Berkeley Planning Design & Construction Department a descriptive assessment of the character-defining elements of Bowles Hall. This report documents significant features of the building by addressing the exterior and interior spatial elements and the architectural features and finishes as they exist today. The report includes recommendations for repair or rehabilitation for various historic elements. Besides the descriptions of the existing elements that make up Bowles Hall, Matrix of Interior and Exterior Elements has been prepared that will aid in creating a hierarchical organization for the resources of the building. (See page 18)

In keeping with the building’s historic status as a landmark building listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the University endeavors to voluntarily comply with state preservation laws, to the extent feasible, and consistent with University’s mission. Such compliance includes consulting the State Office of Historic Preservation about the project, utilizing the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, as feasible during planning, design and construction activities associated with this structure.
Secretory of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. Standards for Rehabilitation are broken down into ten items. Listed below are those standards.

1. A property will be as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change of its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

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 elements from other historic properties, shall not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

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

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Source: 1983 U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service
PROPOSED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

The U.C. Berkeley Planning Design and Construction Department is managing a project to rehabilitate and seismically improve Bowles Hall. The project will involve correcting code deficiencies, providing seismic upgrading, and improving the quality of the student living spaces. Through energy conservation measures, product quality and standardization, equipment selection, and design, excessive costs will be reduced in the energy, maintenance, custodial, and dining service operations. In addition to these basic aims, the university also seeks to reduce vandalism, increase occupant safety, and increase revenue at the building.

It is recommended that the State Historic Building Code be used in the rehabilitation of Bowles Hall. The intent of the SHBC is to save California’s architectural heritage by recognizing the unique construction problems inherent in renovating historic buildings. These alternative building regulations can assist the designers in their rehabilitation goals without compromising the significance of the historical architectural elements. Use of the State Historic Building Code may require coordination with the Campus Fire Marshall, the State Fire Marshall and the State Historical Building Safety Board.

GENERAL PRESERVATION GUIDELINES

Bowles Hall is on the National Historic Register in addition to being designated a City of Berkeley landmark (1988). This report recommends that the original design of Bowles Hall be maintained to satisfy accepted preservation practice. This involves utilization of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, consultation and approval of the Office of Historic Preservation of the project design as well as the following items.

First, in order for Bowles Hall to maintain its status on the national, state and local registers, its historic integrity must be maintained. In anticipation of changes, the original conditions must be documented prior to seismic retrofit or any other necessary alterations to the building.

Second, some mechanical equipment is considered “non-
hazards to the occupants where they are of historic significance. The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards suggest that new computerized and modern systems be situated inconspicuously next to devices that had equivalent functions. If this option is not possible, then mechanical systems should be designed such that there is little change to the original design of Bowles Hall.

Third, past insensitive renovations compromise the historic integrity of Bowles Hall. These areas of Bowles Hall should be restored to the original design and style of Bowles Hall. Finally, where life safety is concerned, affected historic areas or materials must be analyzed such that historically sensitive designs are achieved. In these instances, utilization of the opportunities under the State Historic Building Code is important.
**History**

*(Includes excerpts from the National Register Nomination)*

Bowles Hall is located at the University of California, Berkeley Campus on Stadium Rimway between Memorial Stadium and the Greek Theater. The structure was built in 1928 in the Collegiate Gothic style to reflect the architectural traditions of the great English universities. Mary McNear Bowles donated $250,000 to the University for the construction of the dormitory in memory of her late husband and University Regent, Philip Ernest Bowles. The architect was George W. Kelham and the building contractor was P.J. Walker. Bowles Hall opened as the first public, University-owned dormitory at U.C. Berkeley and in the UC System on January 26, 1929, costing a total of $350,000.

Bowles Hall is built of high-quality reinforced concrete, a design which is in harmony with the natural landscape and contours of the Berkeley hills. The dormitory is an eight story U-shaped building that rises in tiers, with the main body of the building flanked by two interlocking wings. The front of the west wing includes the first through fifth floors. The rest of this wing steps up to include only the third, fourth, fifth floors and a small portion of the sixth floor as it joins the main building at the point of the tower. The front of the shorter east wing includes the third through sixth floors, stepping up to include the seventh floor under a connecting gable as it joins the main building. Due to the slope of the hill, only one floor extends through the entire building. The main central-wing floor, which floats between the third and the fourth floors, has a large lounge containing a fireplace, the Hart Library which also contains a fireplace, a dining hall, and a large kitchen. The eighth floor is made up of the fan room and a large attic. Double-loaded corridors run through the building on each floor, while five stairways and an elevator connect the floors and various levels.
PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

As Bowles Hall was sited to conform to the hill, the U-shaped building creates a central courtyard with a midway retaining wall above a sloping terraced lawn. A flight of stairs leading from the retaining wall at Stadium Rimway curves gracefully from below the west wing to the central main entrance. The courtyard features a flagstone walkway which leads to an entry arcade. Over the gothic entry arch, the words “Bowles Hall ‘28” are inscribed. To the northwest of the building, a steeply-graded parking lot was added in 1930. Behind the building, a narrow red-brick patio with a red-brick barbecue has been located before the ascent of Charter Hill. Towering eucalyptus trees which separate Bowles from the Greek Theater create a harmony between Bowles and its natural surroundings.
The appearance of Bowles Hall is highlighted by the use of texture and the arrangement of its exterior features. The reinforced concrete walls are imprinted with horizontally-grained wood forms. Here, the concrete structural system is also the decorative facade. This front facade is divided into five bays introduced by gothic arches along an open arcade with two half bays in the inner corners. Three of these bays project out from the main roof and are capped by cross gables with molded cornices. The other bays are capped by shed-roofed dormers. Windows are industrial steel sash casements. Poured concrete muntins accentuate these windows. A prominent oriel window occupies two floors of the central bay above the main entrance. Four other oriel windows occupy the north-west; one oriel window occupies the east wing. The end section of each wing steps down a half-floor, breaking the roof line, finishing with molded cornices at the ends. A square, crenelated turret, ‘the tower,’ creates a hinge at the intersection of the west and central wings. There are four chimneys, two of which are decorative, all of which add to the charm of Bowles Hall. Finally, Mrs. Bowles added a flagpole atop the tower in 1930.
An undated, but probably 1950’s photo of interior of typical suite with standard issue University dormitory furnishings. Photo Courtesy of University Archives, Bancroft Library.
INTERIOR APPEARANCE

The configuration of the living quarters is unique in that it varies from floor to floor. There are forty-six suites of two bedrooms and a study, eleven single rooms, and two suites with one bedroom and a study. The hardwood doors and window sills, baseboards, picture molding, door frames, and mullioned windows give each room a traditional charm. While the number of residents rose from 104 to 204 after World War II when the 2 person suites became 4 person suites, the physical room configurations remain the same.

The interior is intimate and offers gracious areas for group living. The outside entry arcade, framed by the five gothic arches, has a red brick floor and a ceiling with decorative open beams. Light fixtures (their green patina suggests brass), are set in the beams over the two side doors at each end of the arcade (the doors lead to each wing). Two sets of three windows (the windows are located on either side of the entry), face directly into the lounge and dining hall. These windows provide ample light and views. The high-ceilinged Main Hall is paneled with darkly stained oak and veneered inserts. The floor inside the Main Hall contains glazed terra cotta tile. A small chandelier hangs from the open-beamed ceiling. An oak staircase (the thematic gothic arch is carved into the balustrade) leads from the hallway. Four doorways lead to the lounge, dining hall, Hart Library, and housemanager’s office.

The lounge has virtually remained as it was when Mrs. Bowles saw to its arrangement in 1929. It is divided into three unequal bays that are structurally related. Decorative oak leaf and acorn molding span the ceiling beams at these divisions. Stylized pilasters separate the bays which are paneled with dark stained oak and veneer inserts. Two chandeliers provide light to the room. Four sets of windows (two face the arcade, two face the patio), break up the extent of paneling. These windows provide natural light and expansive views. One of these sets of windows includes a door opening onto the patio. A large marble fireplace with a copper hood is centrally located along the southern wall. The fireplace opening is arched, echoing the shape of the arcade openings and the entry doors. Plaques commemorating the accomplishments of many “Bowlesmen” adorn the walls. A large cabinet which displays athletic trophies stands in the corner of the lounge. The large portrait of Philip Ernest Bowles was painted by R.L. Partington in 1924.
When Bowles Hall opened, full table service was used in the dining hall. Since that time, the kitchen has been redesigned for cafeteria-style service, which also altered the dining room. At the west end where there were two paneled swinging doors separating the kitchen area from the eating area, there is now an open archway into the kitchen so that the kitchen can be easily accessed by the diners. While the updated kitchen has some new tile and appliances, much of the original tile and windows are still intact. Concrete beams divide the dining room into three structurally related bays. Three wrought iron chandeliers hang centrally in each bay. A set of oars and a commemorative plaque from a 1948 Olympic victory by two Bowlesmen have been hung over the first of the beams. Again, there are sets of windows providing natural light from the arcade and the back patio. However, one section of windows along the back wall has been replaced with concrete for seismic reinforcing. The original china service and table furniture selected by Mrs. Bowles has since been replaced.

The Hart Library and the attic deserve special description because of their historical significance. The library was donated in 1938 by Dr. James Hart (Professor of English, and Vice Chancellor at Berkeley) and his sister Mrs. Joseph Brensten, in memory of their parents, Helen and Julien Hart who were relatives of the Bowles family. The library differs in appearance from the rest of the hall in that it is simplified. The library contains light-colored, floor-to-ceiling-height hardwood bookcases.

The attic displays an unusual historic tradition which links every Bowlesmen. A long-standing tradition where graduating Bowlesmen sign their name on the attic wall stands as a testament to their fraternal bond.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY
Bowles Hall, an all-male residence Hall, opened on January 26, 1929. Bowles Hall is the first public university-owned dormitory in California. Mary McNear Bowles donated Bowles Hall to the University of California in memory of her late husband, Philip Ernest Bowles, who graduated from the University as class president in 1882 and served the University as a regent from 1911-1923. Bowles Hall provided a healthy educational environment for not only study, but interaction between young men of varying age levels, cultures and backgrounds. In this regard, Bowles Hall served as a model for future residence halls.

Prior to 1928, the University Regents relegated the task of providing student housing on both the Berkeley and the Los Angeles (UCLA) campuses almost entirely to the private sector or to the students. In 1874, eight small cottages were built on the campus, six of them along Strawberry Creek in the southwest corner of the campus, to house about a dozen students each. After a few years these cottages were put to other uses, and there were no
student housing facilities operated by the University. Some of the students formed house clubs, fraternities, and sororities. Many students lived in private rooming or boarding houses.

However, after fifty years without university-owned residence halls, the student housing situation became desperate.

The campus plan, sponsored by Regent Phoebe Hearst and fully developed in the early 1900's by University Architect John Galen Howard, contained provisions for student residence halls. John Galen Howard’s monumental Beaux-Arts plan for the Berkeley campus called for a complex of academic buildings oriented to a central axis facing the Golden Gate (originally proposed by Frederick Law Olmstead, 1865), while also respecting the branches of Strawberry Creek, significant groves of trees, and the presence of the hills. In ordinance with the Beaux-Arts tradition which encouraged large-scale ensemble planning, Howard designed buildings of monumental proportions and classic styles. Those buildings constructed according to the Hearst Plan under Howard’s design were largely finished by 1928, but it still lacked the construction of the student residence halls that Howard had envisioned on the hillsides above the campus proper. When the opportunity finally came in the form of Mrs. Bowles bequest of $250,000 for the University to construct a major residence hall, architect George W. Kelham had the resources necessary to adapt his architectural skills to Howard’s general principles. Kelham, University Supervising Architect from 1927-1932 designed Bowles Hall to the high architectural standards appropriate for the first residence hall. Bowles Hall continued John Galen Howard’s grand campus plan for the “Athens of the West”. Accordingly, Bowles was sited to accommodate the ridges of the Berkeley Hills. Today Bowles Hall stands as a singular manifestation of the motto “education through fellowship” given to Bowles at the time of its dedication.

**THE ARCHITECT**

George W. Kelham (1871-1936), a Harvard Graduate, was educated at the École des Beaux Arts about a decade after John Galen Howard. He began his career with the New York firm of Trowbridge and Livingston before coming to San Francisco in 1906 to supervise the reconstruction of the Palace Hotel. He gained prominence designing some of San Francisco’s most impressive post-earthquake buildings, including the Public Library (1917), Standard Oil Building (1921), Bohemian Club (1922), Federal Reserve Bank (1922), and The Russ Building (1927). He served as Chairman of the Architectural Committee of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (1912-1915). In the early 1930’s he was Chairman of the Golden Gate International Exposition Architectural Commission. In 1922, he prepared a campus plan for the proposed southern branch of the University of California at Los Angeles, also designing four of its first buildings: the Library, Royce Hall, Chemistry Building, and the Education Building. During his tenure as Supervising Architect of the University of California, Kelham designed ten buildings on the Berkeley Campus.

When the time came for Kelham to design Bowles, the two major aspects of Howard’s plan to which he sought to adhere were that the residence hall be placed on the hillside, and that its design be appropriate to its function. University President William Wallace Campbell, former President David Prescott Barrows, and Mrs. Bowles convinced Kelham along with Provost and future President Robert Gordon Sproul, to travel to eastern college campuses to study dormitories of distinction. The predominance of Gothic buildings, especially at Princeton University, appealed to Kelham. Previously, Howard had used the
Gothic style in the design of Stephens Memorial Union (1923) which sits upon the difficult slopes of Strawberry Creek in central campus. Similarly, the Gothic tradition enabled Kelham to master an equally challenging site and remain true to the collegiate gothic style. It was no small feat for Kelham to place, on the steep incline of Charter Hill, a residence hall that could accommodate 204 residents as if it were “a home with all the appropriate surroundings”. Indeed, Bowles Hall is a magnificent and exceptional building. It is a tribute to Kelham’s ingenuity. In 1929, the American Institute of Architects deservedly awarded Kelham with a certificate of honor recognizing Bowles Hall as an outstanding building. Today, Bowles Hall still displays these original award-winning features, which provide the present community with an invaluable historical resource. In effect, Bowles Hall is a spatial record of architectural and educational attitudes which prevailed in the early 20th century years of the University of California.

In addition, the interior of Bowles Hall contributes directly to the educational and cultural development of its students. The thoughtful and unique layout of the living quarters and the common areas fulfill the long-standing desire of the University’s early educators, including Philip E. Bowles, to provide a supportive environment for the social and spiritual development of its students. In the opening ceremonies, Mrs. Bowles enunciated some of the ideals to which the residents could aspire in Bowles Hall. She dedicated the building to her husband who fostered these very ideals throughout his life.

“Bowles Hall, the initial dormitory on the campus, should set a standard that it should not be a mere boarding house where men would eat and sleep, but that it should be a home, with home surroundings, and that the men who lived in it would look upon it as such, and would carry with them into the world when they left, the memories of the ‘home’ life that they enjoyed there during their university career.”

Accordingly, the handsome lounge, dining hall, tower, spiral stairway, and living suites encourage fraternization and mutual social education. The bedroom suites originally consisted of a center study room connected to one or two single side rooms which each housed one resident. These center rooms contributed most to the home-like atmosphere; the notion of a residence hall solely consisting bedrooms was dispensed. However, since World War II, these center rooms have been used to house two freshmen, while the side rooms are reserved for upperclassmen. Despite the reduced living space and the effect on the original ideals of the design, this living arrangement has several benefits, particularly effective interaction between freshmen and upperclassmen.

Bowles Hall instituted a system of dormitory self-government also contributing to its historical significance as a progressive educational center for the University. By the time Bowles was constructed, “student self-government” at the University was advanced, having been promoted under the leadership of University President Benjamin Ide Wheeler (1899-1919) who advocated student government as a means of furthering character development. In this spirit, the Bowles Hall Association was established. The Hall Association has been responsible for planning social events, providing maintenance and improvements, and taking disciplinary action if necessary. Furthermore, it has provided support for charitable causes such as community welfare, and disaster relief. This lasting student leadership has provided the occupants with a sense of community and belonging. The residents of Bowles Hall initiated various activities enjoyed by the whole University community, including the “Cal Band Great” display after each home football game,
the passing of the “Axe” between Cal and Stanford, and the big spring social Luau. The time-tested system of leadership at Bowles has granted the students a means to thrive in a group living situation and to respect authority and tradition.

After the construction of Bowles, the University continued to lack public funds to build more student residences. Two more halls were private gifts to the University: John D. Rockefeller donated the International House (George Kelham, 1932), and Mrs. Sigmund Stern donated Stern Hall (1942). Following these private donations, the University felt the immediate impact of World War II. Enrollment jumped from 11,000 in 1944 to 25,000 in 1946. In response to this overcrowding on campus, the University built its first publicly-funded residence halls. The priority for the University is to house all incoming freshman. Most of the modern student housing built since the end of World War II lacks the craftsmanship and quality displayed in Bowles Hall, opting instead to provide these incoming students with the basic necessities. Bowles Hall stands as an example of “education through fellowship”, which the University strives to follow in all of its housing facilities.

**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS**

While the changes to Bowles Hall over the years have been minimal, there are a few changes that have occurred. In 1930 the parking lot and flagpole were added. In 1938, the Hart Library addition was connected to the rear of the building adjacent to the office. In 1978, at the time of the kitchen remodeling, architect Michael Goodman supervised several fire and safety alterations. These included: replacement of the original double-French glass doors leading into the lounge and dining room, construction of corrugated steel-roofed canopies in front of the courtyard doors which covered the back patio, installation of a four-foot open grill supported by the original cast concrete balustrade which spans across the arcade, reinforcement of the hollow brick interior partition walls, and a preventative system where railings contain portions of Bowles Hall’s exterior to address the hazard of loose and falling roof tiles. The “dungeon,” or Game Room, lies at the end of the third floor on the east wing. This space was originally unexcavated in 1928. No record of it’s construction is recorded however it appears as existing on the 1978 renovation plans. The dungeon now serves as a pool room and television lounge for the residents.

The period of significance established for Bowles Hall is the period from it’s construction in 1923 to 1946. As stated above, it was in 1946 that university policy of housing students changed due to the impact of overcrowding. These changes had affects not only on the design of future residence halls, they also affected the existing residence halls. In the case of Bowles Hall, the “home-like” atmosphere the architect created in answer to Mrs. Bowles ideals were lost when the central rooms of each suite were used to accomodate two additional students. While the balance of the building areas and elements were not affected by this change, other changes since 1946 have not followed the original ideals set forth in George Kelham’s original design, nor have they been entirely sympathetic to the buildings historic character.
RATINGS/RECOMMENDED PRESERVATION PRACTICES

This Historic Resources Survey of Bowles Hall analyzes to varying levels exterior and interior elements. The elements are categorized as primary, secondary or tertiary and are given three different ratings: a Significance Rating, a Space Rating, and a Condition Rating. The Significance Rating determines how original and integral an element is to the historic design of Bowles Hall and the Space Rating determines the level of importance a space has based on building use hierarchies and common architectural practice. The Condition Rating examines the elements of the building to determine their physical state.

By using the Significance Rating, the Space Rating and the Condition Rating together, a complete knowledge of the historic integrity and condition of Bowles Hall is obtained. The ratings of the exterior and interior elements will be placed in a matrix that will be easy to access and comprehend. (See page 18) With the knowledge obtained from the Historic Resources Survey and by using sound preservation practices, the qualities that make Bowles Hall a unique historic structure today can be maintained and protected for the future when the facility is upgraded and rehabilitated to address campus needs.

SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

HISTORIC VALUE

VERY SIGNIFICANT

Very significant spaces and/or material are historically important to the design of the building and central to the buildings architectural and historical character. In these spaces, material is mostly original and should be retained and preserved.

SIGNIFICANT

Significant spaces and/or material are original to the historic building and are associated with the qualities that make the building historically important; however, these spaces are not necessarily the most important element in the overall design. Examples of significant areas could include utility areas such as kitchens or toilets, side or back facades or in some cases the spaces have been altered but still retain some existing original finishes. Significant material could include simple mechanical grills and radiators, some utility doors and commonplace hardware or fixtures.

CONTRIBUTORY

Contributory spaces and/or materials are not original to the completed historic design, but are sensitive and/or complimentary to the historic nature of the building and contain sufficient historic character to play a role in the overall significance of the structure. Contributory spaces can include well proportioned and designed additions that don't detract from the original structure. Contributory material can include, but is not limited to, new light fixtures, hardware, or doors that do not detract from the existing historic material.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY

Non-contributory spaces and/or material are not original to the historic building and detract from the existing historic material by being of contrasting design and/or material. Examples of non-contributory spaces can include additions that are not proportional or are built using materials that were never present in the initial historic design. Non-contributory materials can include new hardware, doors, fixtures, mechanical equipment or finishes that detract from the existing historic material by being inconsistent in proportion, type of material, or design.
USE/PROMINENCE RATINGS

PRIMARY
Primary spaces are areas that are intended to be central public nodes of a building and were designed for formal uses. Primary can also denote important or prominent facades or exterior elements of a building. Primary spaces most often include elements with decorative or ornate finishes. These spaces or elements are viewed or used often by the user and are shared with the public.

SECONDARY
Secondary spaces are areas that are typically private or semi-private. These areas are set away from main entrances and are intended to be used particularly by the dweller. Secondary spaces include, but are not limited to, corridors, bedrooms, offices, or kitchens. These spaces are more practical in nature and do not typically include decorative finishes or ornate decorations. Exterior Secondary elements can include facades or materials that are not in direct view from the street.

TERTIARY
Tertiary spaces are areas that are utilitarian in nature. These areas are set away from formal areas, usually at the back of buildings or in nondescript locations. Tertiary spaces include, but are not limited to, storage, closets, laundry facilities, or circulation elements such as elevators or corridors. These spaces do not typically have decorations or elaborate finishes but are simple and ordinary. Exterior tertiary elements include storage sheds that are set away from the main building or facades that are not viewed from the street.

CONDITION RATING DESCRIPTION

EXCEPTIONAL
Material that is in excellent or perfect working condition, and in near original condition.

GOOD
Material that is in its original use, intact and sound, but is less than perfect.

FAIR
Material that has sustained damage, shows signs of wear or deterioration, but is in general working order.

POOR
Material that is heavily damaged and/or is not in working order.
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<th>List of Spaces and Elements</th>
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<th>Condition Rating</th>
<th>Use / Prominence</th>
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18 FINDINGS | MATRIX OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR ELEMENTS
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS
INTERIOR DESIGNATIONS:

PRIMARY SPACES
The primary spaces of Bowles Hall are the public/semi-public areas. These include the entrances, foyers, and the larger public spaces that are used for formal gatherings. The primary exterior elements are the front facades of the structure. These spaces are more architecturally ornate than the secondary spaces and house functions for larger groups of people.

MAIN STAIR HALL—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The Main Stair Hall is the primary entrance space for Bowles Hall and is the central node from which all other spaces extend. The space has dark-stained oak paneling and trim that is clear finished, ornamental plaster, (14 foot) high decorative ceiling and decorative paver bricks as flooring. The stairs have decorative newel posts and fine-carved balusters. The main double doors are dark-stained oak with a clear finish and include a transom that is now paneled over. An historic light fixture hangs from the ceiling and an original grill exists under the stairs. Additional, non-contributory elements include new doors, new door hardware, mailboxes, and a water fountain. Most elements are in good to fair condition, needing only repair or refinishing. Elements such as the metal mailboxes and water fountain are non-contributory to the configuration of the Main Hall and should be removed or changed to be contributory.
DINING ROOM—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The Dining Room is another formal public space. Structurally large, the space is separated into four bays by three large, spanning beams. Flat plaster, ornamental wood beam ceiling, dark-stained, clear finished wood trimmed metal casement windows, and four hanging chandeliers create a very significant historic space. Linoleum tile makes up the floor and the trim consists of rubber baseboards over original wood baseboards. New non-historic elements include sheet metal wainscot at the food-service area, wall-mounted bulletin boards, the omission of one set of windows to provide a shear wall, the addition of a door to the patio, new doors into the Dining Room and expansion of the historic Kitchen doors into a large entrance archway.

The Dining Room is in Good condition with only a few elements needing replacement or refinishing. Elements such as the sheet metal wainscot, rubber baseboard and wall mounted bulletin boards should be removed.
Lounge—Very Significant
The Lounge is a formal room with decorative finishes and rows of windows on the north and south walls. The windows are steel casement windows with dark-stained, clear finished trim, with fixed transoms above. At the east end of the room there exists a masonry fireplace with travertine face and hearth topped by a copper ornamental hood. Decorative oak veneer paneling and ornamental plaster and flat plaster with crown molding make up the walls. The ceiling includes three ornamental beams supported by decorated pilasters.

Carpet covers a concrete floor and there are two chandeliers that hang in the room. In 1978 a door was cut into one of the windows and it leads out to the back patio. The construction and detailing of this door was done in a contributory manner.

The finishes are in good to fair condition, with the wall paneling needing refinishing and repairs.
LIBRARY—CONTRIBUTORY
The Library is not original to Bowles, but was added in 1938. The room has full-length bookshelves on most walls and a masonry fireplace with a slate face and hearth at the north wall. The finishes of the room are simple, light stained maple. The ceiling has simple, flat plaster with no ornament and carpet is placed over a plywood subfloor. Two steel casement windows are on the east and west walls and are fixed shut. There is maple paneling over the fireplace and there are two radiators below the windows with grilles above. The entrance double doors have maple veneer on the interior and oak-paneling on the exterior. In 1978 the bookshelves were firetreated. The firetreatment did not affect the condition or the significance of the material.

The Library is in good condition.

GAME ROOM (DUNGEON)—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
The Game Room is not original to Bowles Hall, but was added prior to 1978. The room has dark, imitation wood paneling and a low seven foot high drop ceiling covered with two foot by two foot acoustical ceiling tiles. Carpet covers brick pavers and there is one metal window that is fixed. The exterior door is an addition and is a metal security door with sidelight. The interior opening has had its door removed and has a step leading down into the space.

The space is non-contributory to the building and does not function well as a game or TV room for the residents.
SECONDARY SPACES

The secondary spaces of Bowles Hall are utilized mainly by residents and staff and are private areas. These spaces are utilitarian in nature, do not have elaborate decorative elements, and were not designed for large groups of people. Designations for these rooms are predominantly Significant.

KITCHEN—SIGNIFICANT, ALTHOUGH ALTERED

The high-ceilinged kitchen is in the same location as it was originally constructed, although numerous appliance and equipment changes have occurred throughout the years. The walls are flat plaster and there is little or no decoration. There are four large, steel casement windows with transoms on the north and west walls. Historic white ceramic tiles are still intact as a high wainscot for the walls. There are areas of new six inch tiles that are non-contributory to the space. The flooring is covered with terra cotta floor tiles that are contributory. In 1978 the Kitchen was reconfigured from a food preparation-style facility to a cafeteria-style facility. A new, barn-style sliding door closes the Kitchen off from the Dining Room and is non-contributory to the room. There are four large fluorescent fixtures that light the space which are functional, but not contributory. There are wood built-in cabinets and shelves that are in fair condition. A contributory dishwashing room is located adjacent to the Kitchen to the east and has historic wainscot tiles, flat plaster, and terra cotta flooring.

Overall the Kitchen is in good condition and retains most of its historic character.
STAIR TOWERS—VERY SIGNIFICANT/SIGNIFICANT
There are a total of four similar Stair Towers that circulate vertically through Bowles Hall. The Stair Towers have concrete treads and risers, plaster walls, low plaster guardrails with wood ornamental caps and simple concrete bases. Fluorescent fixtures light the space and there is signage and surface run electrical conduit. Windows at the landings are steel casement sashes with wood sill and trim. The Stair Towers lead to corridor doors that are non-contributory. Stair Tower No. 1 is an extension of the Main Stair, and is decorative from level three to five, with dark-stained, clear finished oak walls, oak treads and risers, four inch crown molding and a plaster stringer at the fourth level. From level five and above, Stair Tower No. 1 has the same characteristics as the other three towers. Stair Tower No. 1 is very significant at the third through fifth level and significant from the fifth through the seventh floor. Stair Tower No. 1 is in fair condition, needing repair and refinishing. The other Stair Towers are significant and are in fair to good condition, needing refinishing and maintenance attention. The plaster guardrails are a life-safety issue and do not meet current code. In addition to this, the wood caps have been worn from extensive use and from residents abrading them while sliding down the banister.
CORRIDORS—SIGNIFICANT, ALTHOUGH ALTERED

The corridors were originally five feet wide, but were significantly reduced in 1978 when seismic strengthening occurred. The corridors were originally constructed of hollow clay tile and flat plaster. Steel stud wall framing was installed on the corridor side of the walls and plastered over as a way of containing the hollow clay tiles during a seismic event. This strengthening method covered or destroyed the original finishes, except for the door frames and trim, which were left in their original location. Rubber baseboards were also added at that time. The flooring is polished concrete and fluorescent lighting illuminates the corridor. There are two types of doors in this location: the flush doors with one glazed panel at each end of the corridor; and the wood panel doors at each room. Original doors have been changed, and the existing flush doors with one glazed panel are non-contributory.

The corridors are in good condition. It is recommended that the walls be restored to their original configuration and a sensitive, non-obtrusive seismic upgrade be performed.
BEDROOMS 422, 423 AND BATH—
VERY SIGNIFICANT
These bedrooms are the only remaining rooms that maintain
the historic finishes and fixtures from 1928. The rooms are
entered from a hallway that is reached from a stair between
the Kitchen and Receiving area. Originally designed as
bedrooms and at some time changed over to be staff break
rooms, the rooms have plaster walls, three inch wood picture
molding, five inch wood baseboards and carpet. The ceilings
in these rooms are exposed concrete showing the horizontal
impressions of the wood forms. The windows are typical,
painted steel sash casement windows with dark-stained, clear
finished, wood trims and sills. The doors are dark-stained
and clear finished. It is believed that these are the original
finishes that were in all of the bedrooms. The fixtures are
bronze, “schoolhouse-type” fixtures. Steam radiators also
exist below the windows.

The rooms are in fair condition and are in need of basic
repairs and refinishing.
TYPICAL BEDROOMS—SIGNIFICANT
The bedrooms at Bowles Hall are significant and are generally the same from one floor to the next. The walls and ceilings are plaster with a three inch wood crown molding and a five inch wood base. Carpet covers the floor and one central light fixture hangs from the main room. Ornamental cast iron steam radiators are located in each room. The windows are typical for the entire building and are painted steel sashes with painted wood trim casings. The doors are painted flush wood doors with new hardware. The original wood window sills and trim, doors and door trim as well as the wood base and crown molds were all clear finished oak at the time of construction.

The rooms are in good to fair condition.
Toilet Rooms—Significant/Contributory

There is more than one type of toilet room throughout the building, but they contain similar fixtures and finishes from floor to floor. The larger toilet rooms have three to four lavatories, two shower stalls and two toilets, and the smaller rooms can include one toilet, one lavatory and maybe one shower. The walls are plaster, and the ceilings are either plaster or exposed concrete. A historic white tile wainscot exists in some toilet rooms near the sinks. The floors are typically tiled. The windows are painted steel sash casement with wood sills and frames; metal exhaust fans have been cut into many of the windows. Cast iron radiators are located under the windows. The toilet room doors are wood paneled with ventilated grills at the bottom. The lighting can include one centrally hung fixture and fluorescent surface-mounted fixtures over the lavatories. Accessories include hooks and shelves. Some shower stalls have been re-tiled and most of the plumbing fixtures are original, but some have been replaced. Some of the Toilet Rooms have metal toilet compartments that are contributory. Some of the showers have marble compartment walls that are significant.

The toilet rooms are in good to fair condition.
TERTIARY SPACES
The Tertiary Spaces of Bowles Hall are typically utilitarian and include storage and receiving areas.

LEVEL 8, STORAGE AND FAN ROOM—SIGNIFICANT
Stair No. 1 leads up to the Storage Room and Fan Room at Level Eight. These are utilitarian rooms that do not have finishes. The Storage Room deserves special mention and gets a significant rating because a long-standing tradition has been for graduating Bowlesmen to place graffiti on the walls and ceiling. The rooms have stained and polished concrete flooring, exposed concrete beams, exposed mechanical and plumbing fixtures, and roof overhangs that constrict the overall usable space. A metal stair from the Fan Room leads up to the ninth floor Tower Room.

LEVEL 9, TOWER ROOM—SIGNIFICANT
The Tower Room is used mainly as passage from the Fan Room below, to the exterior roof tower, which houses a rooftop terrace and the flagpole and is the tallest point for Bowles Hall. There is a metal ladder that leads to a door to the exterior roof terrace. The Tower Room is not large enough, nor does it have safe vertical circulation to allow for adequate passage to the Exterior tower for large groups of people.
LEVEL 3 Kitchen Storage—Non-Contributory
This space was at one time the exterior of the building but has since been turned into Kitchen Storage by the addition of a wood-framed structure. The interior walls and ceiling are exposed concrete and the exterior walls are exposed wood framing. The floor is painted concrete. Screen windows are located at the upper part of the walls, and sliding doors open onto a loading dock.

LEVEL 3 Receiving—Significant
Receiving is located off of the Kitchen, and has five sets of doors: One set of doors lead to the Kitchen, one to the service driveway, one to the elevator, one to Stair No. 3, and one to a locked storage room. The walls are plaster, exposed hollow clay tiles, and exposed concrete. The ceiling is exposed concrete with exposed plumbing and mechanical equipment, and the flooring is polished concrete. There are no windows. The double doors out to the Service Drive have been hung into an original wooden arched frame and are contributory. The door to the Kitchen is not original and is non-contributory.

LEVEL 5, Storage—(Not Reviewed)

LEVEL 6, Maintenance Storage—Significant
Level 6 East Storage houses cleaning and maintenance supplies. The space has one window at the south wall. The walls and ceilings are exposed concrete showing the imprinted forms on the concrete.

LEVEL 6, East Storage—(Not Reviewed)

LEVEL 7, Storage—(Not Reviewed)

ELEVATOR—Significant
The elevator, which is located at the northwest of the Bowles Hall, is original to the building and is manufactured by the Otis Elevator Company. The cab is original and is painted, as is the black rolling gate. The outside elevator lobby doors have been upgraded and are new. The cab door is the original expanding metal gate. There is a central light on the elevator ceiling.
Floor Plan Indicating Facade Designations
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS
GENERAL EXTERIOR ELEMENTS:

The Galey Road and Stadium Rimway elevations are the most significant of Bowles Hall because they were designed to be and continue to be the main facades and are in direct view. They are constructed of exposed, formed reinforced concrete which has a pale yellow coloring, wood and metal windows, wood doors, cast concrete balconies and railings, and concrete and bronze light fixtures. The roof is made up of terra cotta tiles.

FACADE DESIGNATIONS:
GENERAL EXTERIOR ELEMENTS:
The following items are consistent on every facade unless otherwise noted on primary elements.

WINDOWS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Painted steel casement windows with divided lites. It appears that most of the hardware is intact. The windows are in fair condition, but need restoration, especially paint, in areas where glazing was replaced and putty was left unpainted.

ROOFS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
It is a main gable roof with pitched and shed-type dormer roof with 8" x 12" terra cotta tiles. The tiles are rectangular in shape, and are designed to fit into grooves within the concrete roof. Copper flashing was placed in between two roof tiles. The roof tiles are in poor condition. Many have broken and fallen to the ground causing safety hazard. If a solution to repair the tiles can be found, the roof should be restored. If a restoration solution cannot be found, the tiles should be replaced with tiles that match the existing in size, shape and color.
DOWNSPOUTS AND HEADER BOXES—
VERY SIGNIFICANT
The downspouts and header boxes are copper. All header boxes are original. The downspouts have had some replacements.

GUTTERS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Copper ornamental gutters with typical green patina. Stained black in areas.

Copper downspout and header box
1997

Copper gutter and downspout
1997
PRIMARY FACADES

The primary facades of Bowles Hall are the formal facades of the building which are typically viewed from the front axis, from Gayley Road and Stadium Rimway. These facades are inherently more ornate than the secondary facades.

SOUTH COURTYARD FACADE—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Doors—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The main entry doors are ten paneled, double doors designed in the Gothic-style. The doors are oak, dark stained and clear finished. Above each door is an arched, oak, four-paneled fixed transom. The doors are in fair condition and have wood trim missing from the transom frame.

MAIN STEPS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
There are eight brick steps in a semi-circular arrangement that lead to the front door. The steps have plant plateaus at the corner. The Main steps are in good condition.

LOGGIA—VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIAL—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Exposed formed concrete with a strong indication that it was originally stained or painted a yellow or tan color. Horizontal lines expressed in the texture of the surface from 8" uniform boards that were used in forming the walls. Gothic details include smooth formed concrete arches and balustrades. The Concrete is in good condition. Some efflorescence exists over window header at lounge. The west arch has water stains and there is minor efflorescence near the ceiling.

DOORS—CONTRIBUTORY
There are two replacement, oak side doors with fifteen panels that are dark-stained and clear-finished. The doors are contributory and are in good condition.

STEPS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Brick steps with 4 risers at each end of loggia. A tile base of 6" tile exists at the landing and also extends along the floor paving of the loggia. The steps are in good condition.
**Balustrade—Very Significant**
The Loggia balustrade is of pre-cast concrete, with precast balusters and rail. The balusters rest on a brick curb. The balustrade is in fair condition, having a lot of staining and spalling in some locations.

**Metal Balustrade—Non-Contributory**
Above the concrete balustrade, within each gothic arch of the loggia is a metal balustrade shaped in a pointed arch pattern. This railing was added in 1978. The rusty balustrade causes stains on the concrete railing below and should be removed.

**Light Fixtures—Very Significant**
Two types of fixtures exist in the loggia: ceiling and wall sconces. The ceiling fixtures are of ornamental bronze with glass domes. These are in good condition and are intact except for two which have broken or cracked glass panes. The wall sconces are pre-cast with opaque, yellow glass and trim. The wall sconces are in good condition except for areas where fluorescent lighting was added, and the frontal doors were removed.
FLOORING—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The flooring is brick paving in a checked pattern. There are stripes of brick in a different pattern at each arch base. There is a 6" x 6" brick base that runs the full length of the loggia. The flooring is in good condition.

CEILING/SOFFITS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The redwood drop ceiling and beams are decorative. These are made of clear finished hewn redwood. The ceiling is in good to fair condition. Some staining from water penetration is evident.

EAST COURTYARD FACADE—VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIAL—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Concrete surface, same as above. This facade shows more efflorescence. There is damage to the concrete at the entry portals. In addition, there is water staining at the shower areas. At bathroom locations there is minor cracking at the corner of the windows at the sills.

DOORS—CONTRIBUTORY
The entry door is a new three-paneled oak door that is clear finished. The concrete Gothic arch surround is in poor condition with heavy water damage and cracks. The door frame needs repair. The door hardware is non-contributory.

STEPS—CONTRIBUTORY
The steps are concrete with four risers and are new to the original design. They are in good condition.

ENTRY PORCHES—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
This entry is made of steel columns and beams with a corrugated steel pan roof. The steel beams were detailed with a gothic arch detail at top and bottom in an attempt to be sympathetic to the historic building. The porches are in good condition but are non-contributory and inappropriate to the original design.
LIGHT FIXTURES—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The concrete wall sconce matches the Main Loggia sconces. This sconce is in poor condition due to damage which occurred during the attachment of porch structure. Heavy water damage is evident due to the poor drainage of this porch structure.

WEST COURTYARD FAÇADE—VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIALS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
This has the same surface as other inner facades, but concrete has more damage. Spalling occurs especially between window mullions. The concrete is in good to fair condition.

ROOF—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Please refer to the description in General Elements (page 38). It is similar to this description except for the concrete roof element at the oriel dormer. This roof is in good condition.

DOOR—CONTRIBUTORY
The oak door is new, round-arched with fifteen panels. The door is dark-stained and clear finished. The door and its hardware are contributory and in good condition. The concrete entry surround is in fair condition having cracks and efflorescence.

GUTTER—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Same as described in General Elements, but there is more damage to the gutters on this façade.

STEPS—CONTRIBUTORY
The steps are concrete with two risers and are altered from the original design but are contributory.

ENTRY PORCH—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
Same as West Facade, but extra detail that avoided damage to the ornamental concrete above doorway.

LIGHT FIXTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
These are new, simple with side sconce and a pull chain.

SOUTH FACADE OF WEST WING—VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIAL—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The concrete is in good condition except for spalls at mullion and at one gargoyle. There is a large two foot spall at the building corner.
WEST FACADE OF WEST WING — VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIAL — VERY SIGNIFICANT
There is vine growth on concrete. Efflorescence exists near some of the windows. There are broken gargoyles and minor spalling.

ROOF — VERY SIGNIFICANT
There is vine growth on the small wing roof.

DOORS — CONTRIBUTARY
There is an opening to a utility area on this facade. The opening is secured by a metal gate with gothic detail.

GUTTERS — VERY SIGNIFICANT
Same as other areas. Condition is Good.

DOWNSPOUTS — VERY SIGNIFICANT
There is one downspout that has a break. Condition is Good to Fair.

SOUTH FACADE OF EAST WING — VERY SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIALS — VERY SIGNIFICANT
Concrete is in good to fair condition with some exceptions. One corner is cracked and there is a broken sill. There are also inappropriate concrete patches at a mechanical connection and horizontally along the exterior.

GUTTERS — VERY SIGNIFICANT
The gutters are original and in good condition.

DOWNSPOUT AND HEADER BOXES
These are original and in good condition except that they are not attached to the roof drainage system.
SECONDARY FACADES
The Secondary facades are those that are integral to the overall structure, but are not the formal facades of Bowles Hall. These facades are viewed by the building users by way of parking lots, paths or patios that are adjacent to the building. They are constructed of formed reinforced concrete, wood and metal windows, wood doors, and cast concrete balconies and railings. The roof is made up of staggered terra cotta tiles or composition roofing. The addition facades are constructed of wood framing, siding, double hung windows and trim.

NORTH FACADE, WEST OF LIBRARY—SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIALS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Same as description in General Elements. There are buttresses at this elevation in the Dining Hall wall. Minor cracking can be found in the concrete at the lower windows. Algae and moss is growing on top of the buttresses. The concrete is in good condition.

WINDOWS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Please refer to the description in General Elements (page 38). The concrete is spalling at the window mullions at the top level. A concrete infill panel was added to one of the Dining Hall windows as part of earlier seismic upgrade work.

DOORS—CONTRIBUTORY
There is one wood glazed panel door made of oak and clear finished. The hardware is non-contributory.

GUTTERS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The gutters are in fair to poor condition.

DOWNSPOUTS AND HEADER BOXES—VERY SIGNIFICANT
All of the downspouts and header boxes are original, except for the ones beneath the porch cover that was added in 1978. The newer copper downspouts and headers beneath the porch cover are non-contributory and inappropriate. One is not connected to the drain system. The downspouts and header boxes are generally in good condition.

ENTRY PORCHES—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
This is similar to the areas at the inner facades.

FLOORING—CONTRIBUTORY
The flooring at the patio is brick with a brick border and is in good condition.
WEST FACADE OF OFFICE/LIBRARY—CONTRIBUTORY SURFACE MATERIALS—CONTRIBUTORY OR SIGNIFICANT
The concrete material matches that of the original facades and is in good condition.

WINDOW—CONTRIBUTORY OR SIGNIFICANT
The windows are steel casement windows. They are in good condition.

ROOF—CONTRIBUTORY
The library roof is flat. The condition is unknown.

DOORS—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
One metal door with metal frame and sidelight. The door and its hardware are non-contributory.

DOWNSPOUTS AND HEADER BOXES—SIGNIFICANT
These are original to the addition and are in good condition.

LIGHT FIXTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
There is one utility spotlight that is surface mounted.

EAST FACADE OF KITCHEN WING—SIGNIFICANT SURFACE MATERIALS
Same as description in General Elements. The facade is in good condition.

SOUTH FACADE RECEIVING WING—SIGNIFICANT
Same as description in General Elements. The facade is in good condition.

SOUTH FACADE KITCHEN STORAGE—NON-CONTRIBUTORY SURFACE MATERIALS
Wooden frame structure with horizontal lap siding, painted white. The paint is peeling and abraded away from the surface material. The condition is poor.
**WINDOWS—Contributory**
There are two wood, double hung windows in fair condition. There are screened openings that have redwood latticework that are in fair condition.

**Roof—Non-Contributory**
The roof is a flat, composition roof that has a makeshift awning. The condition is unknown.

**Doors—Non-Contributory**
There are two sliding wooden “barn” doors that are in fair to poor condition.

**West Facade Of Kitchen Storage—Non-Contributory**
**Surface Material—Very Significant**
Wooden frame structure with horizontal lap siding, painted white. The paint is peeling and abraded away from the surface material. The condition is poor.

**North Facade Kitchen Storage—Non-Contributory**
**Surface Materials**
Refer to South Facade Kitchen Storage. The horizontal lap siding on this facade is in fair condition.

**Windows—Contributory**
The windows are wood-frame, double hung windows that have screens and security panels over the outside. Condition is fair.

**Downspouts—Contributory**
Wooden downspout is in poor condition.

**North Facade Kitchen Storage:**
**Surface Material—Very Significant**
This concrete facade is original to the building. Concrete is in a good condition.

**West Facade Of Kitchen Wing—Significant**
**Surface Materials—Very Significant**
The concrete is in good condition with some minor spalling at the northwest corner.

**Windows—Very Significant**
Please refer to the description in General Elements (page 38). The windows are in good condition.

**Roofs—Very Significant**
There is a flat, composition roof. The condition is unknown.

**Header Boxes and Downspouts—Very Significant**
Header box is original and in good condition. There is a new sheetmetal downspout that is in good condition, but is non-contributory. The sheet metal will accelerate the corrosion of the copper header box.

**North Facade Of Kitchen Wing—Significant**
**Surface Materials**
The concrete has minor cracks at the window corners. Some efflorescence also exists. The material is in good condition.
TERTIARY FACADES

The tertiary facades are those that are either adjacent to the hillside and are not in view from any streets or paths, or are facades of structures that are not historic to the Bowles Hall complex. They are constructed of formed reinforced concrete, wood and metal windows, wood doors, and cast concrete balconies and railings. The roof is made up of terra cotta tiles or composition roofing.

NORTH FACADE OF LIBRARY—CONTRIBUTORY
SURFACE MATERIALS—CONTRIBUTORY
The concrete matches that at the original structure. There is some graffiti on this facade, but otherwise the material is in good condition.

EAST FACADE OF LIBRARY/OFFICE —CONTRIBUTORY
SURFACE MATERIALS—CONTRIBUTORY
This area is similar to the West Facade of the library, but there is vine growth at this facade.

NORTH FACADE, EAST OF LIBRARY—SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIALS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
Refer to rear facade West of library. There are buttresses at this facade at the Lounge. There is vine growth and moss on the concrete in locations and there are minor cracks at the windows. Minor spalling exists and there is moss growth on the buttresses.

DOORS—CONTRIBUTORY
There is one contributory door leading to the lounge that is not original, but was cut into the concrete at an original window location. The door is a ten paneled oak door with glazing and a clear finish. The condition is good.

GUTTERS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The gutters are original and are in good condition.

DOWNSPOUTS AND HEADER BOXES—VERY SIGNIFICANT
These are original and in good condition.

EAST FACADE OF EAST WING—SIGNIFICANT
SURFACE MATERIAL—VERY SIGNIFICANT
There are patches in the concrete at previous mechanical connections. There is some minor efflorescence on areas of the concrete. There are no spalls, but minor cracks in the concrete at one window.
DOORS—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
There is one non-contributory door at the game room that is not original, but has been cut into the concrete. This door is a hollow metal door with a side light.

LIGHT FIXTURES—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
There is one surface mounted incandescent light that has a broken shade.

GUTTERS—VERY SIGNIFICANT
The gutters are original and in fair condition.

DOWNSPOUT AND HEADER BOXES—VERY SIGNIFICANT
These are all original and in good condition.

FIRE ESCAPE—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
There is a galvanized steel fire escape that is in good condition. There is also a roof containment system at this location that is in good condition.

TRASH OUTBUILDING—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
This structure has a concrete slab floor with wood framed sides. The interior has horizontal wood siding and the exterior has exposed studs. The building has a flat roof.

GARDEN STORAGE SHED—NON-CONTRIBUTORY
This storage shed is a steel and wood framed structure with plywood siding. The roof is a corrugated metal roof. There are large, wooden, sliding "barn" doors on one side. The structure is in poor condition.
LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

The landscape elements that exist around Bowles Hall include: trees and shrubs, retaining walls, steps and walks, railings, and site lighting.

FRONT OF BUILDING

The front of Bowles Hall has retaining walls that are original to the structure. Traces of coloring or acid-etching exists on the concrete. There are some cracks and some graffiti at the Stadium Rimway retaining wall, but the concrete walls are generally in good condition and are rated very significant. There are brick steps and flagstone walkways at the upper terrace that lead to the building entrances and these are in good condition and are also rated as very significant. Galvanized pipe railing was installed in 1977 around the perimeter of Bowles Hall to protect pedestrians from falling roof tiles. These elements are in good condition, but are rated as non-contributory.

REAR OF BUILDING

The backside of Bowles Hall has some notable site features. The back retaining walls appear to be original to the design and are significant site elements. The bricks have moss and lichen growing on them, but are in fair condition. There is a new, red brick ramp set in a checkerboard pattern with a wood trim border that leads down to the patio area. The steps lead from the ramp into the patio. The ramp and steps are contributory. The barbecue area contains a large, brick grill that is contributory and is in fair condition.

Off to the northeast of Bowles Hall there exists a small basketball court and a walkway that leads away from the Game Room door. This back area is not well maintained and needs some repair.

LIGHTING

The Bowles Hall front lighting consists of four sentry-type light posts which are contributory in design. There is also the original surface mounted concrete sconces at the building entrances that are very significant. Many of these have been altered or damaged and should be restored. At the rear of Bowles Hall there is a large spotlight attached to the Hart Library Addition that is non-contributory to the structure.