CLARK KERR CAMPUS, UCB
LANDSCAPE & BUILDINGS 3,4,7,8

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE & STRUCTURES REPORT

for the
University of California, Berkeley
Facilities Services – Capital Projects
and Physical & Environmental Planning

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HISTORIC LANDSCAPE & STRUCTURES REPORT

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Cover: CSD student drawing of the CSD campus, from the cover of The California News, April 1950
The specific subjects of this HLSR are a portion of the landscape and four buildings – currently referred to as Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 (see attached plan) – of the University of California’s Clark Kerr Campus (CKC).

The subject landscape and buildings were originally part of the former California School for the Deaf (CSD). The CSD was a kindergarten through twelfth grade boarding school for the relatively long time that it occupied its Berkeley campus, the 1870s through the 1970s. For just less than half of that period, from the late-1870s until 1915, the CSD was conjoined with the California School for the Blind (CSB), its companion institution on this Berkeley site. Together they were referred to as the State Asylum for the Deaf and the Dumb and Blind.

After 1915, the two schools were institutionally separated. Yet, over the course of the next several decades, the two institutions became physically separate, via the construction of separate campuses, on contiguous parcels, yet with a boundary line between. First completed were the CSB buildings, followed by those of the CSD. Such were the consequences that the CSD – the larger of the two institutions – took several decades to complete its rebuilding campaign begun in the 1920s. During this duration, there were two essential eras of construction, one from 1929 to 1931; and another centered about the immediate, post-WWII years of 1948 to 1952, though in reality a period that lagged until 1960.

Writing in the California News, the School for the Deaf’s monthly publication, in November of 1949, its Superintendent, Elwood A. Stevenson, summarized the purpose of this institution: "The School for the Deaf at
Berkeley is residential. It is a free school to every deaf child resident in the state between the ages of 5-1/2 and 20 years.... He also noted that there were 335 students enrolled during the school year of 1949, a number that seems relatively consistent over these course of years.

The year 1949 was an important one in the annals of the CSD. At that very moment, construction of the CSD landscape and buildings was finally continuing, having been planned c1930, yet then only partially constructed (CKC buildings 10, 11, 12 & 14 were constructed in 1930-32, and 15 and 16 in 1940). With the remainder of the campus having been long since delayed by the events of the 1930s and 1940s, the campus was fully realized over the course of the years 1948-1953, a period during which much of the CSD landscape was completed, and dormitory Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 were constructed.

Completed by 1960, the CSD’s Berkeley campus sustained only through the 1960s. By the early 1970s, plans were again afoot to address the school’s advancement, resulting in the decision to relocate the CSD (and, separately, the CSB) to its present location in Fremont.

In 1980, the former CSD and CSB property was conveyed to the University of California at Berkeley. In November 1986, the complex was named the Clark Kerr Campus (CKC) in honor of Dr. Clark Kerr, who served as Berkeley’s first Chancellor from 1952 to 1958 and President of the University of California from 1958 to 1967.

In 1989, the CA School for the Deaf and Blind Historic District (CKC Historic District) was successfully nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The NR record identifies 20 former CSD and CSB buildings as contributors to the CKC Historic District. That record also identifies several buildings as non-contributors to the District.

In summary, the historical significance of the CKC Historic District is based on its being:

- An important setting, site and landscape within the context of the development of the San Francisco Bay Area;
- A state educational institution — the CSD/CSB — which was allied with this site for the course of a century, from the 1870s to the 1970s;
- A unified manifestation of California architecture of the 1920s, as well as a representative example of both the continuum and the alteration of architectural style over the course of several decades, from the 1920s through the 1950s.

As an historical place, the CKC is rooted in its regional setting, the East Bay foothills; and in an educational institute, the CSD/CSB. The former — a native landscape — is outward, hilly, open and generous. The latter — an institution — is uniform, structured, cultivated, yet necessarily spare. Its historical character, without the overlay of a relatively lush landscape (planting beds, mature and flowering trees), was that of an unembellished place — its form given over to the needs of deaf and blind students.

Even the individuals who made this place — both the State Office of Architecture (Architects Roeth and Eichler, in particular) and the CSD/CSB (Superintendent Stevenson) — are largely hidden behind the cause of the institution.

The historical significance of the CKC Historic District spans the 1910s to the 1960s, as this is the historical period that is physically represented by the present landscape and buildings. Although its narrative history is far longer, thus adding weight to its overall significance.

**Purpose and Methodology**

The current Clark Kerr Campus is the result of a substantial adaptive reuse and alteration project undertaken in the early 1980s. At that time, Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 underwent adaptive reuse to become dormitories, work that included minimal exterior alterations, moderate interior modifications, and selective landscape improvements. Detailed discussion of these alterations and evaluation of the resources are included under the descriptions within this HLSR.

CKC buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 are four of fifteen buildings of the former CSD campus, and are part of an historic district that is discussed herein. As part of the effort to complete HSRs for most of the CKC buildings, an historic landscape report was combined with an historic structures report for Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8. Other CKC buildings are the subject of associated HSRs. Rather than compose one HSR for the entirety, contracts were let for (loosely) related groups of CKC buildings, including:
• Building 10
• Buildings 2, 9 and 11
• Buildings 12, 16 and 17

The primary purpose for this HLSR is to document historic landscape and building significance, and to specifically identify the relative significance of landscape and building spaces and features, in order to provide and disseminate such information to those responsible for future projects that may affect the property. No treatment recommendations are included.

This HLSR is generally intended to provide:
• Baseline historical information summarizing the significance subject property
• Detailed description of the subject resources
• Preservation planning in the form of the identification of characteristic features of the subject historical resource

Primary historical research has been limited, as previous historic documentation has been generally relied upon to provide the historic record. Caroline Burnes' and Catherine Marshall's History of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, 1860-1960 and David Gebhard's The Architectural/Historical Aspects for the California Schools for the Blind and Deaf, Berkeley, 1867-1979 both provide information on the development of the 19th century campus and should be consulted for information about that era.

Nonetheless, selected additional research has provided some further historic documentation, including sets of original construction drawings located at and provided by the California Department of General Services Plan Vault Room in Sacramento. In addition, a set of construction drawings for the c.1982 alteration of Building 2, entitled Dwight-Derby Alterations, Buildings D1, D2 and D3, was provided by UCB.

This HSR work required numerous site visits in order to photograph and record the character of these landscapes and buildings. Hundreds of photos have been taken, and while only a selection are incorporated herein, a separate disk is to be submitted containing all photos, for the record.

The California School for the Deaf, relocated to Fremont, was visited on a single occasion, at which time copies of selected historic documents and photographs were collected.

Finally, as over the years there have been differing numbers assigned to these buildings, this report identifies buildings by their currently assigned numbers (see attached plan), even when discussing them as historical resources.

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Fig.2: Clark Kerr Campus (in foreground)
View from hills above, looking west
BACKGROUND

The construction for the Berkeley campus of The California Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind (as the school was then called) began on 26 September 1867. The 130-acre tract met the criteria that the school's Board had listed for a new site. It was located within proximity of San Francisco, was only four miles north of Oakland, and would be near the site of the new College of California (the University of California at Berkeley campus) as it developed. However, the area was still rural enough in character to allow for the purchase of a tract of land that would be large enough to meet the current and future needs of the school. The grounds needed to be able to accommodate not only the academic and residential buildings, but also a large orchard and garden (that provided both food and a source of vocational training) and the facilities for a number of vocational trades that were taught at the school. The development of the site and landscape for this new campus will be summarized below in order to set the description and analysis of the individual components of this landscape (entrances, circulation, courtyards, yards, and playfields) into a context.

The impetus for the new campus began with planning that occurred between 1915 and 1921. In 1915, the state passed legislation that provided the framework for separating the instruction and administration of the California School for the Blind and the California School for the Deaf, the separation of which was enacted in 1921. During this period, the possibility of moving the two schools from the Berkeley site was also discussed, but in 1921, a commitment was made to remain in Berkeley. Having made this decision, the Berkeley site was divided on paper into two campuses - one for each school - and the northern two-thirds of the campus given to the CSD, and the southern one-third to the CSB (Fig.4). This division of facilities would allow the two schools to provide
instruction and care for the two populations—each with their own special needs (Gebhard 1979: 75). However, the existing facilities did not support this physical separation, and the two schools had to continue to share the same facilities for a number of years. The Office of State Architect developed separate site plans for the two schools so this conceptual division could, in fact, be realized. By 1929, key buildings for the CSB campus were completed, and a full physical separation of the two schools was finally achieved (Burnes and Ramger 1960: 45).

**Development of the CSD Campus**

In 1928, a report prepared by the Office of State Architect, examined the conditions of the existing facilities and concluded that the buildings were all out-dated, unsafe, and that remodeling was not practical (Gebhard 1979: 115). Additionally, the existing facilities did not have the space for all of the deaf students within the state who were entitled to services (Burnes and Ramger 1960: 50). In 1929, a Special Legislative Committee was appointed to "prepare recommendations on how the needs of the School could best be met" (Gebhard 1979: 115). The Committee recommended that new facilities be constructed for the CSD over a 10-year period, and in the 1929 Report of the Special Legislative Committee outlined the building program and presented a site plan prepared by the Office of State Architect. However, the planned 10-year construction program ended up lasting through the 1950s due to limitations resulting from the Great Depression and World War II.

The 1929 Report specified that the plans for the new campus should adhere to these guidelines:

1. Complete separation of Deaf and Blind Schools.
2. Destroy old buildings in general order of obsolescence.
3. Destroy old buildings and erect new ones, so the school population can grow.
4. Develop into a compact plant that is:
   a. Easy to get about for general supervision,
   b. Connected together, so children can remain under cover during the school day,
   c. Do not use dormitory halls for cross plant circulation
5. Provide living quarters for:
   a. President.
   b. Steward (business manager) where he can have general supervision of academic unit.
   c. Assistant Steward, where he is available for emergency call.
   d. Engineer, where he is available for emergency call.
   e. House help (in various dormitories) needed for plant supervision.
   f. House other help, separated by sex, on the site.
6. Gather administrative offices near together.
7. House chief house mother central to each dormitory group, to have
   a. Parent reception rooms common to the group.
   b. Trunk rooms in common.
   c. Mending rooms in common.

**Fig. 4: CSD & CSB Site Plan, c1928 (north at left)**
Showing then extant site and campus, including boundary line.
8. Hospital, central to the common group, and:
   a. Served by utility drive.
   b. Connected to a dormitory of each sex.
9. Have one central commissary serving:
   a. A kitchen or kitchens for school groups.
   b. Dining facilities for school groups, faculty and help.
10. Have one steam plant for both schools, with provision when steam may be sold the Blind School.
    a. Engineer responsible to Dr. Stevenson alone.
    b. Engineer living nearby, for emergency call.
11. Properly relate green-house to agricultural areas.
12. Have main auditorium connected to school but usable by [others] with necessaries available.

These objectives acknowledged some of the logistical needs of operating a school that provided both instructional and living environments for children of different ages.

The 1929 site plan that accompanied the report (Fig.5) provided a schematic or conceptual layout for the buildings (the 1929 site plan was not signed so the designer cannot be identified with certainty; although, it seems likely that Alfred Eichler, State Architect, was involved.) There is also the possibility that Charles Roeth, architect for the 1931 (Fig.6) and 1933 site plans (Fig.7), was in some way involved [Gebhard 1979: 117].

The 1929 plan included the following concepts:
- Maintain the designation of Warring Street as the front of the property and set back the building facades along Warring in a uniform line;

Fig. 5: CSD Site Plan, c1929 (north at left)
Fig. 6: CSD Site Plan, c1931 (north at left)
Highlighting new Buildings 10 (Academic Dining Hall) at top; 11 (Primary Classroom) at center right; & 14 (Assembly Hall) at bottom
• Create a "Forecourt" that would serve as the entry to the site and serve as the formal transition space between the campus and the surrounding community;
• Place buildings on a grid pattern so that quadrangles for outdoor spaces or outdoor rooms were defined or enclosed by the facades of the buildings;
• Delineate the different types of outdoor spaces (forecourt entry, enclosed courtyards - labeled "patio" on the 1929 site plan - play areas, athletic field, and food garden and orchards; although not labeled on the plan, there was also space allotted for the service aspects of operations.)

The first phase of building was funded in 1929 and included:
• A portion of CKC Building 10 (CSD Elementary Dining Hall, Kitchen, and Commissary), and
• CKC Building 12 (CSD girls' and boys' dormitories).

In 1930, funding was provided for:
• CKC Building 11, the Caldwell Elementary School
• CKC Building 14, the D'Estrella Assembly Hall.

At this juncture, the new CSD campus was the confined grouping illustrated in the 1931 site plan (Fig.6, above).

Ideas from the 1929 plan were refined in a 1933 site plan, again authored by Oakland architect Charles F.B. Roeth (Fig.87). The 1933 site plan showed:
• The placement of the two buildings (CKC Building 11 and Building 12) completed in 1931 (and whose actual siting were slightly different than what was shown on the 1929 plan).
• A row of buildings along the north boundary of the site, including a row of faculty housing facing Dwight Way, and four additional buildings above (east) of North Street.
• Roads, including the two existing roads (today called North Street and Southwest Place); a new road that entered the campus from Dwight Way above (east of) the athletic field and then turned west to connect to the two roads (today's South Street and Southwest Place) that entered the campus from Derby Street (this road basically following the present-day alignment of Sports

Fig. 7: c1933 Site Plan, Charles Roeth, Architect (north at left)
With extant, new buildings highlighted at bottom right

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE 8
Lane); and a new road that was to provide access
to the east side of the site below the athletic
field.

- Clear locations of the proposed courtyards.

Due to the more definite footprint of the buildings, the
buildings formed a series of rectangular-shaped court-
yards. The center of the campus included an entry
courtyard (labeled the "Forecourt" on the 1929 plan) with
another large courtyard located behind (east of) the new
Administration Building. The buildings on each side of
this center spine of development formed additional
courtyard spaces. This arrangement addressed the need
for a "compact" campus, while the use of the loggias that
Roeth and Eichler designed for the buildings addressed
the circulation needs (keeping children out of the weather,
facilitating supervision, and keeping the circulation
patterns between destinations out of the interior hall-
ways in the dormitories). This plan provided for a pro-
portionate balance of outdoor space throughout the
campus. The arrangement of the buildings into rectan-
gular courtyards favored formal and symmetrical designs
complementary to the Spanish Colonial Revival imagery
of the buildings.

These original plans for the subsequent development
of the CSD's 20th century campus "abandoned the nine-
teenth century ideas of separate structures scattered
about in a suburban/semi-rural environment" (Gebhard
1979: 118), in favor of a compact arrangement that used
generality as a means to define the space. When the cam-
pus was developed during the mid-to-late nineteenth
century, it reflected the current design vocabulary for
both architecture and landscape architecture, as well as
the existing educational philosophy within a setting that
was basically a rural environment. The 19th century
buildings were traditionally constructed of brick and
stone. Likewise, the school's grounds needed to have a
garden, orchard, and livestock barns for providing food
for students and staff. At that time, the property was
spacious and surrounded by largely undeveloped land.
The wall that was built between 1896 and 1901 was used
in part to differentiate the pastoral campus from sur-
rounding open land.

However, by the 1930s, this wall was serving the pur-
pose of separating the campus from what was becoming
a relatively dense, residential development that had grown
up to its boundaries (Fig.3). Also, by the 1930s, design
and educational philosophies had changed, and the new
CSD campus reflected these changes. Eichler's use of
Spanish Colonial Revival architecture followed a design
vocabulary that was then common in public architecture
throughout California (Gebhard et al. 1985: 573).

The site and associated landscape developed incre-
mentally such that for almost 30 years, portions of the
old and the new campus existed and functioned side-by-
side. Throughout this period, Alfred Eichler of the State's
Department of Public Works and Division of
Architecture remained the CSD's chief architect and
planner. His oversight resulted in cohesion in the plan-
ing and development of the site. At the same time, he
responded to developments (both educationally and sty-
listically) that did not exist when the 1929 and 1933 site
plans were prepared. Though modern planning and
design concepts crept into the campus as planning
resumed in the wake of WWII, Eichler basically adhered
to Spanish Colonial Revival imagery until 1952, and with
it the courtyard scheme that provided the organizing
principle for the outdoor spaces in the 1929 and 1933
plans for the site. As Gebhard noted:

"The most appreciable changes involved the area
north of the entrance forecourt and north of the
Administration Building. Here Eichler abandoned a
courtyard scheme which would basically match that
already constructed south of the entrance forecourt. He
also abandoned the upper northeast courtyard scheme
projected in Roeth's 1933 site plan. A study of the plans
and orientation of Buildings D-2, D-3, and D-7 [CKC
Buildings 2 and 4] does not reveal any appreciable utili-
tarian (functional) advantage to be gained by this oblique
angling in relation to the rectangular geometry of the
other buildings. One is left with the feeling that the
architect departed from the traditional classical balance
and rectilinearism of the 1929 [and 1933] scheme[s]
because such an oblique placement conveys a Modern
image. Such a placement had been used close by in the
hillside siting of Stern Hall of the University of California
(designed in 1942 by Corbett and Murray and William W.
Wooster)." (Gebhard 1979: 123).

Eichler's decision to abandon the right-angled orien-
tation of the buildings on the north side of the campus
after WWII had implications for the organization of the
outdoor spaces. CKC Buildings 2, 3, and 4 did not form
enclosed courtyards. Rather, the landscape around these buildings would more accurately be described as yards with carefully graded slopes that defined changes in grade (that previously had been dealt with through retaining walls). The key landscape materials – concrete, grass lawns, limited use of foundation plantings and trees, light fixtures – remained fairly constant over the 30-year period of development. Some of this consistency was probably attributable to the budgetary priorities of such an institution. However, the predominance of concrete in buildings and landscape features helped to unify the appearance of the features that were constructed at different times throughout the 30-year construction period.

Gebhard pointed out that the CSD’s buildings directly expressed their concrete frame by leaving the pattern of the board forms visible. This visible pattern “accomplished two purposes of imagery - it conveyed that the buildings were of ‘Modern’ construction, and the rough tactile nature of their surfaces suggest[ed] a sense of the primitive and provincial” (Gebhard 1979: 11). In California, exposed concrete surfaces had been used in public buildings since the early 1900s and were increasingly used in the 1920s through 1930s (Gebhard 1979: 119-20). The characteristics of this material (flexibility, relative seismic safety, relative durability, and low maintenance costs) allowed it to remain a viable material choice and to span both the 30-year construction period at CSD and the changing architectural styles. Concrete was also the predominant material for the landscape features (sidewalks, walls, seat-walls, steps, courtyard paving) in the landscape. Concrete provided the same construction and visual advantages to the landscape features as it did to the buildings, allowing for the expression of Modern design sensibility within a more conservative landscape architectural layout. This choice of concrete for the predominant material reinforced the transition between the buildings and outdoor spaces, which the design of the courtyards and loggias had established.

In 1979, both the CSD and CSB left their Berkeley campus for separate new facilities in Fremont, and the Berkeley campus was transferred to the University of California.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The former California Schools for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) is listed as the State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP #1982-D-34); in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), which incorporates resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and is also a designated City of Berkeley Historic Landmark District (#42, 1981). A single version of the NRHP Inventory–Nomination Form, prepared by the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, dated May 4, 1981 serves as the basis and record for each of these designations, so there is no substantive difference in the historical resources listing from one jurisdiction to another.

While the historical resource designation is constant – and before we summarize the designated resource – it is otherwise the case that the different jurisdictions present differing historical resource obligations.

In general, a property that is listed in the NRHP is afforded certain protections as well as incentives. Within the federal regulations, the “effects of listing” include the requirement that federal and state agencies “undertaking a project having an effect on a listed or eligible property” must allow for “comment pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act...” (from CFR, Title 36, Part 60, Section 60.2 Effects of Listing).

While federally owned resources require the federal
Section 106 review, State owned resources such as the CSDB/CKC are reviewed pursuant to Sections 5024 and 5024.4 of the California Public Resources Code. Section 5024 requires consultation with the California State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) when a project may impact historical resources located on State owned land.

Additionally, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that public agencies consider the effects of their actions on historical resources listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. In the context of proposed projects, such consideration may require environmental review, but at the very least requires a determination of effect.

As the CSDB/CKC is State owned, the jurisdiction having authority over discretionary actions (such as proposed projects) are the State and the University of California (UC). Thus, planning and building permit authority do not reside at the local jurisdiction, the City of Berkeley. Nevertheless, the City is regularly given the courtesy of reviewing and commenting on pertinent UC projects. In fact, in the case of the CKC, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was drafted between the City and UC when the property was transferred to the latter, in 1982. At the time of its transference, a specific project to add senior housing to the site was in the works, and this project is give a good deal of attention in the city planning records and in the MOU.

General project-related provisions are also included in this MOU:

"4. Demolition. Existing buildings will be demolished only if such action would:
   a) Permit construction of housing for the elderly.
   b) Remove a serious hazard to life safety; or
   c) Not involve buildings with significant architectural or historical merit which can economically be rehabilitated and reused."

"5. Reconstruction. Existing buildings destroyed by fire, earthquake or other disasters or removed due to hazards or infeasibility of rehabilitation could be replaced by buildings of similar size and scope."

"6. Preservation of Landmarks. The University will notify the Landmarks Preservation Commission and provide 60 days to comment on any proposal to:
   a) Construct new buildings;
   b) Demolish or significantly modify existing structures of architectural or historical importance; or
   c) Remove existing landscaping or other significance site improvement."

Summary of Designation

The NRHP defines an historic district as:

"...a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history." (from Code of Federal Regulations 36 CFR PART 60)

The CSDB/CKC Historic District identifies a 50 acre site and 20 contributing buildings. Of the identified, contributing buildings, 13 were CSD buildings (4 of which are today identified as Bldg. 10, and another 2 as Bldg. 12), including:

- CKC Bldg. 1 - CSD Administration Bldg., 1949
- CKC Bldg. 2 - CSD Secondary School, 1949
- CKC Bldg. 3 - CSD Jr. High School for Boys, 1948
- CKC Bldg. 8 - CSD Intermediate Girls Dorm, 1950
- CKC Bldg. 14 - CSD Assembly Hall, 1931
- CKC Bldg. 15 - CSD Elementary Gymnasium, 1940
- CKC Bldg. 16 - CSB Infirmary, 1940
- CKC Bldg. 17 (east) - CSB Classrooms and

The other 7 contributing buildings were of the CSB. Of those, 6 retain their association to the CKC, whereas 1 (CSB Bldg. 2) is now part of the housing complex constructed amidst the two former schools. The 6 CKC contributing buildings are:

- CKC Bldg. 16 - CSB Infirmary, 1940
- CKC Bldg. 17 (east) - CSB Classrooms and
The NRHP record also identifies non-contributing resources, which include 14 buildings, parts of buildings, or structures. All CKC resources identified in the NRHP record are graphically summarized on the attached plan.

The NRHP Statement of Significance reads as follows:

“...The buildings of the California School for the Deaf and Blind, and their settings, maintain a park-like ambience which has long been a landmark for the residents of Berkeley. The continued use of the site for one hundred and fourteen years has made it one of the principal public institutional open spaces in the area. Educationally the California School for the Deaf and Blind is significant for being the first such institution in California and on the West Coast. Along with the University of California (which arrived three years later), the school was one of the first public educational institutions in Berkeley. The well-planned arrangement of buildings, the use of landscaping to define exterior spaces, and the stylistic unity of the buildings has created a campus which is both functionally and aesthetically successful.”

Specific dates of significance are identified as 1914-1949 - the earlier date corresponding to initial discussions that renamed the institution, in 1915, as the California School for the Deaf and Blind, and which...
enabled the separation into two schools for the blind and deaf, in 1921. Also in 1921 according to Gebhard, “it was decided that the two schools should remain at their present site. A loose north/east–south/west diagonal line was drawn, giving the northern two-thirds of the site to the School for the Deaf, and the southern third to the School for the Blind” (Gebhard 1979: 75).

Physical planning for the School for the Blind began in 1923, and planning for the School for the Deaf in 1927. By 1929, funds were allotted for the first phase of construction of the School for the Deaf’s dining, kitchen and commissary buildings, which are, today, CKC Building 10. Importantly, the School for the Deaf and Blind plans called for the removal of the former buildings, all of which were sequentially removed from the site.

According to the authors of the NR nomination record, the latter date of significance, 1949, corresponded to the end of the period during which the planning, design and construction of the two schools adhered to a unified and overall architectural concept.

In the NRHP, the CSDB/CKC Historic District is identified as significant under NR Criterion A, Event, and specifically as a public, institutional open space in continuous use for 114-plus years; and for its being the first such institution in California and on the West Coast. The CSDB Historic District is also identified as significant under NR Criterion C, Design and Construction, and specifically for its architecture. Finally, it is identified in the NRHP as being significant at the state level.

The City of Berkeley identifies the significance of the California Schools of the Deaf and the Blind Landmark Historic District for its architectural, historical and cultural merits.
CKC Historic Landscape & Structures Report
EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In the case of resources with an identified period of significance spanning a duration of time, it stands to reason that older aspects of the resource have a tendency to be found the more significant. However, in the case of the CSD/CKC, it may well be not only the more recent parts of the historic campus that are the most significant, but the most significant areas may have been realized outside the period of significance identified in the NR record.

At the center of the CSD/CKC campus lies its Main Courtyard, which is surrounded and largely enclosed by the campus' main buildings and primary features. The courtyard itself, while designed in the 1948-49 timeframe, was constructed in 1953, by which time all of the buildings and spaces of the CSD's central campus were complete. That is, all of the 20th century CSD campus.

Though there are few vestiges of the 19th century CSD campus (CKC Bldg. 22, the original gym and the perimeter stone walls), both the 19th and 20th century campuses share their geographic centers, though in very different realizations. The 19th century campus had, at its center, a stone building (the Education Building) of monumental character, whereas the 20th century campus has, at its center, an open plaza. One might think that this duality - with one era defining its center in the form of a stoic and supervisory building, and the other with that of a public open space - were the consequence of differing eras and their ideologies. Except that the latter CSD campus was dictated by the former. Meaning that the 20th century re-creators could not afford the luxury of sweeping away the older buildings, en masse, but resorted to doing so incrementally. Such that the first 20th century buildings were constructed on the site's periphery, where there were no extant buildings. Subsequently, the 20th century campus grew inward, filling the spaces amidst the older buildings, and removing them as they were supplanted and no longer needed. Such that one of the last buildings to go was the original administration building at the center of campus, the removal of which followed the completion of the new...
administration building, and which left a very meaningful void behind that new building and at the very center of campus.

When the older Education Building was removed, it didn't simply swap places with the quad. Rather, the earlier building straddled the site of the quad and the site of the current Building 8, which completed the quad's eastern side, and also preceded its construction.

This discussion is intended to argue that the CSD spaces (the quad and the entry forecourt and drive, together with the individual courtyards of the adjoining buildings 10, 11 & 14) and buildings (1, 8, 10, 11 & 14) at and surrounding the geographic center of campus are of primary historical significance, regardless of their age or chronology. Which is in keeping with the NR record, at least with respect to the CSD buildings, since the NR record appears to recognize buildings as contributors if they directly connect to the center of campus (excepting Building 15, the original gym, which doesn't connect to any of the other buildings, yet garners contributing status).

In addition to its centrality, the CSD/CKC campus is divided into front, center and back, this separation having to do with the precept that the more public the entity, the more potentially significant, on the basis that historical resources are culturally beneficial - i.e., they benefit the public. Thus, building exteriors are more historically consequential than building interiors, with rare exception. And the yards of buildings fronting the public way are also the more exceptional. The CKC frontages are, thus, also of primary historical significance, whereas portions of the property most away from the streets are less so.

What is also of overall historical significance is its setting - that being a very early and long established place in the scheme of historical Bay Area settlement. To the extent that several not just generations but eras of institutional use and building have existed on this acreage, yet without forfeiting its essential character as a noteworthy property, setting and use. In these respects the CSD/CKC campus, though smaller, is historically equivalent to the nearby UC Berkeley campus.

The two institutions are likewise equivalent in that most of the original capital infrastructure of each has been replaced by more contemporary facilities. In fact, practically all of their respective 19th century facilities have been replaced. Their geographic places and settings remain, while the buildings and, to a degree, their users and purposes have changed.

Though the 19th century campuses are history, both the UC and CSD/CKC campuses are well represented by the early-20th century. Especially so at the CSD/CKC, where a unique manifestation exists in the form of a pro-longed implementation of a master planning process, begun in the 1920s and concluded some thirty years later.

Moreover, once the CSD was complete, it remained practically unchanged for nearly 30 more years. Altogether, the CSD/CKC campus, as it presently stands, effectively represents more than 50 years of building development, atop and alongside more than 150 years of historical settlement.

Within the NR record, exactly what the criteria was for recognizing a given building as an NR contributor is difficult to discern. For example, all of the buildings directly connected to the central campus are given contributor status, yet several are more recent than the ending date of the defined period of significance, which is given as 1949. But, then, CKC Building 2 - a fully skewed building constructed in 1949-50 - is a contributor, whereas the other fully skewed CKC Building 4 - built in 1948-49, and thus within the period of significance - is a non-contributor. Perhaps on the basis of its being in the outer ring of buildings, unlike Building 2, which is directly connected via a loggia. But then there's the further point that CKC Building 4, identified as non-contributing, is also connected via a loggia and porch, albeit a route of greater distance and remove.

Although the NR nomination identifies the use of courtyards as a primary design feature, neither are the quad, the forecourt, nor any of the formal courtyards specifically identified as NR contributors, as few landscapes were yet designated within NR records at the time this nomination was written, in 1982. Still, in this instance, how could such spaces not be so recognized? Moreover, how could some equivalent buildings not be?

At this juncture, given these considerations, the NR nomination, prepared 26 years ago, should be updated for several reasons:

- Based on the information in David Gebhard's
The 1979 report, The Architectural/Historical Aspects of the California Schools for the Blind and Deaf, Berkeley, 1867-1979, the nomination focused largely on the architectural significance (Criterion C) of the schools, providing a summary of the architectural history and development of the site, but not an explicit statement of the significance criteria or period of significance.

- It did not address the significance of the property in relation to the history of the two schools (Criterion A).
- It identified contributing buildings without providing an explicit rationale for the assigned dates of significance.
- It was prepared before cultural landscape concepts had been recognized and integrated into National Register procedures, and so did not address the cultural landscape features of the property.

Based on the review of historical sources and site features undertaken as part of this HLSR, it appears that the CSD and CSB are significant under NR Criteria A and C at the state level of significance.

Under Criterion A, the property appears to be significant for its association with the history of the CSD/CSB in Berkeley.

The schools were located at this site from 1867 through 1979, and so the period of significance under Criterion A begins in 1867, when the construction at the Berkeley site began; and ends in 1979, when the schools vacated their Berkeley campus.

Since the proposed ending date - 1979 - is less than 50 years ago, the Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years would need to be applied. While this process is outside of the scope of this report, it seems reasonable that a case could be made for this Criteria Consideration G. As explained by National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "a property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important. The necessary perspective can be provided by scholarly research and evaluation, and must consider both the historic context and the specific property's role in that context" (National Register 2002). The phrase "exceptional importance" does not require that the property be of national significance. It is a measure of a property's importance within the appropriate historic context, in this case at the state level.

Under Criterion C, the property appears to be significant as an example of Spanish Revival architecture, as an example of Modern architecture, and as an example of a campus plan carried out by California's State Architect.

As the NR nomination acknowledges, the period of significance under Criterion C begins in 1914, when planning for the new schools began, and ends in 1962, when the last building that was part of the 1930 plan for the CSD was constructed. The ending date for the period of significance is 45 years ago. However, National Register Bulletin 15 states that the Criteria Consideration G (Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years) does not need to be applied to "a resource whose construction began over fifty years ago, but the completion overlaps the fifty year period by a few years or less" (National Register 2002).

In summary, the CSD/CKC is integral to the extent that the loss of its landscapes or buildings, with some but few exceptions (Buildings 5, 6, 13, NW Lot...), would diminish its character, and thus its integrity. Such exceptions are illustrated in the attached Historic Landscape and Building Plans. This plan also illustrates a more detailed approach to the identification of the various landscapes and buildings within the CSD/CKC Historic District, by assigning degrees of historical significance.

**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE & BUILDING EVALUATIONS**

In the following, the relative historical significance of the CSD/CKC is defined by the zoning of the landscape and subject buildings.

Historic preservation zoning intends to establish the framework for treatment of the historical property by zoning the property and buildings into logical areas, primarily based on the integrity of original use and design - with integrity meaning that a critical mass of essential uses and physical features are intact and visible - as well as on the degree of public access. The delineation of a property into historic zones seeks to identify the differences between more and less significant exterior and interior areas. Exterior and interior areas are herein...
divided into three historic zones – Significant, Contributing and Non-Contributing.

An historic resource, whether a district or an individual building, is an integrated whole consisting of site and landscape, building exterior and interior spaces, features and materials. That resources are so considered is not to say that each of those landscape and building entities are equally historic. Indeed, historic properties are generally considered from the outside in. We also look at historic properties from the perspective of public versus private, with greater significance granted to the former due to the understanding that historic resources generally benefit society over-and-above individuals. One can, therefore, generally conclude, especially in the context of an historic district, that formal and public exterior spaces and building elevations are of the greatest significance, and that significance recedes towards the ‘rear’ of a property, as well as towards the interior – increasingly so with more and more utilitarian and ‘back of house’ uses and their spaces. This method of interpretation parallels the way that landscape and architectural design acknowledge the relative importance of public place and form, resulting in greater formality and consequence at primary public spaces and facades, versus simplification and utility at, for example, service areas, which relatively few might appreciate, and where utility is the expedient.

It is therefore understood that there are degrees of significance within any given historic resource, regardless of scale. As well, that such degrees are measured by a general grading system that implicitly identifies exterior landscapes, elevations, spaces and features as more significant and thus of greater sensitivity than interior spaces.

The intent of historic zoning is to prioritize an historic property by defining zones of greater and lesser historic significance and, therefore, greater and lesser sensitivity to maintenance, alteration, rehabilitation or change. Relative significance is important in the context of planning for the future of existing and, especially, historic resources. Giving consideration to the relative importance of one space to another, or one material to another, allows for the prioritization of individual landscapes, buildings, spaces, elements and materials. It is an attempt to define what is most important, in this case to the potential significance of a resource, and thus what deserves the greatest attention to its preservation.

Conversely, designating relative significance allows for a consideration of what is of lesser significance and least sensitive to change, thus suggesting where necessary alterations are best focused.

It is not the intent of this effort to prohibit alteration and additions to this historic property. All active properties necessarily undergo change in order to maintain uses, or adapt new uses in order to sustain existence. In fact, the former CSD and CSB already experienced a change of primary ownership and use, when it was adapted to collegiate housing in the 1980s.

Such actions as are required to maintain and sustain historic properties are allowed under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. The two applicable treatment standards are:

“Preservation, [which] places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building’s continuous over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.”

“Rehabilitation, [which] emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work.” (from the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation @ http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/overview/choose_treat.htm)

In this case, as the property was previously adaptively reused, as there has already been comprehensive material alterations, and since additional repairs are anticipated, Preservation is not the applicable standard, since it emphasizes protection and conservation. Rather, the relevant treatment Standard is Rehabilitation:

“When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment.

In Rehabilitation, historic building materials and character-defining features are protected and maintained as they are in the treatment Preservation; however, an assumption is made prior to work that existing historic fabric has become damaged or deteriorated over time and, as a result, more repair and replacement will be required. Thus, latitude is given in the Standards for
Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation to replace extensively deteriorated, damaged, or missing features using either traditional or substitute materials.” (from http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/rehab/rehab_approach.htm)

Our specific rating system is applied from the perspective of the historic district. In this overall historical context, the Very Significant designation is intended to identify the spaces and features that are of primary significance to the whole - i.e., the designated historic district - so this designation is limited to exterior yards, courtyards and arcades, as illustrated in the zoned Site Plan.

Historic Preservation Zones are further described below, followed by floor plan diagrams applying these zoning principals to the CKC Site and Building 2, 9 & 11.

**Very Significant Historic Preservation Zone**
The Very Significant zone consists of exterior areas that are relatively intact and of primary importance to the historic property due to their original location, use and design, as well as their prominence.

Very Significant areas and elements are highly sensitive to alteration. It is strongly recommended that Very Significant spaces, elements and materials remain in place, and every effort shall be made to faithfully restore them to their original locations, forms and materials. Where replacement is necessary due to the loss, deterioration or failure of the original, replacements shall faithfully match the original, based on historical evidence.

Alterations to Very Significant areas may be allowed, but must be limited, and any alteration must not destroy or impose on identified historic features. Where past alterations have been made that are identified as non-contributing, such alterations may be removed or further altered.

No specific areas of Buildings 2, 9 and 11 are, therefore, identified as Very Significant, since most of the CKC buildings, including Buildings 2, 9 and 11, are identified as Contributing resources.

**Significant Historic Preservation Zone**
Exterior and (very limited) interior areas that are of secondary importance to the historic property, or of less public prominence than Very Significant zones, or potentially very significance spaces that have suffered past alterations affecting their significance, are herein identified as Significant.

Like the Very Significant zone, Significant spaces, elements and materials are recommended to be retained and repaired rather than replaced, and missing or altered historic features may be restored. Where past alterations have been made that are identified as non-historic, such alterations may be removed or further altered based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

New additions and alterations to Significant areas may be allowed, but must be guided in order to strictly meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. In particular, new work shall not destroy identified historic fabric, and is also recommended to modestly differ from the identified historic character, elements and material while, at the same time, being compatible.

With respect to Buildings 2, 9 and 11, significant spaces and features are limited to primary spaces, including circulation areas such as loggias, porches and exterior stairs, and otherwise to unique features, such as balconies, portals, etc.

**Contributing Historic Preservation Zone**
Exterior and interior areas of secondary importance to the overall historic resource, or of less public prominence than Significant zones, or potentially significant spaces that have suffered past alterations affecting historic significance, are herein identified as Contributing.

Like the Significant zone, Contributing exterior and interior spaces and features are recommended to be retained and preserved, or repaired rather than replaced, and missing or altered historic features may be restored. Whereas preservation is the goal within Significant zones, rehabilitation is recommended within Significant areas.

**Non-Contributing Historic Preservation Zone**
Non-Contributing areas are primarily interior spaces that are original to the resource, but are of tertiary importance, or potentially contributing spaces that have been so altered that their historic identity is absent. Non-Contributing zones are not specifically limited by preservation recommendations. Their uses and elements may be altered or changed, but not without consequence to the historic property and, therefore, the Standards generally apply.
In 1979, both the CSD and CSB left their Berkeley campus for separate new facilities in Fremont, and the Berkeley campus was transferred to the University of California. In 1983-84, renovations to the site were undertaken by UCB to adapt the property to new users.

- The 1983-84 plans retained the organization of the landscape.

- Some of the pedestrian circulation features were altered or new ones added to meet new circulation patterns (at the forecourt; in the main courtyard; at Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 8; and between Buildings 2 and 3 and Buildings 7 and 9). New plants were added throughout the site that expanded the plant palette of the landscape. Concrete was still the predominant material for the hard-scape features, but new materials (brick pavers and colored glazed tiles) were added to the 1983-84 designs. The reason for this addition of this new material is not known. It may have been that the designers meant to soften some of the institutional austerity of the hard-scape features (much as they did with the addition of new vegetation) and considered these materials to be compatible with the Spanish Colonial architecture of the site. However, the additional of these new materials has lessened the integrity of materials for the site in relation to its NRHP significance. These new materials were used in the courtyard pavement in the renovations in the main courtyard, two courtyards for the Dining Hall (Building 8), and courtyard surrounded by Buildings 11, 14, and 12.

- New plants were added throughout the site that expanded the plant palette of the CSD-era landscape that had consisted mainly of grass lawns and a few large trees. The predominance of lawns, limited plant palette, and lack of foundation plantings that were characteristic of the CSD period gave the landscape an institutional character. In the two decades since the 1983-84 renovations, the new plant materials have grown and matured and as a result have altered the character of the outdoor spaces. Compared to the landscape during the CSD period, there is more variety in the species planted; a greater number of trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and
perennials; and a greater volume of vegetation (other than lawns) that has softened outdoor spaces. As with the addition of new hard-scape materials, the addition of new plant materials has lessened the integrity of materials for the site in relation to its NRHP significance.

- Water features were added to the main courtyard and to the courtyard surrounded by Buildings II, I4, and I2.

There have been no additions of buildings into the landscape within the study area for this report since the transition from CSD and CSB to UCB. (An exception to this is the trailer that has been placed in the parking lot in the northwest corner of the site.) Similarly, no major buildings or landscape features have been removed since the 1983-84 renovations. In 2004, there were alterations to the two courtyards in the Dining Hall (Building 10) and to the yard located to the south of the western courtyard. However, both courtyards had previously been altered during the 1983-84 renovations. Today, the basic organization of the site that has existed since 1960 and that was in place at the end of the CSD period (in 1979) continues to exist today.

Similarly, the key features of the CSD period landscape continue to be present. These include:

- The features of the perimeter interface with the community - that is the features that provide the public face of the campus. These include the stone wall on the north, west, and south sides; the vehicular and pedestrian entrances in this wall; the main entry drive; and the grass lawn that surrounds this entry.
- The circulation features - roads, parking lots, sidewalks, and steps.
- The major spatial features - courtyards and yards.
- The use of retaining walls and grades slopes to accommodate grade changes within the site.
- Predominance of concrete in the hardscape features.
- Grass lawns.

Each of these is further described in the following section.

The relative significance of each outdoor space is identified in sheet 3 (see Significance section, above).

The location of non-contributing hardscape features (pathways and pavement) are identified on sheet 4 in the above HSR section.

The general location of major vegetation features (grass lawns and trees) from the CSD period are also identified on sheet 4.

**PERIMETER INTERFACE WITH THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY**

**Perimeter Wall and Fence**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements of the 1896-1901 Design:

- Its location along the south (Derby Street), west (Warring Street), and north (Dwight Way) sides of the property.
- Its function in defining edge of property and limiting access to property to defined points.
- Perimeter stone wall.
- Stone pillars at the secondary entries (at North Street, into parking lot on Warring Street, at Southwest Place, at South Street, into the yard of Building 18, at CSB No. B-I [outside of our study area]).
- Wrought-iron fence, mounted on stone wall, located along the north side of the property on either side of the main entry.
- Row of redwood trees planted next to the stone wall on the south end of the site.

Description:

The edge of the Clark Kerr Campus is defined by a stone wall that is located along the property’s boundary on the south [Derby Street], west [Warring Street], and north [Dwight Way] sides. The east side of the property is...
defined by the hillside. The wall was built between 1896 and 1901 from the stone that remained from main campus buildings that burned in a fire in 1875. The wall and fence were designed by the architectural firm of John Wright and George Sanders, who designed the new campus after the fire (Gebhard 1979: 74). The wall around the grounds of the campus was recommended by Warring Wilkinson, the principal for the Institution for the Deaf, partly due to the "unkempt" conditions of the streets to the west (Warring Street) and north (Dwight Way) (Burnes and Ramger 1960: 30).

The wall prevents views into the property from the surrounding community and historically provided privacy and security to the operations of the two schools inside the property. The wall clearly defines the interface between the property and surrounding community.

In addition to defining the edges of the overall property, the wall also defines and limits the entries into the property:

The main entry to the property from Warring Street is on the west side of the property. On either side of the main entry drive, there is a wrought iron fence that allows views into the property. The fence is mounted on a stone base.

There are stone pillars on either side of the secondary entries to the property: at North Street, into parking lot on Warring Street, at Southwest Place, at South Street, into the yard of Building 18, and at CSB No. 8-1 (outside of our study area).

**Main Entrance and Drive**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

**Historic Elements of the 1950s Design:**
- Location of the main entry to the campus in the middle of the block on Warring Street.
- Provides both a visual and physical transition into the campus.
- Symmetry of the layout.
- Two parallel lanes separated by grassed median.
- Two sidewalks provide a pedestrian connection from Warring Street to the entry forecourt. One is located on the south side of the south lane and another one is located on the north side of the north lane.
- Parking areas at the east end of each lane.
- Entry views into the site that are framed by: the Buildings 10 and 11 to the south, the stand of redwood trees to the north, and the hills to the east.
- Grass Lawn
- Stand of redwood trees to the north of the entry drive.

**Non-contributing Elements:**
- Row of crabapple trees on either side of the entry roads.
- "Clark Kerr Campus" sign.

**Description:**
Eichler's 1929 site plan for the new CSD campus identified the area between the Administration Building and Warring Street as a "forecourt." Roeth refined this site plan in 1933 and more fully developed the relationship of the entry features (entry drive, forecourt, and Administration Building) that would provide the formal transition into the campus. His plan showed a double-lane entry drive. The design of this new road was in response to the design and location of the new Administration Building and the forecourt. The new Administration Building was located approximately 150 feet forward (to the west) of the 19th century Education Building, and this shortened the distance of the new entry drive, when compared to the 19th century drive, by approximately 120 feet. The 19th century entry drive had been a single road that was on axis with the entry to the Education Building and ended in a circular drive that was at the same grade as that building. The length of this long, narrow road heightened the entry experience and added to the visual impact of the Educational Building.

Aspects of the design of the new Administration...
Building that were reflected in the design of the new 1950s entry road included the following:

• The location of the new Administration Building meant that the new entry drive was shorter than its predecessor.

• Due to the topography of the site (sloping down from east to west), the new Administration Building and forecourt were at a higher elevation than the entry road.

• The new building was only one-story tall (as compared to the three stories of the earlier Education Building), and the clock tower of the new design was located off-center, on the north side of the building.

• The new entry road set up the entry experience, providing a transition from the surrounding community into the CSD campus, in different ways than had the old entry road. The width of the entry road area was expanded to respond to the width of the new forecourt. Two, parallel lanes were laid out to replace the old, single road. This layout responded to the shortened distance available for the entry transition (the new road was approximately 140 feet shorter than the old one), to the low profile of the new, one-story, Administration Building, and the placement of the clock tower to the far north side of the entry view. The new entry road ended at the base of forecourt.

In the new 1950s design, the entry views into the site were framed by:

• The Elementary Dining Hall (CKC Building 10) and Caldwell Elementary School (CKC Building 11) to the south;

• The stand of redwood trees to the north; and

• The hills to the east.

Two sidewalks, one to the south and the other to the north, paralleled the entry road and ended at the base of the retaining wall that defined the west edge of the forecourt. A set of steps were located on axis with each sidewalk and that led up to the forecourt; these steps provided another layer to the transition experience into the CSD campus.

During the 1983-84 renovation of the site, after the CSD had moved to its new facilities in Fremont and the site became part of the University of California system, two rows of flowering crabapple trees were planted, one on either side of the road, in the grass median that was formed by the outer edge of each road and the sidewalk.

**Fig.15: Secondary Vehicular Entrance**
At Derby Street and Southwest Place

**Secondary Vehicular Entrances**

**Historic Preservation Zone Designation:** Significant

**Historic Elements:**

**Secondary Vehicular Entrance Locations**

• To South Street and Southwest Place on the south side [Derby Street];

• To the parking lot on the west side [Warring Street]; and

• To North Street on the north side [Dwight Way].

**Design Elements:**

• Stone pillars on either side of the entrance.

**Description:**

There are five entrances that provide secondary vehicular access to the campus. Of these, three (at Southwest Place, into the parking lot on the south end of Warring Street, and to North Street) are within the study area for this report. These secondary vehicular entrances were all in place by the early 1930s when work had begun on the construction of the State Architect’s new design for the CSD campus. The limited number of entrances controlled access to the site and reinforced the separateness of the campus from the surrounding community.

There is secondary vehicular entrance, located between the Infirmary (Building 16) and the Children’s Residence and Classrooms (Building 17). This entrance was in the area that was part of the CSB campus, but it has always provided access to the service area (that was utilized for the operations of both the CSB and the CSD).
Today, this road is called Southwest Place. The entrance to the road is marked on either side by a stone pillar. This entry location and road were also a part of the 19th century campus.

There is secondary vehicular entrance, located on the south end of Warring Street that provides vehicular access to the parking lot. During the CSD period, this entrance provided access to a playfield. The play field area was paved, and the ramp that connects the two playfields was in place by 1960, so this entrance was probably used by vehicles during the CSD period. The width of the historic opening, marked by a stone pillar on either side, was wide enough to allow vehicles to use this entry.

There is another secondary vehicular entrance on the north side of the campus at the North Street. The entrance to the road is marked on either side by a stone pillar. This entry location and road were also a part of the 19th century campus.

**Roads**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant

Historic Elements:

- Location and alignment of roads —
  - Main Entry Drive (see "Main Entrance and Drive")
  - North Street
  - Southwest Place
  - South Street

Description:

Two of the roads were part of the 19th century campus and were incorporated by the State Architect's office into the design of the new CSD-CSB campus:

North Street begins at Dwight Way, on the north side of the campus, and ends at the north end of Building 3. This alignment dates from around 1949. Before then, the road continued south where it intersected the old entry drive.

Southwest Place begins at Derby Street, on the south side of the campus, and ends at its intersection with South Street/Sports Lane. This alignment dates from the initial phase of the construction of the campus in the early 1930s. Before then, the road probably continued north where it intersected the old entry drive.

The State Architect's Office added several roads to the campus over time as the various sections of the campus were developed from the 1930s through the 1960s.

The main entry drive dates from the 1950s and is described in a preceding section.

South Street begins at Derby Street, just west of the CSB superintendent's house, and curves gently to the northwest to intersect Sports Lane. This road was laid out in the early 1930s as part of the initial construction of the CSB campus.

**Parking Areas**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

Location of Parking Areas —

- Parking area on the south side of the east end of the entry drive.
- Parking area on the north side of the east end
of the entry drive.

- Small parking area on the east side and south end of North Street.
- Parking lot on the west side of Building 4.
- Parking areas in the service area along the north and south sides of Sports Lane.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Parking Lot in the northwest corner of the site, to the north of Building 2.
- Parking Lot to the east of Building 4.
- Parking lot to the east of Building 6.
- The use of the upper and lower play fields in the southwest corner of the property as parking lots is a non-contributing use; however these spaces were paved by the 1950s.

Description:

The State Architect’s Office included various parking areas to accommodate vehicular traffic (whether for visitors to the campus, faculty cars, or deliveries via trucks) as part of the site planning for the new CSD and CSB campus. The parking areas were added over time as the various sections of the campus were developed from the 1930s through the 1960s. Parking areas were generally paved. Key locations of parking areas are described below.

The ca. 1950s design of the entry drive included accommodations for parking. There are two, small, paved parking areas at the east end of the drive, one with five spaces on the south side and another with five spaces on the north side.

There is a paved parking lot in the northwest corner of the site, to the north of Building 2. While there was a parking lot in this general area by 1957, that lot was smaller and located to the south of the current lot. The lot was expanded to its current size and location sometime after the CSD left the campus in 1979 and before 1987 (since it appears in a 1987 aerial photograph).

There are two, small parking areas located along North Street. The first is located on the east side of the street and has seven spaces. The second is at the south end of the street where the paving area widens to allow parking and the storage of trash and recycling dumpsters. Both areas appear in their current configuration in aerial photographs from 1957. The area at the south end of North Street appears in a 1953 aerial, and this area was probably put into use after Grady Hall (Building 3) was finished in 1948. Trees were blocking the view of the area around the parking on the east side of the street in the 1953 aerial view.

There is a small, paved parking lot located at the northwest corner of Building 4. This parking lot appears in a 1957 aerial photograph in the current configuration. (Trees are blocking the view of the area around the parking on the east side of the street in this view.)

There is a small parking lot located on the east side of the terrace on the east side of Building 3. This parking lot was installed after the CSD left the campus. Building 3 was constructed in 1948 and was the junior high school for boys at the CSD. This terrace was the paved play field this facility during the time that the CSD occupied the campus.

Sports Lane intersects with South Street and dead-ends into Southwest Place on the south side of the campus. This part of the campus was designated as a service area during the 1930s-50s development of the site. There are four, small, paved parking areas along Sports Lane in this area: at the east end of Building 9; in the area between Buildings 10 and 12; and two along the south side of the road by Building 13. The area between Buildings 10 and 12 appears to have been used for parking since the early 1930s, when these buildings were constructed. The other three parking areas are all present by the mid-1950s (they all appear in a 1957 aerial photograph).

There are two, large, paved parking lots located in the southwest corner of the site. This area was designated as a play field in the 1929 site plan. The two elementary schools (Building 12) were built in 1930, and these two areas were used as play fields from then until the end of the CSD period in 1979. These two areas were converted to parking lots after the site became part of the University system. The use of the upper and lower play fields as parking lots is a non-contributing use; however these spaces were paved (the exact date that they were paved is not known, but they appear to be paved in aerial photographs from the mid-1950s).

Design elements from the CSD period that are still present today are:

- The two terraces separated by a retaining wall;
- The ramp between the two terraces;
The location of the planting beds around the perimeter of each terrace; and
• The redwood trees along next to the stone wall on the west side of the lower parking lot.
The planting islands and trees located in the middle of both lots and the redwood trees along the east side of the lower parking lot were added around 1983-84 as part of the renovations for the campus when it was transferred to the University.

Secondary Pedestrian Entrances

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements:
Pedestrian Entrance Locations —
• Into the front yard to Building 18 from Derby Street;
• Into the front yard to Building 16 at the Southwest Place entrance from Derby Street;
• At the North Street Entrance on Dwight Way;
• To the sidewalk on the east side of Building 4 from Dwight Way.

Design Elements:
Stone pillars on either side of the entrances at:
• North Street
• Parking lot on Waring Street,
• Southwest Place
• South Street
• Building 18.

Description:
Other than the main entry, there are five entrances that provide access for pedestrians into the site. Four of these (at Building 18, Southwest Place, North Street, and at Building 4) are located with the study area of this report. All but the entrance to Building 4 were in place by the early 1930s when work had begun on the construction of the State Architect’s design for the new CSD campus. The entrance to Building 4 was in place by the late 1940s after the construction of Building 4. The limited number of pedestrian entrances helped to control access into and out of the site and reinforced the separateness of the campus from the surrounding community.

There is a pedestrian entrance located in front of Building 18, which historically was the residence of the CSB’s superintendent. This entrance is different from the other pedestrian entrances because it provides access to only one building and not to the campus at-large.

There is a pedestrian entrance that is located just west of the vehicular entry at Southwest Place. This entrance is located next to the Building 16 and connects to a sidewalk that runs along the front of Building 16; this sidewalk provides access to the front entrance to the building and to the two courtyards along the south side of the building.

Pedestrian access is provided at the North Street Entrance, on Dwight Way, by two sidewalks, one on either side of the road.

A pedestrian entrance to the campus is located just east of Building 4. The entrance connects to the steps that lead down to a sidewalk that provides access to the courtyard area located on the east side of Building 4.

Pedestrian Circulation

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant and Significant

Historic Elements:
• The components of the pedestrian circulation system (sidewalks, steps, and loggias) were a part of the State Architect’s design for the CSD and CSB campus. The loggias are discussed with the discussion of the buildings.
• The key design elements for the sidewalks and steps including the layout (i.e. width, etc.), material (typically concrete), color, and finish have been in place since the late 1950s.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• The locations of sidewalks and steps that were put in place after the end of operations of the CSB or CSD in 1979 are identified on Sheet SP3.
Description:
The pedestrian circulation system was designed by the State Architect’s office, under the direction of Alfred Eichler, as part of the site planning for the new CSD and CSB campus. This system of sidewalks, steps, and loggias developed over time as the various buildings on the campus were built. The components of the pedestrian circulation system were thoughtfully placed so that they responded to the directives in the 1929 Report of the Special Legislative Committee regarding the movement and supervision of the students and to the terrain of the site. Concrete was chosen for its functionality and because it provided a clean, utilitarian appearance that complemented the character of both the Mission Revival and Modern buildings.

Key characteristics of the circulation system included the following:
- The sidewalks created formal or designated pedestrian circulation paths.
- There were sidewalks at the main entrance and at the North Street entrance that provided access into the campus from the surrounding community.
- The sidewalks within the campus were generally located next to buildings since the main destination points were from one building to another. This arrangement facilitated the supervision or control of the students’ movements and allowed the large open areas around or between buildings to be utilized for play areas.
- The transitions between the different levels or elevations along sidewalks were accomplished by concrete steps or concrete ramps (the latter were added, generally after the end of the CSD-CSB period, to meet ADA standards).
- Loggias provided a covered walkway between different buildings. This system was designed to move students between various buildings outside of the building rather than through interior hallways. These covered walkways provided shelter from both sun and inclement weather; they provided a transitional space between the interior building spaces and the outdoors; and they fit within the design vocabulary of the Mission Revival. (The loggias are further described in the sections on the buildings.)

COURTYARDS
Forecourt

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements of the 1950 Design:
- Outdoor courtyard space
- Size and shape of this space.
- The definition of its sides (on the north side by a loggia that connected the Administration Building (Building 1) and the Stevenson Secondary School (Building 2); on the east side by the front of the Administration Building; on the south side by a loggia and the front façade of the Dining Hall (Building 10); and retaining wall that overlooked the main entry drive on the west side).
- Views to the west of San Francisco and Bay
- Concrete retaining wall that spanned the front (west) edge of the forecourt.
- Two sets of steps, one each on the north and south sides, that led up to the forecourt from the sidewalk located at the end of the main entry drive.
• Concrete sidewalk system (from each set of steps to main sidewalk located parallel to and in front of the Administration Building).

• Grass lawn.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Ramps on the north and south sides to provide handicap access from the sidewalk at the main entry drive up to the forecourt.
• Shrubs planted along the front (west) edge of the forecourt.
• Trees located on either side of the two sets of steps and the ramps.
• Trees and shrubs along the foundation of the Administration Building.

Description:
Eichler's 1929 site plan for the new CSD campus identified the area between the Administration Building and Warring Street as a "forecourt." Roeth refined this site plan in 1933 and more fully developed the relationship of the features (entry drive, forecourt, and Administration Building) that would provide the formal transition into the campus. His plan showed the location and size of the forecourt. However, the specific design for this space was developed in 1950 as part of the redesign of the main entrance into the CSD campus that included the construction of the new Administration Building (Building 1/CSD No. D-I) and the redesign of the main entry drive.

Based on aerial photographs, the forecourt was constructed between 1950 and 1953. The forecourt had a formal, balanced design. It was located in front (west) of the Administration Building and overlooked the main entry drive (located to the west). The space was enclosed or framed on the north, east, and south sides by buildings and was open on its west side with views toward San Francisco and the Bay.

• A loggia, that connected the Administration Building (Building 1) and the Stevenson Secondary School (Building 2), defined its north side.
• The front of the Administration Building defined its east side.
• A loggia and the front façade of the Dining Hall (Building 10) defined its south side.
• There was a concrete retaining wall that spanned the front (west) edge of the forecourt.

There were two sets of steps, one each on the north and south sides, which led up to the forecourt from the sidewalk located at the end of the main entry drive.

A sidewalk, from each set of steps, intersected the main sidewalk that spanned the entire width of the forecourt in front of the Administration Building.

In the center of the main sidewalk, there was a connection to the front door of the Administration Building.

There were three flagpoles located along the main sidewalk: one in the middle (in line with the front door of the Administration Building); one at the intersection with the sidewalk to the north side steps; and another at the intersection with the sidewalk to the south side steps.

The main sidewalk connected to a loggia (that connected the Stevenson Secondary School to the Administration Building) on the north end and to a loggia (along the front façade of the Dining Hall) on the south end.

Based on aerial photographs, the rectangular beds of the forecourt were planted with grass. Trees were limited to two that flanked either side of the south side steps.

This design remained unaltered during the CSD period of occupancy.

Alterations were made to the original design during the 1983-84 renovations, when the campus was transferred to the University. A ramp was added to the north side to provide handicap access from the sidewalk at the main entry drive up to the forecourt. The three flagpoles were removed. The planting palette was expanded:

• A double row of low shrubs was planted along the front (west) edge.
• Two trees were planted on either side of the two sets of steps.
• Four trees were planted along the foundation of the Administration Building: one at the north end of the building, one on either side of the main entry in the center of the building, and one at the south end of the building. A row of low shrubs was planted along the foundation of the building.

In 2004, a ramp was added to the south side of the forecourt area to provide handicap access from the sidewalk at the main entry drive up to the forecourt.
Main Courtyard

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements:

- Outdoor courtyard space
- Size and shape of this space.
- The definition of the sides of this courtyard space (on the east side by a loggia attached to the Intermediate Girls’ Dormitory (Building 8); on the south side by a loggia attached to the Main Dining Hall (Building 10); on the west side by a loggia attached to the Administration Building (Building 1); and on the north side by a graded hillside.)
- General layout of the center court, radiating sidewalks, and beds (although alterations were made to these features in 1983-84).
- Concrete as the predominant material for the hardscape features (although the concrete was replaced and additional materials added, in 1983-84).
- Grass in planting beds (although additional plant materials were added in 1983-84).
- Light fixtures.

Non-Contributing Elements from the 1983-84 renovations:

- New concrete, red brick pavers, glazed tiles introduced a non-contributing layer of materials into the landscape.
- New curved forms were introduced and altered the alterations to the edges of the beds around the rectangular court.
- Two semi-circular, raised platforms were added, one each at north and south ends of the courtyard. These added of a new second level to the courtyard.
- Three, concrete benches, with glazed tile details, were placed on the north platform.
- A fountain, with glazed tile details, was built on the north platform.
- Additions of all new plant palette (trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and perennials).

Description:

Eichler’s 1929 site plan identified an enclosed courtyard (labeled as a “Patio”) at the heart of the new CSD campus, and Roeth further refined the scale of this courtyard in his 1933 site plan. The development of this space evolved over a 25-year period from 1932 through the mid-1950s. By 1932, the Main Dining Hall (Building 10) had been completed along the south side of the proposed courtyard area. At that time, the old Education Building remained standing along the east edge, and the circular entry drive remained in place within the proposed courtyard area. This arrangement remained in place until 1949, when construction began on the new Administration Building (located along what would become the west edge of the new courtyard). The Education Building was demolished and the new Intermediate Girls’ Dormitory (Building 8) was built around 1950. An aerial photograph from August 1953 showed the courtyard space as cleared and graded. An aerial photograph from May 1957 showed the completed courtyard. The courtyard was defined:

- On the east side by a loggia attached to the Intermediate Girls’ Dormitory (Building 8);
- On the south side by a loggia attached to the Main Dining Hall (Building 10);
- On the west side by a loggia attached to the Administration Building (Building 1); and
- On the north side by a graded hillside. Site plans from the 1950s proposed a future building in this location; however, no building was ever constructed on this side. In the 1960s, a row of eucalyptus trees were planted at the top of the hillside. As these trees have matured, they have provided another layer of enclosure to the courtyard.

The center of the courtyard was a rectangular area that was paved with concrete. Concrete sidewalks radiated
from this rectangular area to connect to the loggias: there were sidewalks at each of the four corners; another one was located at the center of the south side; two, parallel sidewalks connected the center of the north side to a sidewalk along the north edge of the courtyard area, located at the base of the hill that enclosed the north side of this area. (There was a small building between these two sidewalks.) The beds created by these sidewalks were planted with grass. This design remained unaltered during the CSD period.

Alterations were made to the original design during the 1983-84, when the campus was transferred to the University of California:

- Although, the general layout of the courtyard was retained, the original concrete of the central plaza and the sidewalks was removed and replaced with new concrete that was bordered with red brick pavers. (These red brick pavers were intended to reference the red-colored concrete that was used in portions of the sidewalks under the loggias.)
- Two semi-circular, raised platforms were added, one each at north and south ends of the courtyard. Three, concrete benches, with glazed tile details, were placed on the north platform. A fountain, with glazed tile details, was built on the north platform.
- A curved section of the bed along the east side of the center court was removed and the courtyard was expanded into this space. A similar curved section was removed along the west side and a sidewalk was cut through the bed to connect to the loggia of the Administration Building.
- The grass in the beds was retained but a variety of new plants (trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and perennials) were added to these areas. This design remains in place today.

Small Courtyard Located On the South Side of Building 1 (Margaret Dewell Court - Courtyard 1s)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements:
- Outdoor courtyard space.
- Size and shape of this space.
- The definition of its sides (on the north side by the loggia connected to the south side of Building 1; on the east side by the loggia connected to the east side of Buildings 1; on the south side by a wall of Building 10; and on the west side by a loggia that connects Buildings 1 and 10).
- Visual connection through the loggias to the forecourt and main courtyard.
- Location of the fountain and concrete fountain basin in the center of the courtyard.
- Location of the pavers and flagstone pavers. (The flagstone was reset in concrete as part of the 1983-84 renovations. In a circa 1930 photograph, the pavement appears have grass growing in between the flagstone.)
- Location of the planting beds in the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest corners.

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Removal, around 1983-84, of the original central fountain and replacement with new water font.
- Addition of new tile to the interior of the fountain bowl (square, 2.5-inch by 2.5-inch, blue-colored, glazed tile).
- Addition of new tile on the top rim of the fountain bowl (square, 11-inch by 11-inch, unglazed terracotta tile).
- All plant materials in the planting beds (magnolia and azaleas in the northeast and northwest beds and camellia and azaleas in the southeast and southwest beds).

Description:

This courtyard space was created in 1930 as part of the construction of the CSD’s Main Dining Room, Kitchen and Commissary Building, and Elementary Dining Hall.
[today these buildings are collectively designated as Building 10]. It was defined:
• On the north side by the loggia connected to the south side of Building 1;
• On the east side by the loggia connected to the east side of Buildings 1;
• On the south side by a wall of Building 10; and
• On the west side by a loggia that connects Buildings 1 and 10).

The courtyard continues to be defined by these loggias with their concrete columns and red-tiled roofs.

This small courtyard (that measures approximately 30 feet by 30 feet) was shown on Roeth's 1933 site plan. There is a similar courtyard located on the north side of Building 1 [built in 1948]. These courtyards are an expression of the balance and formalism that characterized the treatment of outdoor spaces in the 1933 site plan that guided the development of the campus. The courtyard's size, location, and design resulted in an intimate space that had a visual connection (through the loggias) to the forecourt and main courtyard (two of the most public outdoor spaces on the campus).

There were entrances to the courtyard on the east and west sides and through a door from the dining hall on the south side. The ground plane of the courtyard consisted of an octagonal-shaped, paved area (today the flagstones are set in concrete) and planting beds in the corners.

In the center of the paved area was a small fountain that provided the focal point for the courtyard. The fountain was octagonal in plan, of poured-in-place concrete, and elevated about one foot from the level of pavement. Today there are unglazed, square (11-inch by 11-inch) terra cotta-colored tiles capping its ledge, and the interior of the fountain is lined with glazed, square (2.5-inch by 2.5-inch), blue-colored tile. Both the tile on the ledge and in the interior are additions from the 1983-84 site renovations. The fountain originally had at its center a sculptural vessel (attributed to the artist Douglas Tilden, and which is reported to have been one of two sculptures that were removed when the CSD moved to Fremont). The existing fountain spout is an addition that was a part of the 1983-84 renovations associated with the transfer of the campus to the University.

There are planting beds in each of the four corners of the courtyard. These beds were replanted as part of the 1983-84 renovations. In the northeast and northwest beds, plant materials consist of a single magnolia surrounded by a low hedge of azaleas. In the southeast and southwest beds, plant materials consist of a single camellia and a low hedge of azaleas. It appears from historic photographs that camellias were originally planted in these beds so that the existing plant materials are all non-contributing.

Small Courtyard Located on the North Side of Building 1 (Courtyard 1n)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements:
• Outdoor courtyard space.
• Size and shape of this space.
• The definition of its sides (on the north side by the loggia that connects to Building 3; on the east side by the loggia that runs along the east side of Building 1; on the south side by the loggia that connects Buildings 1 and 2 [located along the north side of Building 1]; and on the west side by the loggia that runs along the west side of Building 3 and connects to Building 1).
• Visual connection through the loggias to the forecourt and main courtyard.
• Location of the paving and flagstone pavers. (Based on similar conditions in the courtyard located south of Building 1, it is assumed that the flagstone was reset in concrete as part of the 1983-84 renovations. In a circa 1930 photograph, the pavement in the south courtyard appears have grass growing between the flagstone.)

Fig. 23: Courtyard 1n
Looking north at Building 3
Location of the planting beds located on the north side and southeast and southwest corners.

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Addition of concrete base and grouting to flagstone pavement during the 1983-84 renovations.
- Removal of the statue "The Bear Hunt."
- Wood bench.
- All plant materials. Based on the appearance of the existing vegetation, these particular plant materials were planted after the close of the CSD. It is not known what species were planted in this courtyard during the CSD period.

Description:
This courtyard space was created in 1948-49 as part of the construction of Building 1 (Administration Building) and Building 3 and was defined:
- On the north side by the loggia that connects to Building 3 (the floor of this loggia is located approximately four feet above the ground plane of the courtyard);
- On the east side by the loggia that runs along the east side of Building 1;
- On the south side by the loggia that connects Buildings 1 and 2 (located along the north side of Building 1); and
- On the west side by the loggia that runs along the west side of Building 3 and connects to Building 1.

This courtyard continues to be defined by these loggias with their concrete columns and red-tiled roofs.

This small courtyard (that measures approximately 30 feet by 30 feet) balances the courtyard that is located on the south side of Building 1, and although, it was not shown on the 1929 or 1933 site plans, its placement is an expression of the balance and formalism that characterized the treatment of outdoor spaces in these plans. The courtyard's size, location, and design resulted in an intimate space that had a visual connection (through the loggias) to the forecourt and main courtyard (two of the most public outdoor spaces on the campus).

There were entrances to the courtyard on the east, west, and south sides. The ground plane of the courtyard consisted of an octagonal-shaped, paved area (today the flagstones are set in concrete) and planting beds.

During the CSD period, the sculpture "The Bear Hunt" by Douglas Tilden (a CSD graduate) was mounted on a concrete base (O'Toole 1981 Section 7: 3) in the center of the courtyard. This sculpture was taken to the CSD's new campus in Fremont, and today, the square concrete base remains.

There was a planting bed along the north side of the courtyard. Today, there are two magnolia trees, one each in the northeast and northwest corners; azaleas are planted in front of the magnolias; lavender and some type of vine are planted along the back of the bed. There is a wood bench in front of the bed that faces the concrete square in the center of the flagstone pavement (where the statue was located during the CSD period).

One the south side of the courtyard, there were planting beds in the northeast and southeast corners. Today, each bed has a camellia with a boxwood hedge.

Based on the size and appearance of the plants, the vegetation in the beds was probably replanted during the 1983-84 renovations.

**Building 10's Dining Hall Courtyard (Courtyard 10e)**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant Courtyard Space; Non-Contributing Design

Historic Elements:
- Outdoor courtyard space
- Size and shape of this space.
- The definition of its sides (on the north side by an exterior wall with doors that connected to the Main Dining Room (Building 10); on the east side and the east end of the south side by an

![Fig.24: Courtyard at Building 10 (Cyard10e)](Looking west (prior to recent alterations))
exterior wall of Birk Hall (Building 9); on the west end of the south side by an exterior wall of the Commissary Addition (Building 10); and on the west side by an exterior wall of the Kitchen and Commissary Building (Building 10).

- Concrete upper terrace, with two steps, that connects to the dining hall room and concrete abutments, one each on the east and west ends. (This feature has been altered on the west end.)
- Lower terrace level. (The original paving materials on this level has been changed, and the west end has been raised.)
- Locations of the planting bed next to the east and west walls.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Alteration of the sidewalk patterns on lower level of courtyard space. Addition of new concrete and brick pavers to sidewalks.
- Concrete pavement on lower terrace
- Addition of raised terrace with two steps on west end of courtyard and brick pavers and concrete paving materials of raised terrace and steps. This addition required the modification of the west end of the original upper terrace where the historic and addition connect.
- Site furnishings, including tables and chairs, light fixtures, barbecue and trash receptacles.
- Wood pergola
- Alteration of size and layout of planting beds.
- All plant materials.

Description:

This outdoor space has been an enclosed courtyard since 1950 and was defined:

- On the north side by an exterior wall with doors that connected to the Main Dining Room (Building 10);
- On the east side and the east end of the south side by an exterior wall of Birk Hall (Building 9);
- On the west end of the south side by an exterior wall of the Building 10 Commissary Addition; and
- On the west side by an exterior wall of the Kitchen and Commissary Building (Building 10).

However, the initial phase of the construction and design of this outdoor space began in 1930-32 during the initial construction phase of the CSD campus. The construction of CSD Main Dining Hall and Kitchen enclosed the north and west sides of the space, respectively. As shown on Roeth’s 1933 site plan and a 1932 aerial photograph, the original design of the space included two levels. It had a concrete, upper terrace that connected directly to the Dining Room. There were two, low, concrete steps that were defined on both ends by a low, square, concrete abutment. The steps led down to a lower level. The lower level was a large, paved area that extended the length of the Dining Hall. This space connected to lawn areas to the east and south. The Commissary Addition was completed around 1941 and as a result the west end of the south side of the courtyard was defined. Finally, the remaining portion of the south side and the east side were defined by Birk Hall in 1950. The features of the courtyard (shallow terrace at the level of the entry into the Dining Hall, lower level with concrete patio and lawn on the south side) remained in place throughout the CSD period.

As part of the 1983-84 renovations, that were undertaken when the campus was transferred to the University, the design of this space was altered:

- The upper terrace of the courtyard was extended along the west side of the courtyard; this action altered the west end of the original, upper terrace (that ran along the north wall and connected to the Dining Hall) and its steps. The new addition was paved with colored brick pavers (terra cotta, tan, gray, and white) and had two, low, concrete steps that connected it to the lower, terrace level.
- In the southeast corner of this new, upper terrace, there was a small, square, bed planted with an oak tree and groundcover.
- The rectangular area of the lower terrace was repaved with concrete. On the east and south sides, the perimeter was paved with the same color and pattern of brick pavers as that used on the upper terrace.
- A wood pergola was added to the south side, along the portion of the wall that is formed by the roof of the Commissary Addition.
- The redesign resulted in perimeter planting beds on the east, south, and west sides of the lower level. New plant materials were added to these beds. The east and planting bed had a symmetrical planting scheme: each had three, sweetgum trees; a hedge; and groundcover and perennials. The narrow, planting bed along the south wall had groundcover and perennials.
In 2004, another redesign was undertaken that removed most of the features from the 1983-84 renovations.

Building 10's Dining Hall Courtyard (Courtyard 10w)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant Courtyard Space; Non-contributing Design

Historic Elements:

Outdoor courtyard space

- Size and shape of this space.
- The definition of the sides of the courtyard (Elementary Dining Hall on the north side; Kitchen and Commissary Building on the east side; and five-foot-high, board-formed concrete walls on the south and west sides).
- Presence of two levels: shallow terrace that connects to the Dining Hall with steps down to a lower level that forms the ground plane of the courtyard. (Note: the concrete for the terrace that connects into the Dining Hall and its steps were replaced in 1983-84.)
- Location of perimeter planting beds including the raised, concrete planter box along the east wall.
- Location of trees on the east and west sides of the steps into the Dining Hall (on the north wall).
- Possibly the location of trees along the east wall. The existing trees were planted in 2003; however, trees in this location appear in 1950s aerial photographs.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Concrete patio that forms the ground plane of the courtyard, including the "bull's eye" tile mosaic (although this feature makes reference to the CSD-period sidewalk pattern that is no longer extant).
- Two, rectangular beds located in the eastern half of the patio area.
- Metal gate across the opening in the south wall.
- Site furnishings (umbrellas, tables and chairs; portable heaters; and light standards).
- All plant materials in the two planting beds in the east end of the courtyard.
- All plant materials in the perimeter planting beds.

Description:

This courtyard was created in 1930 as part of the initial phase of construction for the CSD campus. It appears on Roeth's 1933 site plan and a 1932 aerial photograph. The courtyard was defined:

- On the north side by an exterior wall of the CSD Elementary Dining Hall;
- On the east side by an exterior wall of the CSD Kitchen and Commissary Building; and
- On the south and west sides by board-formed concrete walls.

In the 1930 design, there were two levels in the courtyard: a shallow terrace that connected to the Dining Hall with steps down to a lower level that formed the ground plane of the courtyard. Four sidewalks, one located along each wall of the courtyard, formed a rectangle. The center of this rectangle was planted with grass, and the narrow beds between the sidewalks and walls were also planted with grass. Along the east wall, there was a raised, concrete planter in the narrow strip between the sidewalk and wall of the adjoining building. A straight sidewalk crossed the yard on axis with the exit located on the south wall. In plan view, this feature resembled a "bull's eye": a fountain on the sidewalk at the center of the "bull's eye," halfway between the steps and the south wall; there was a semi-circular sidewalk located on each side of this fountain.

Aerial photographs (1950s-79, attached) showed that, over time, either the grass was allowed to grow over these semi-circular sidewalks or they were removed. By the 1950s, trees had been planted on either side of the terrace into the Dining Hall. There may have also been trees in the raised planter along the east wall.

In 1983-84, the design for this courtyard was altered.
as part of the renovations to the landscape that occurred when the campus was transferred to the University:

- The concrete for the shallow terrace that connected to Dining Hall and its steps were replaced.
- This upper level was extended along the west side so that it formed an "L" with the terrace into the Dining Hall.
- The sidewalk that connected to the opening on the south wall including the "bull's eye" pattern and fountain were removed.
- The opening in the south wall was closed with concrete.
- The grass was removed and replaced with concrete bordered by a tile, set in concrete.
- New plant materials were added to the perimeter planting beds.

In 2004, another redesign was undertaken that removed most of the features from the 1983-84 renovations:

- Today, the arrangement of the two levels that existed during the CSD period has been restored: a shallow terrace that connects to the doors to the Dining Hall with steps down to a lower level.
- New concrete was poured for the ground plane of the courtyard.
- There are now two, rectangular beds located in the eastern half of the patio area. These beds are planted with low shrubs and each has one tree.
- The "bull's eye" pattern of the concrete sidewalks, from the CSD period, has been represented by a tile mosaic laid in the concrete patio.
- The narrow, planting beds remain in place around the perimeter of the courtyard on all four sides. Along the east side, the raised concrete planter remains in place.
- The opening in the south wall, that provides a connection down to the yard below, has been restored. There is a new metal gate across this opening.
- New site furnishings (umbrellas, tables and chairs; portable heaters; and light standards).

**Courtyard Located Between Building 11, 12, and 14 (Courtyard 14)**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant

Historic Elements:

- Outdoor courtyard space
- Size and shape of this space.

- The definition of the sides of this place (on the north side by an exterior wall of the Caldwell Elementary School [Building 11]; on the east side by the loggia that connects Buildings 11 and 12; on the south side by Runde Hall, the Elementary School for Boys [Building 12]; and on the west side by the D'Estrella Assembly Hall [Building 14]).
- Symmetrical layout of design.
- Multiple levels on the east end.
- Two sets of stairs.
- Retaining walls.
- Sidewalk system on the ground level of the courtyard that forms a large rectangle.
- The lawn areas outside of the sidewalk (to the north and south).
- Concrete entry patios into the D'Estrella Assembly Hall (Building 14) on either side of the west end of the courtyard.

Non-Contributing Elements from the 1983-84 Renovations:

- Water feature.
- Colored, glazed tiles added a new layer of materials to the courtyard.
- Lawn was added to the area inside of the rectangle formed by the sidewalks; this area had been asphalted (and used as a playfield) during the CSD period.
- Two, wood benches, set on concrete bases, located on the outside edge of the sidewalk on the north side of the courtyard.
- Two, wood benches, set on concrete bases, located on the outside edge of the sidewalk on the
south side of the courtyard.

- Circle paved area and semi-circular seatwall in the center of the sidewalk along the west end of the courtyard. These features added curved forms that were not a part of the vocabulary of the historic design.

- Trees, shrubs, and ground covers.

Description:
This courtyard was created during the initial construction phase for the new CSD campus. It was shown on Roeth’s 1933 site plan and appears in a 1932 aerial photograph. The courtyard was defined:

- On the north side by an exterior wall of the Caldwell Elementary School (Building 11);
- On the east side by the loggia that connected the Caldwell Elementary School (Buildings 11) to Runde Hall (Building 12);
- On the south side by Runde Hall, the Elementary School for Boys (Building 12); and
- On the west side by the D’Estrella Assembly Hall (Building 14).

The 1930s design had a formal, symmetrical design. The grade in this space decreased from east to west, and for this reason, there were several levels created by retaining walls within the courtyard. A loggia was located on the highest level at the east end of the courtyard. Two sets of concrete steps led down from the loggia to a landing. Another set of steps led down from the landing to the ground plane of the courtyard. The areas on either side of the steps were divided by concrete retaining walls into three, decreasing levels; these levels were planted with grass. The sidewalk system on the ground level of the courtyard formed a large rectangle. The interior of the courtyard was paved with asphalt and was used as a playfield. The areas outside of the sidewalk, to the north and south, were lawn. On either side of the west end of the courtyard, there was an entry into the D’Estrella Assembly Hall (Building 14). This basic design remained in place through the CSD period.

Some features were added to the 1930s design during the 1983-84 renovations:

- A water feature was added to the area between the two sets of steps on the east end of the courtyard. This water feature ended in a fountain or basin located at the base of the steps. The fountain was faced with glazed tile.
- The asphalt was removed from inside the rectangle formed by the sidewalks, and grass was planted.
- Two, wood benches, set on concrete bases, were added along the outside edge of the sidewalk on the north side of the courtyard. Two, wood benches were placed in the corresponding location on the opposite side of the courtyard.
- A circle paved with concrete and brick pavers was added to the sidewalk along the west end of the courtyard. A semi-circular seat wall was added to the outer (west) side of this new circular feature.
- New trees, shrubs, and ground covers were planted.

This design remains in place today.

Courtyard Between Buildings 7 and 9 (Courtyard 7-9)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant Outdoor Space; Non-Contributing Design

Historic Elements:

- Open outdoor space.
- Level grading.
- The shape and size of this area.
- The definition of its sides (Building 9 on north, west, and south sides; Building 7 on east side; and open area on south side).
- Two large trees.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Rectangular, concrete patio located on the north side of the space (at the entry into the space from the loggia between Buildings 7 and 9) and concrete seatwalls.
- Concrete sidewalks.

![Fig.27: Courtyard at Buildings 7 & 9 (Cyard7-9)](Looking northwest at Building 9)
• Plant materials including grass lawn, trees, and planting bed areas.

Description:
This yard was created in 1950 by the construction of Buildings 7 and 9. During the CSD period, Building 7 was Clark Hall, the High School for Girls, and Building 9 was Birk Hall, the Lower School and Kindergarten. During the CSD period, this yard was defined:
• On it north and east sides by Building 7 and
• On its south and west sides by Building 9.
• The eastern half of the south side was open.

The shape and size of this yard and the way it is defined (on its four sides) continue to exist as they did during the CSD period and are historic elements. During the 1983-84 renovations both hardscape and plant features were altered. These features, while compatible with historic character of the overall site, are non-contributing elements to this courtyard and to the NRHP significance of the site.

The historic use for this area was a play yard for the adjacent CSD schools, and (based on aerial photographs), the features within this yard changed several times during the time it was used as a play yard (from 1950-79). However, a large part of this space was paved with concrete.

In 1983-84, this yard was redesigned to accommodate new uses for the space when the campus became part of the University system:
• The concrete paving that covered most of the courtyard area that was removed during the renovations.
• Today, the space shares with the site’s other courtyards the feeling of enclosure that is created by the building facades that surround it. However, due to changes during the 1983-84 renovations, the ground plane of this space is largely grass and the hardscape features are there to provide pedestrian circulation through the space.
• There is a rectangular, concrete patio located on the north side of the space, at the entry into the space from the loggia between Buildings 7 and 9. This patio has concrete seatwalls, similar to those found in similar configurations at Buildings 3, 4, and 8.
• There is a concrete sidewalk that crosses the courtyard from the patio to connect to Sports Lane (to the south).
• A concrete sidewalk runs along the north, west, and south sides of Building 9 to provide connections from the courtyard directly to the individual entrances to student living quarters; this sidewalk system connects to both the patio area (on the north side of the courtyard) and to the sidewalk on the south side of the courtyard.
• These sidewalks enclose a large expanse of lawn in the center of the courtyard.
• There are planting beds next to the foundations of Building 9 along the north, west, and south sides, and the plant materials in this area were planted after the end of the CSD period (although two of the large trees appear in 1979 aerial photographs and so are from the CSD period).

Courtyard Located on the South Side of Building 17 (Courtyard 17e)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:
• Outdoor courtyard space
• The definition of its sides (on the north and east sides by Building 17 [Monroe Hall] and on the south and west sides by a concrete wall).
• Size and shape of the concrete patio.
• Location of the narrow planting beds on north, east, south, and west sides.
• Entrance into the courtyard on the south side.
• Connection on the west side into the upper courtyard.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• All plant materials in the planting beds.
• Outside (south) of the courtyard, the concrete sidewalk that connects the entrance on the south side of the courtyard out to Derby Street (and provides pedestrian access to the south-side entrance to Building 17 and to Derby Street). This sidewalk was added as part of the 1983-84 renovations, and accommodates new pedestrian traffic patterns that are a part of the new uses of the building, as part of the University system.

Description:
Monroe Hall, containing classrooms and housing, was constructed in 1940 and is now designated as the east-to-west oriented wing of Building 17.

As constructed in 1940, a concrete patio was built on the south side of the building as part of the construction of Monroe Hall. The north and east sides of the patio were next to the building, and the south and west sides were open to a lawn. Then in 1948, Keller Classroom and Children’s Residence was built; this building is now designated as the north-to-south oriented wing of Building 17.

During the 1948 construction a concrete wall (approximately six feet high) was built around the south and west sides of the patio. There were two entrances into the newly enclosed courtyard: an opening in the wall on the west end of the south side and a set of steps located at the north end of the west wall that led up to the courtyard space attached to the Keller building. There were no entrances directly into Monroe Hall.

Today, the configuration within the courtyard remains unchanged. However, there have been some alterations to the space located outside of the south wall. By the mid-1950s, the area on the south side of the south wall was paved (to facilitate its use as a play area).

During the 1983-84 renovations that accompanied the transfer of the campus to the University, this paved area was removed and grass was planted. A sidewalk was added that connects to the entrance on the south wall and provides pedestrian access to the south-side entrance to Building 17 and to Derby Street.

Courtyard Located on the South Side of the Building 17 (Courtyard 17w)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Outdoor courtyard space.
- Size and shape of the space.
- The definition of its sides [on the north by Building 17 [the Keller building] and on the east, south, and west sides by a concrete retaining wall].
- Size and shape of the concrete patio.
- Lawn area that surrounds the patio on its east, south, and west sides.
- Concrete sidewalk and steps that lead down an entrance into the Monroe Hall courtyard.
- Entrance on the west wall that connects to a set of steps that lead down to the lower elevation of the surrounding yard.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Concrete for the patio and sidewalk was re-done during the 1983-84 renovations.
- All plant materials in the planting beds.
- The existing trees were planted after the end of the CSB period; although there were trees located in the lawn area during the CSB period.

Description:
In 1948, Keller Classroom and Children’s Residence was built; this building is now designated as the north-to-south oriented wing of Building 17. During the 1948 construction a concrete retaining wall was built around the east, south, and west sides of the area adjacent to the south side of the building. This wall created a courtyard.

Inside the courtyard, there was a concrete patio. This patio was surrounded by grass. Over the years, various aerial photographs show large shrubs or trees located
along the perimeter of this lawn area (although the species of the shrubs or trees is not known and the current plant materials were planted after the end of the CSB period).

There were two entrances into the courtyard. A short sidewalk on the east side of the patio connected to a set of steps that led down to an opening in the wall and into the courtyard area of the Monroe Building. A short sidewalk on the west side of the patio connected to an opening on the north side of the west wall; this opening connected to a set of steps that led down to the lower elevation of the yard area immediately outside of the courtyard. There was not an entrance into the building from the courtyard.

Today, this configuration remains in place. However, it appears that the concrete was re-done for the patio and the sidewalk on the east side as part of the 1983-84 renovations. The sidewalk on the west side of the patio was removed and is no longer extant. New plant materials were added to the courtyard.

YARDS

Perimeter Yard Area

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Very Significant

Historic Elements:

- Presence of an open space around the perimeter of the site on the south, west, and north sides.
- The perimeter lawn area is most visible at the main entry to the site, and the presence of the lawn around the campus has been a characteristic landscape feature since the schools moved to the site in the mid-19th century.

Non Historic Elements:

- Most of the shrubs and trees — with the exception of the palm trees located on the west side of Building 14, the row redwood trees located along the stone wall on Warring Street, and stand redwood trees located on the north side of the main entry drive.

Description:

There is a yard area located next to the perimeter stone wall that defines the edge of the Clark Kerr campus on its south, west, and east sides. Today, the width of the yard varies; however, the presence of this open space or yard area around the perimeter of the property has been a characteristic feature since the schools moved to the site in the mid-19th century.

Along the south side of the campus [along Derby Street], the CSB buildings have a uniform set-back. The area between the buildings and the perimeter stone wall could best be described as a yard; although there is a variety of landscape features located in this area (i.e. sidewalks, trees, and ground covers). During the CSB period, the area immediately in front (south) of Monroe Hall (Building 174) was paved; this pavement was removed around 1983-84.

The perimeter yard is most visible along the west side (Warring Street) side of the campus. Here the wrought iron fence allows views into the site. The presence of the lawn around the entry to the campus has been a characteristic landscape feature since the schools moved to the site in the mid-19th century. There is a narrow strip of lawn located next to the stone wall on the south and west ends of this side of the campus. Since the early 1960s, the parking lot in the northwest corner of the site has been steadily encroaching into the yard area. This area was the location of the schools’ gardens and orchards during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

As the campus developed during the mid-20th century, various features (parking lots, CSD superintendent’s residence Building 5, Building 4) have been added in the perimeter yard area along the north (Dwight Way) side of the campus and have diminished the continuity that this yard provided. However, the area between the buildings and hardscape features are still planted with grass.
Yard Between Buildings 2 and 3 (Yard 2-3)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Outdoor space.
- Grading (presence an upper and lower level for the space and separation of the two by a graded slope).
- Definition of the sides of the space (on the south side by the loggia that connects Building 1 and 2; on the west side by Building 2 and the road that provides access into the parking lot on the northwest corner of the site; and on the east side by Building 3 and North Street).
- Portion of the sidewalk along North Street.
- Portion of the sidewalk that leads down to the west end of Building 2.
- Grass lawn.
- Large trees.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- The portion of the ca. 1983-84 sidewalk from the loggia on south side of yard to the south end of North Street.
- The short segment of sidewalk that provides the connection from ca. 1983-84 sidewalk into the south entrance of Building 2.
- Bike rack at the south end of North Street.
- Shrubs, perennials, and groundcover vegetation.

Description:

The yard area located between Buildings 2 and 3 is a roughly triangular-shaped area that is defined:

- On the south side by the loggia that connects Building 1 and 2.
- On the west side by Building 2 and the road that provides access into the parking lot on the northwest corner of the site.
- On the east side by Building 3 and North Street.

This area has a grass lawn, a sidewalk that provides a connection from the core of the site out to the entrance at North Street, and sidewalk connections to building entrances.

This area was created by the construction of Grady Hall, the Junior High School for Boys (Building 3) around 1948-49 (the working drawings date from 1948) and the Stevenson Secondary School (Building 2) in 1949. The Stevenson Secondary School building is sited at an angle that responded to the sloping contours of the site. This placement deviated from the right angles that were a key characteristic of the balanced composition of the 1929 and 1933 site plans. Gebhard speculated that: “While the angling of the building does make it possible for more south sunlight to enter the southwest interiors, its use here is much more of a desire to create a Modern image than a response to functional considerations” (Gebhard 1979: 38). This building was highly visible along the west side of the campus which was its most public face. Its siting and design were a conscious decision by Eichler to retain the Spanish Colonial Revival vocabulary while adding to the “modern face” to the most public side of the campus. The new Administration Building (Building 1) was built the same year and also used a modern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival.

During the CSD period, this yard appears to have been a secondary outdoor space. Outdoor spaces around other buildings had been graded to create large level areas that were appropriate for playfields. However, this space was divided into two levels that were not well-suited for a playfield. There was a grassed slope (instead of a retaining wall that was used in other locations on campus to separate grade) that separated the two levels: the upper one was a small, level area immediately adjacent to Building 3, at the same grade as this building, and the lower level located on the west side of the area that sloped gently towards Building 2. Today, this same basic arrangement and grading remains in place.

During the CSD period, the pedestrian paths in this yard were to facilitate connections between buildings:

- On the lower level of the yard, there was a short, curved, concrete sidewalk between the
loggia (attached to the Forecourt) to the entrance at the south end of Building 2. This sidewalk was removed during as part of the 1983-84 renovations and is no longer extant.

• On the upper level of the yard, there was a curved, concrete sidewalk located along the west edge of this level that provided a connection to the south end of loggia attached to Building 3. This sidewalk was removed during as part of the 1983-84 renovations and is no longer extant.

• This sidewalk connected to a sidewalk that provided access to the north end of this loggia (Building 3). This sidewalk continues to exist and is a historic element of this yard area.

• This sidewalk then curved down the slope (there were no steps) to the entrance located at the north end of Building 2. This sidewalk continues to exist and is a historic element of this yard area.

• There was a sidewalk located along the west edge of North Street that provided access to the entrance on the north side of the campus at North Street. This sidewalk continues to exist and is a historic element of this yard area.

Today, there is a sidewalk from the loggia, that is attached to the Forecourt, that continues west, up the slope (with no steps), to connect to the sidewalk that provides access to the north end of the Building 3 loggia. This sidewalk was part of the 1983-84 design that adapted the site to use as part of the University of California system. The sidewalk provided a connection between the pedestrian circulation along North Street (and the campus entrance on the north side of the campus) into the core of the campus. This sidewalk is a non-contributing element of this yard area. All of the plant materials except the grass lawn and large trees were planted as part of the 1983-84 renovations and are non-contributing elements.

Yard Between the Wings of Building 2 (Yard 2)
Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Non-Contributing (Due to major additions to the design in 1983-84)

Historic Elements:
• Use as an outdoor space.
• The shape and size of this area has been defined since 1959.
• The definition of its sides: on the north and east sides by the wings of the 1949 Stevenson Secondary School (Building 2+); on the west side by one of the wings from the 1959 addition (Building 2+); and open on the south side.

Secondary School (Building 2); on the west side by one of the wings from the 1959 addition (Building 2+); and open on the south side.

• Graded slope to separate the two levels of the space.
• Configuration of the sidewalk in front of the two 1949 wings; the concrete has been replaced.
• A set of concrete steps located on the south end of the yard that provided access from the sidewalk down to the lawn located at the base of the bank.
• Trees located on either side of this set of steps.
• Sidewalk from the steps to the entrance on the south end of the 1959 addition (Building 2+).
• Sidewalk from the south end of the 1959 addition (Building 2+) to the sidewalk along the north side of the main entry drive.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Concrete patio, concrete seatwalls, and plant materials, in the north end of the yard, were added in 1983-84.
• Concrete entrance ramp.
• Concrete ramp on the south end of the 1949 wing.
• Concrete retaining wall located on the north portion of the graded slope that separates the two levels of this outdoor space. (Note: Not sure when this retaining wall was built, so it could actually be a historic feature.)
• All of the plant materials (shrubs, perennials, groundcovers, etc.)—except for the grass lawn and trees at the south end of the building.

Description:
The design of the outdoor space that is located within the "U" formed by the various wings of Building 2 has evolved over a 30 year period — from the initial construction of the Stevenson Secondary School, around 1950, to the renovations that were undertaken, in 1983-84, when the campus was transferred to the University.

The Stevenson Secondary School, built around 1950, was sited at an angle that responded to the sloping contours of the site. This arrangement that deviated from the right angles of the 1929 and 1933 site plans was used by Eichler for three of the four buildings that were built on this side of the campus after World War II. The two wings the Stevenson Secondary School building formed an "L" that framed a portion of the front yard of the campus. A concrete sidewalk was built a few feet in front of the two wings to provide for pedestrian circulation to the two entrances to the building (located on the south end of the north-to-south wing and on the west end of the east-to-west wing). The sidewalk located next to the north-to-south wing extended south of the building to intersect with the sidewalk located along the north side of the main entry drive. The area in front (west) of the north-to-south sidewalk was graded to form a sloping bank. There was a set of concrete steps on the south end to provide access down to the lawn located at the base of the bank. During the 1950s, a tree was planted on either side of the set of steps. Additionally, the portion of the sidewalk located next to the east-to-west wing was actually a long ramp that accommodated this grade.

In 1959, an addition (Building 2+) was made to the front (west) side of Stevenson Secondary School. A wing of this addition enclosed the west side of the yard. Two sections of sidewalks were added to the south side of the yard to facilitate the new circulation patterns that resulted from this wing. A sidewalk was built from the base of the steps to the entrance on the south end of this new 1959 wing. Additionally, a sidewalk was built from the south end entrance of the new 1959 wing to intersect with the sidewalk located along the north side of the main entry drive.

Sometime between 1969 and 1972, a small, portable building (labeled as No. D-4, a "Media Center," on a 1972 site plan) was placed in the north end of the yard. Sidewalks were added to the north and south ends of this building to connect into the pre-existing sidewalk system. This building was removed, probably as part of the 1983-84 site renovations. During the 1983-84 renovations, a concrete patio, concrete seatwalls, and new plant materials were added in the north end of the yard. Today, there is a concrete retaining wall located to the east of the patio and seatwalls.

Yard located between Buildings 3 and 4 (Yard 3-4)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing (Due to alterations to circulation system in 1983-84, and since this was always a secondary space.)

Historic Elements:
• Use as an outdoor space.
• The shape and size of this area has been defined since 1948 when Buildings 3 and 4 were built.
• Definition of the sides of this space (on the south side by Building 3; on the west side by North Street; on the north side by a parking lot and a driveway into the lot; and on the east side by Building 4).
• Grass lawn.
• The presence of trees along edges of the yard.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Groundcover (including ivy) and shrubs.

Description:
There is a yard located between the "L" formed by the north side of Building 3 and the west side of Building 4. This yard is defined:
• On the south side by Building 3;
• On the west side by North Street;
• On the north side by a parking lot and a driveway into the lot; and

Sometime between 1969 and 1972, a small, portable building (labeled as No. D-4, a "Media Center," on a 1972 site plan) was placed in the north end of the yard. Sidewalks were added to the north and south ends of this building to connect into the pre-existing sidewalk system. This building was removed, probably as part of the 1983-84 site renovations. During the 1983-84 renovations, a concrete patio, concrete seatwalls, and new plant materials were added in the north end of the yard. Today, there is a concrete retaining wall located to the east of the patio and seatwalls.

Yard located between Buildings 3 and 4 (Yard 3-4)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing (Due to alterations to circulation system in 1983-84, and since this was always a secondary space.)

Historic Elements:
• Use as an outdoor space.
• The shape and size of this area has been defined since 1948 when Buildings 3 and 4 were built.
• Definition of the sides of this space (on the south side by Building 3; on the west side by North Street; on the north side by a parking lot and a driveway into the lot; and on the east side by Building 4).
• Grass lawn.
• The presence of trees along edges of the yard.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Groundcover (including ivy) and shrubs.

Description:
There is a yard located between the "L" formed by the north side of Building 3 and the west side of Building 4. This yard is defined:
• On the south side by Building 3;
• On the west side by North Street;
• On the north side by a parking lot and a drive-
way into the lot; and

Sometime between 1969 and 1972, a small, portable building (labeled as No. D-4, a "Media Center," on a 1972 site plan) was placed in the north end of the yard. Sidewalks were added to the north and south ends of this building to connect into the pre-existing sidewalk system. This building was removed, probably as part of the 1983-84 site renovations. During the 1983-84 renovations, a concrete patio, concrete seatwalls, and new plant materials were added in the north end of the yard. Today, there is a concrete retaining wall located to the east of the patio and seatwalls.

Yard located between Buildings 3 and 4 (Yard 3-4)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing (Due to alterations to circulation system in 1983-84, and since this was always a secondary space.)

Historic Elements:
• Use as an outdoor space.
• The shape and size of this area has been defined since 1948 when Buildings 3 and 4 were built.
• Definition of the sides of this space (on the south side by Building 3; on the west side by North Street; on the north side by a parking lot and a driveway into the lot; and on the east side by Building 4).
• Grass lawn.
• The presence of trees along edges of the yard.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Groundcover (including ivy) and shrubs.

Description:
There is a yard located between the "L" formed by the north side of Building 3 and the west side of Building 4. This yard is defined:
• On the south side by Building 3;
• On the west side by North Street;
• On the north side by a parking lot and a drive-
way into the lot; and

Sometime between 1969 and 1972, a small, portable building (labeled as No. D-4, a "Media Center," on a 1972 site plan) was placed in the north end of the yard. Sidewalks were added to the north and south ends of this building to connect into the pre-existing sidewalk system. This building was removed, probably as part of the 1983-84 site renovations. During the 1983-84 renovations, a concrete patio, concrete seatwalls, and new plant materials were added in the north end of the yard. Today, there is a concrete retaining wall located to the east of the patio and seatwalls.
• On the east side by Building 4.

Up until the late 1950s, this site was the location of the old CSD’s superintendent’s residence. After this building was torn down, this space became a secondary yard. During the CSD period, this yard had trees along the south and west sides. After the superintendent’s residence was torn down, this area was initially a dirt yard (based on its appearance in aerial photographs) but was eventually planted with grass. The shape or location of this yard is a historic element.

Yard on the East Side of Building 3 (Yard 3)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant

Historic Elements:

• Level, outdoor space.
• The shape and size of the level area.
• The way it is defined on its four sides (on the south side by the graded slope down to the main courtyard; on the west and north sides by Building No. 3; and on the east side by a graded slope that separated this level playfield from the next level to the east (located at a higher elevation).
• Graded slopes on the south and east sides.
• Eucalyptus trees that were planted along the top edge of the slope on south side in the late 1960s (before the end of the CSD era).
• Concrete steps on the west end of the slope that is along the south side.
• Concrete steps on the north end of the slope that is along the east side.

Non-Contributing Elements:

• Parking lot in the southeast corner.
• Grass lawn and other plant materials (trees, shrubs, groundcovers, perennials).
• Concrete sidewalks.
• Concrete patio, concrete seat-walls, and outdoor grill.

Description:

During the CSD period, CKC Building 3 was Grady Hall, the Junior High for Boys. This building was constructed in the late 1940s (the working drawings date from 1948). As part of its construction, the sloping ground to the east of the building was graded to create a level playfield. This playfield was defined:
• On the south side by the graded bank that slopes down to the main courtyard. In the late 1960s, a line of eucalyptus trees were planted along the top ledge of this slope (on the edge of the junior high play field).
• On the west and north sides by Building No. 3.
• On the east side by a graded slope that separated this level playfield from a higher level located to the east.

This shape and the size of the playfield were finalized by 1950-53 when Durham Hall, one of the 19th century buildings, was demolished (this building was located in the south area of the playfield).

The playfield was paved with asphalt during the CSD period to accommodate the intense use that this area received. The pie-shaped area between the east-west wing and north-south wing of Building 3 was paved with concrete and was labeled as “Skating Rink” on plans from the period. The rest of the playfield was paved with asphalt.

Because this level area was bounded by steep slopes on the south and east sides, steps were required to provide pedestrian circulation to the uphill and downhill areas located adjacent to this area. There was a set of concrete steps located on the west end of the south slope (that separated this playfield from the main courtyard). There was a second set of concrete steps located on the north end of the east slope (that separated this playfield and the level area next to Building 4). Both of these sets of steps are extant and are historic elements.

This area was redesigned in 1983-84 to accommodate new uses for the space when the campus became part of the University system. There was no longer a need for a
playfield, so the CSD-era asphalt and concrete pavement were removed. In its place, the following non-contributing features were added:

- A parking area located in its southeast corner.
- Concrete sidewalks that form a rectangle which makes a reference to the design of the campus’s courtyards; however, the interior of the courtyard, at this level, is a grass (rather than paving). The sidewalks provide connections to adjacent features (the steps down to the main courtyard; to Building 3; to the steps up to the level yard next to Building 4; and to the parking area).
- A concrete patio with concrete seat-walls, located between the east-west wing and north-south wing of Building 3.
- Grass lawn; a variety of shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers along the foundations of the building; and groundcover on the slope between this level and the upper level (described below).

Yard South of Building 4 (Yard 4s)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Level, outdoor space.
- The shape and size of the level area.
- The way it is defined on its sides.
- Graded slopes on the east and west sides.
- Location of the concrete sidewalk, two sets of steps, and concrete patio next to Building 4. The sidewalk was narrowed during the 1983-84 renovations.
- Lawn.

Description:

During the CSD period, Building 4 was Crandall Hall, the High School for Boys. This building was constructed in the late 1940s (the working drawings date from June 1948). As part of its construction, the sloping ground to the south of the building was graded to create a triangular-shaped yard. This yard was defined:

- On the west side by the top of a graded slope that led down to the playfield for the junior high;
- On the north side by Building 4; and
- On the east side by the toe of a graded slope that led up to Court Street.

The shape and size of this level area and its definition on its three sides continue to exist and are historic elements.

During the CSD period this was as a secondary, open space that was used primarily as a transportation corridor that provided a connection between Court Street and the entrance to Building 4 (on its south side), and this continues to be the way in which this space is used today.

Elements of the design included:

- The majority of this area was planted with grass and maintained as a lawn. This lawn is extant and is a historic element.
- This yard was located on the same level as the basement entrance on the south side of Building 4. There was a concrete sidewalk down the middle of this yard that provided a connection between Court Street and a concrete patio next to Building 4. The concrete sidewalk and patio are still extant. However, it appears that the width of the sidewalk was narrowed during the 1983-84 renovations.
- Because this level area was bounded by steep slopes on the south and east sides, a means for pedestrians to reach the uphill and downhill areas was required. There was a set of concrete steps located on the north end of the west south slope and a second set on the north end of the east slope. Both of these sets of steps are extant and are historic elements.

Yard to the East of Building 4 (Yard 4)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements from the CSD period:

- Use as an outdoor space.
- Level grading.
The shape and size of this area.

The definition of its four sides (south side by pavement of Court Street; west side by graded slope and building; north side by building and graded slope; east side by retaining wall).

Location of four sets of concrete steps (on the west side that lead down to the level below; on the north side that lead up to the sidewalk along Dwight Way; and on each end (north and south) of the retaining wall along the yard's east side that lead up to ball field above).

Short, concrete sidewalk along the east end of the building.

Planted or grass area of the graded slope along the west side.

Non-Contributing Elements added as part of the 1983-84 renovation plans:

- Parking lot.
- Concrete sidewalk along the west side of the parking lot.
- Concrete patio and concrete seat-walls.
- Grass lawn area.
- A variety of small trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers along the foundations of the building and along the base of the wall (on the east side of the space).

Description:

During the CSD period, Building 4 was Crandall Hall, the High School for Boys. This building was constructed in the late 1940s [the working drawings date from June 1948]. Gebhard noted, in his 1979 history of the site, that this building was the first to deviate from the right angles that characterized the 1929 and 1933 site plans. He stated that the oblique siting of Building 2 (built the following year) was a reflection of Eichler's desire to create a more Modern image (Gebhard 1979: 38) with post-World War II buildings and that thinking would also seem to apply to Building 4. The building's angle also responds in part to the sloping contours of the site at this location. The existing retaining wall, along the east side, was also at an oblique angle for this reason. However, Building 4 was placed at a slightly more acute angle than the wall, and this created a long, narrow yard that became more constricted as it progressed south to meet Court Street.

During the CSD period, this yard was defined by:

- On the south side by the pavement of Court Street;
- On the south one-third of the west side, the edge of the side by the top of a graded slope, that was planted with grass;
- On the remaining portion of the west side by the Building 4;
- On the north side by Building 4, and the interface with Dwight Way (a set of concrete steps and a planted slope; and
- On the east side by a tall, concrete, retaining wall (a baseball field is located at the top of this retaining wall). There were two sets of concrete steps on each end (north and south) of the retaining wall that provided a connection between this yard and the ball field located above (at the top of the retaining wall).

The shape and size of this yard and the features, as described above, that define its sides continue to exist and are historic elements. However, the features within the yard have been altered, as described below.

The historic use for this area was as a playfield for the CSD boy's high school. The pie-shaped area between the east-west wing and north-south wing of Building 4 was paved with concrete and was labeled as a "Skating Rink" on plans from the 1950s. The rest of the playfield was paved with asphalt. This yard was redesigned in 1983-84 to accommodate new uses for the space when the campus became part of the University system. There was no longer a need for a playfield, so the CSD-era pavement was removed. In its place, the following non-contributing features were added:
• A parking lot was created next to the retaining wall on the east side of the yard.
• A concrete patio with concrete seat-walls was placed between the east-west wing and north-south wing of Building 4.
• A concrete sidewalk connects the entry patio with the parking lot and is located along the west side of the parking lot.
• A variety of small trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers along the foundations of the building and along the base of the wall (on the east side of the space).

Yard East of Building 8 (Yard 7-8)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant

Historic Elements:
• Open outdoor space.
• Level grading.
• The shape and size of this area.
• The definition of its sides (northeast and east sides by the graded slope; south side by Building 9; and west side by Building 8).
• Function of the pedestrian circulation system: patio (although the design of the existing patio and seatwalls were part of the 1983-84 renovations); sidewalks; and two sets of steps (on the south end of the east side providing a connection to the level above [east] at Building 6 and on the west end of the east side to Building 23).
• Grass lawn.
• Graded slope and the trees on the slope (planted between 1969-72).

Non-Contributing Elements that were added as part of the 1983-84 renovation plans:
• The design of the patio and sidewalk were altered as part of the 1983-84 renovations plans. The sidewalk was widened and the seatwalls were added.
• A variety of small trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers along the foundations of the building and shrubs added to the base of the slope on the east side of the space.

Description:
This yard was created between late 1950-1953 by the construction of Buildings 7 and 8. During the CSD period, Building 7 was Clark Hall, the High School for Girls, and Building 8 was the Intermediate Girls’ Dormitory.

During the CSD period, this triangular-shaped yard was defined:
• On its northeast and east sides a graded slope
• On its south side by Building 7; and
• On its west side by Building 8.

During the CSD period, this was a lawn for the girls’ facilities and may have been used as a playfield. Although, the uses of the buildings have changes somewhat (today both buildings are dormitories), this space continues to be a lawn, and its historic elements remain basically intact. These included the following:
• The pedestrian circulation system consisted of concrete sidewalks that provide connections to areas to the north, to the east (up to the next level and Building 6), to the south (through the loggia between Buildings 7 and 8/9). These sidewalks were located along the western edge of the yard (next to Building 8) and along its southern edge (next to Building 7). The sidewalk along the western edge widened into a concrete patio at the main entrance to Building 8. There were two sets of steps (on the south end of the east side providing a connection to the level above [east] at Building 6 and on the west end of the east side to Building 23).
• The graded slope that is planted with shrubs and trees. This graded slope provided the transition between the higher elevation (to the east) and the lower elevation of the yard. The trees on this graded slope were planted between 1969 and 1972, near the end of the CSD period, and as they have matured, these trees have reinforced the definition of the northeast and east sides of this space. (Shrubs were planted as part
of the 1983-84 renovations.)

- The grass lawn.

The non-contributing elements are limited to the following features from the 1983-84 renovation plans:

- The design of the patio and sidewalk were altered slightly as part of the 1983-84 renovation plans. The sidewalk was widened on the side next to the lawn, and concrete seatwalls were added.
- Addition of a variety of small trees, shrubs, perennials, and groundcovers along the foundations of the building and shrubs to the base of the slope on the east side of the space.

Yard South of Building 6 (Yard 6-7)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Open outdoor space.
- Level grading.
- The shape and size of this area.
- The definition of its sides (Building 6 on north site; graded slope on the east and south sides; and Building 7 on west side);
- Grass lawn.

Non-Contributing Elements:

- The trees, shrubs, and groundcover along the east and south sides.
- The trees, shrubs, and groundcover planted along the foundation of Building 7.
- The asphalt sidewalk along the east side that provides pedestrian access from Sports Lane (to the south) to Building 6.

Description:

This yard was created in 1950 by the construction of Buildings 6 and 7. During the CSD period, Building 6 was the Practice Cottage, and Building 7 was Clark Hall, the High School for Girls. During the CSD period, this yard was defined:

- On its north side by Building 6;
- On its east side by a graded slope that sloped up to the east that separated the yard from field above it to the east;
- On its south side by a graded slope that sloped down to the south and separated the yard from Sports Lane; and
- On its west side by Building 7.

The shape and size of this yard and the features, as described above, that define its sides continue to exist and are historic elements. However, since the end of the CSD period, trees have been planted on the east and south sides. As these trees have grown, they have provided a vertical presence that helps to define the east and south sides. The trees also filter the views both into and out of the yard. As a result, today, this space has more of an enclosed and intimate feeling than would have been present during the CSD period.

During the CSD period, this was a lawn for the girls’ facilities. Although, the uses of the buildings have changes somewhat (today both buildings are dormitories), this space continues to be a lawn, and its historic elements (shape, size, features that define its sides, and grass).

Non-historic elements include the following:

- The plant materials (trees, shrubs, and groundcovers) planted along the east and south sides and along the foundation of Building 7.
- The asphalt sidewalk along the east side that provides pedestrian access from Sport Lane (to the south) to Building 6.

Yard South of Building 10 Courtyard (Yard 10-12)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Outdoor space.
- Grading.
- Size and shape of space.
- Definition of its sides (on the north side by the
two-story, concrete, retaining wall of the Dining Room [West] Courtyard; on the east side by the two-story, concrete wall that is part of the Commissary Building; on south side, the east end of the space is open and the western end was enclosed by the two-story concrete wall that is part of Building 12; on the west side by the one-story concrete wall that is part of the loggia that links to the Ginkgo Courtyard [to the west].

- Arched opening in the west wall.
- Lawn.
- Location of the curved, concrete sidewalk [the concrete was replaced in 2003].
- Location of the stairs that connect up to the Dining Hall Courtyard [these particular stairs were added in 2003].

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Concrete for the sidewalk was replaced in 1984-84 and again in 2004.
- Staircase on the north wall that connects up to Building 10's Dining Room Courtyard was added in 2004.
- Service yard enclosed with a wood fence on the east side of the yard was added in 2004.
- The planting beds and all plant materials other than the grass lawn.

Description:
This outdoor space was shown on Roeth's 1933 site plan. The space was created in 1930 as a result of the construction of the CSD's Kitchen and Commissary Building, Elementary Dining Hall, and Runde Hall, the Elementary School for Boys. It was defined or enclosed by the following features:
- On the north side by the two-story, concrete, retaining wall of the Elementary Dining Room [West] Courtyard;
- On the east side by the two-story, concrete wall that is part of the Commissary Building;
- On south side, the east end of the space was open to a small parking lot (that is located at the north end of Southwest Place), and at some point a hedge was planted along this edge of the space. The western end of the south side was enclosed by the two-story, concrete wall that is part of Building 12.
- On the west side by the one-story, concrete wall that is part of the loggia that connects Building 10 and 12. This wall contains an arched opening that connects into to the courtyard to the west.

During the CSD period, this area served as a transitional space between from the service yard and parking lot (to the south), the courtyard (to the west), and the Dining Hall Courtyard West (to the north). There was a curved, concrete sidewalk that connected the parking lot/service yard to the arched opening in the west wall. The connection to the Dining Hall Courtyard was via a staircase located on the north wall. The ground plane was a grass lawn, and over the years four trees were planted along the sidewalk. As these trees matured, they provided an overhead enclosure to the space. Detailed information about planting beds was not discernable from historic aerial photographs (which provided the main historic record of this space).

This configuration remained in place through the end of the CSD period. Then during the 1983-84 renovations that were a part of the transfer of the campus to the University, the staircase up to the Elementary Dining Room Courtyard was removed, and the sidewalk's concrete was replaced.

In 2004, additional renovations were undertaken in this space:
- The four, mature trees, the hedge along the south side, and the existing vegetation along south, west, and north walls were removed.
- The existing sidewalk was removed and replaced with a new concrete sidewalk that is located in the same alignment.
- The connection to the Dining Hall Courtyard

Fig.39: Yard south of Building 10 (Yard 10-12)  Looking northwest
was reestablished, and a new stair case was built along the north wall.
• A service yard enclosed with a wood fence was added to the east side of the yard.
• A pie-shaped, planting bed was added to the area between the south and west walls. In the spring of 2006, this bed contained an orange tree that had been growing at this site before the 2003 renovations and some scattered groundcover plants.

Two Yards in the Southwest Corner (Yards 15 & 16)
Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Significant Outdoor Space; Portions of the Design are Non-Contributing
Historic Elements:
• Outdoor space.
• Grading.
• The shape and size of both the lower and upper yards.
• The definition of the sides of the lower yard (Buildings 14 and Building 12 on the north side; brick retaining wall on the east side; Building 15 and the stone perimeter wall on the south side; and the stone perimeter wall on the west side).
• The definition of the sides of the upper yard (wing of Building 12 on the north side; wing of Building 12 and wing of Building 16 on the east side; Building 16 on the west side; and brick retaining wall on the west side).
• Retaining walls and raised planting beds on the north and east sides of the upper yard.
• Ramp between the lower and upper yards.
• Pavement in both yards.
• Row of redwood trees along the west side of the lower yard.

Non-Contributing Elements:
• Planting beds and plant materials along the north, east, and west sides of the lower yard.
• Row of redwood trees along the east side of the lower yard.
• Square planting islands and trees in both the lower and upper yards.

Description:
The outdoor space located in the southwest corner of the site has been divided into two, level areas since the early 1930s when two, large playfields were built as part of the initial construction phase of the new CSD campus. The playfields were labeled on the 1929 site plan and appear in a 1932 aerial photograph. This portion of the site slopes down from east to west. The cut and fill needed to create a level playfield required that the space be divided into two fields that were separated by a retaining wall that ran north-to-south across the middle of the site.

Lower Yard (Yard 15)
During CSD period, the lower yard was defined:
• On the north side by the south end of Building 14 (D'Estrella Assembly Hall) and the south façade of Building 12 (Norton Hall, the Elementary Girls School);
• On the east side by the brick retaining wall;
• On the south side by Building 15 (Elementary Gymnasium) and the stone perimeter wall; and
• On the west side by the stone perimeter wall.

The shape and size of this yard and the way it is defined (on its four sides) continue to exist as they did during the CSD period and are historic elements. However, the features within the yard have been altered, as described below.

The historic use for this area was a playfield for the adjacent CSD elementary schools. In 1983-84, this playfield was adapted to create a parking lot when the campus became part of the University system. The space was paved during the CSD period, The ramp between the two levels and the opening in the wall (that provides a connection to Warring Street) were existed during the CSD period. So only minor alterations were required to adapt
the site into a parking lot; portions of the pavement along the north, east, and south sides were removed to make planting beds and small squares of pavement within the yard were removed to making planting islands. A row of redwood trees were planted along the base of the retaining wall on the east side (to match the existing row of redwood trees on the west side). Trees were planted in the small islands within the parking lot.

**Upper Yard (Yard 16)**

During CSD period, the upper yard was defined:

- On the north side of the east-to-west wing of Building 12 (Norton Hall, the Elementary Girls School);
- On the east side by the north-to-south wing of Building 12 and by a wing of Building 16 (Infirmary);
- On the south side by a wing of Building 16;
- On the west side by the top of the brick retaining wall.

The shape and size of this yard and the way it is defined (on its four sides) continue to exist as they did during the CSD period and are historic elements.

As was the case for the lower yard, the historic use for this area was a playfield. Minor modifications were made to the large expanse of paving in the upper yard to create a parking lot during the 1983-84 renovations (small squares of pavement within the yard were removed to making planting islands). The slope of the grade was such within the upper yard that there were raised planting areas that bordered the north and east sides of the yard. These planting areas and the retaining walls that defined them were not modified during the 1983-84 work. However, a new sidewalk and set of steps were built to provide pedestrian access to an entrance to Building 12.

**Yard East of Building 16 (Yard 16e)**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing Historic Elements:

- Secluded, outdoor space.
- The shape and size of this area.
- The definition of its sides (street ramp on the north side, retaining wall on the east side, and Building 16 on the south and west sides).
- Concrete sidewalks along the south and west edges of the yard.
- Grass lawn.
- Row of trees located above the yard at the street level (along Southwest Place) were in place by the end of the CSB/CSD period (1979)

Non-Contributing Elements:

- Row of shrubs along the base of the retaining wall on the east side.
- Plant materials in the narrow bed along the west side of the space.

Description:

This level area was already in place by 1932 and was, prior to the construction of Building 16, an extension of the CSD’s upper playfield. The retaining wall, on the east side, was there by 1932 and its function was to support the change in elevations between the street (Southwest Place) and the playfield. However, this small, secluded space was created in 1940 when Building 16 (CSB...
Infirmary) was built. At that time, this yard area was defined:

- On the north side by the ramp that leads down from Southwest Place into the CSD's upper playfield located to the west.
- On the east side by a retaining wall that separates this space from the street level planting area along Southwest Place.
- On the south and west sides by Building 16.

The shape and size of this yard and the way it is defined (on its four sides) continue to exist as they did during the CSD/CSB period and are historic elements.

During the CSD/CSB period, this was a secluded yard area. It appears from aerial photographs that this space was paved during a portion of the CSD/CSB period. However, a 1972 site plan showed the current arrangement of the yard. There were sidewalks along its south and west edges; these provided pedestrian access from Southwest Place, located at a higher elevation, to Building 16, and to the playfield to the east. This design of the space continues to exist today, and these features are historic elements.

**Yard North of Building 17 (Yard 13)**

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:

- Designation as a yard area.
- The shape and size of this area.
- The definition of its sides (by South Street on the northeast side, by a retaining wall on the south side, and by Building 13 and a graded slope on the west side).
- Bank on the east side of the yard that accommodates the grade change between South Street and the yard.
- The date that the plant border on the south end of the bank borders South Street was planted is not known. It appears to be in place in a 1979 aerial photograph. This plant border helps to frame the east side of the yard and to screen it from traffic along South Street.
- Retaining wall along the south side of the yard that accommodates the grade change between the yard and the ground level at the building.
- Grass lawn.
- The row of trees located on the east side of South Street are not a part of the yard, but they visually frame the yard and screen the yard from buildings to the east. They have been in place since at least the 1940s.
- The location of the sidewalk and planting beds that are next to the two wings of the building (at the ground floor level). (Plant materials appear to have been planted since 1979.)

Non-Contributing Elements:

- All vegetation in the planting beds located between the sidewalk and the building were planted after the building became a part of the University system.

Description:

This pie-shaped, yard area has been in its current configuration since 1957. It is defined:

- On the northeast side by South Street;
- On the south side by a retaining wall; and
- On the west side by Building 13 at and a graded slope.

The alignment of the streets that formed the curved northeast edge of the yard was in place by 1932.

The first phase of the development of this yard began in 1940 when Monroe Hall, containing classrooms and the children's residence, was constructed; Monroe Hall is now the east-to-west oriented wing of Building 17. Then in 1948, the Keller Classroom and Children's Residence was built; this building is now the north-to-south oriented wing of Building 17. The elevation of South Street was several feet higher than that of the yard, and the outer edge of the yard was graded into a sloped bank to accommodate this change. A retaining
wall was built along the south side of the yard to accommodate the change in grade down to the ground floor level of Monroe Hall. The west side of the yard was graded to form another bank or slope to accommodate the change in grade down to the ground floor level of the Keller Classroom Building. At the base of the retaining wall (on the south side of the yard) and the slope (on the west side), there was a sidewalk that provided access along the ground level of the buildings. The sidewalk was located a few feet from and parallel to the buildings. This arrangement formed a narrow planting bed immediately next to the building. Then around 1951, Building 13 (the Heating and Maintenance Building) was built. While the general outline of this yard area was now in place, there were two, small buildings located on the east edge of the yard, next to South Street. Then by 1957, these buildings had been removed. This configuration (of the yard and the sidewalk system next to the building) remains in place today.

Yard at Building 17 (Yard 17)

Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:
- Designation as an outdoor space.
- The shape and size of this area.
- The definition of its sides (by Building 13 on the north side; by Building 17 on the east and south sides; and by the top of the graded slope on the west side).
- Grading: level area with steep bank that slopes down to the street to the west (Southwest Place). The bank extends south to the property boundary.
- Location, size, and shape of the concrete patio.
- Location the concrete sidewalk next to the west side of the building.
- Location of the concrete sidewalk next to the north side of the building. Connection of this sidewalk via a ramp down the steep bank to Southwest Place.
- Location of the planting beds between the sidewalk and the building.
- Grass lawn.
- Bank on west side with vegetation (although the present plant materials have been planted after 1979 and are non-contributing).

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Row of redwood trees along the south wall of Building 13.
- Types of plant materials in the planting beds and on the bank.
- Social paths through the bank down to Southwest Place.

Description:
This rectangular, yard area was created in 1948 by the construction of the Keller Classroom and Children's Residence; today this building is designated as the north-to-south oriented wing of Building 17. The yard area is defined:
- On the north side by Building 13;
- On the east and south sides by Building 17; and
- On the west side by the top of a steep bank that slopes down to Southwest Place.

The building that defines the north side of this yard (Building 13, the Heating and Maintenance Building) was not built until 1951. However, there was another building in this same general location that served the same purpose as Building 13 — defining the north edge of the yard. (This building was torn down as part of the construction of Building 13.)

The concrete patio was probably built as a part of the original construction of Building 17 (it appears in a 1950 aerial photograph). The sidewalk along the north edge of the yard (that connects to Southwest Place and continues to the east side of the building) appears to have been built soon after the construction of Building 13 (and appears in a 1953 aerial photograph). This config-
uration remains in place today. However, based on the appearance of the concrete in the patio and sidewalk, these features appear to have been replaced.

Service Yard
Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:
- Outdoor space.
- Size and shape of space.
- Enclosure of this space by the Commissary Addition on the north side; Birk Hall on the east side; and retaining wall and the Bakery Building on the south side; and the Kitchen and Commissary on the west side. Today, Birk Hall is designated as Building 9, and the other buildings are all grouped under the designation of Building 10.
- Paved surface of space.

Description:
This service yard has been a key functional component of the campus since the initial phase of construction in 1930. Its form evolved over a 25-year period:
- Initially it was a more open area. In an aerial photograph from 1932, it was a large rectangular area of concrete that was connected on its west side to the Kitchen and Commissary Building and surrounded by lawn areas on the other sides. The change in grade (from the concrete yard up to the street) on the south side was accommodated by a sloped bank.
- Around 1941, the Commissary Addition was completed, and this building formed the west wall of the yard. The service yard provided access to the south side of this building.
- In 1950, Birk Hall was completed and formed the east side of the yard and the east end of its north side. The retaining wall that is located on the east end of the south side was probably built at this time.
- Finally, in 1953, the Bakery Building was added to the south end of the Kitchen and Commissary. This building formed the south side on the west end of the service yard.

This configuration remains in place today.

Yard Area Around Building 5 (Yard 5e & 5w)
Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Non-Contributing

Description:
The northwest corner of the campus was the location of the orchard and gardens for the school. The area along Dwight Way was designated for faculty housing in Roeth's 1933 site plan. This area remained open until 1950, when an aerial photograph showed a building located next to North Street. (This building was not there in 1947. It may have been some type of temporary structure related to construction projects on this side of the campus in the late 1940s [Grady Hall in 1948, Crandall Hall in 1948, and Stevenson Secondary School in 1949]. The building was no longer there in a 1953 aerial photograph.) Then in 1954, the new house (Building 5) for the superintendent for the CSD was built at the eastern edge of this area. Gebhard noted that this location left a large area to the west open and that there may still have been plans to build housing for the Business Manager and Engineer here [Gebhard 1979:41]; however, these were never built.

The yard for the house was defined by the perimeter wall to the north (Dwight Way), North Street to the east, a driveway that connected to the Stevenson Secondary School (Building 2) on the south, and by a fence on the west side (to define the yard from the open area to the west). There was a concrete driveway located on the east side of the house. There was a sidewalk and small patio on its west side. This patio was enlarged between 1957-59.

Yard Area Around Building 18 (Yard 18)
Historic Preservation Zone Designation: Contributing

Historic Elements:
- Outdoor space.
- Size and shape of yard.
- Identification of the yard as separate from the rest of the campus.
- Location of perimeter wall on the south side.
- Fence on the north, east, and west sides
- Sidewalk that connects the front door to the sidewalk on Derby Street.
- Grass lawn
- Large trees

Description:

The house (Building 18) for the superintendent for the CSB was built in 1922 and then remodeled in 1950. A 1932 aerial photograph provides an early image of this house and the yard that surrounds it. Even at that time, the yard was identifiable as separate from the rest of the campus, and this characteristic continues to the present.

The front (south) of the yard is defined by the stone perimeter wall that runs along Derby Street. The other three sides of the yard are delineated by a fence that separates the yard (both physically and visually) from the rest of the campus. South Street borders this fence on the north and west sides, and a parking lot borders the east side.

There is a sidewalk from the front door that connects to a gate in the wall.
Fig. 46: CSD/CKC Aerial View, c1953 (north at left)
Courtesy Pacific Aerial Surveys, Oakland, CA

Fig. 47: CSD/CKC Aerial View, c1959 (north at left)
Courtesy Pacific Aerial Surveys, Oakland, CA
CSD/CKC Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 are together described in this section, the fact being that they are very closely associated with and to one another, and thus stand as a grouping of multiple yet, essentially, unified buildings. In addition to their being conceived, designed and constructed as a geographic grouping and as a sequential building campaign, they share their historic and current uses, as each was and is a dormitory building; their overall building forms, with each being a long-ish, 3-story, concrete walled structure with clay tile roofs; and their range of architectural treatments and details.

These four buildings were designed in the immediate post-WWII era by the State of California Department of Architecture, and sequentially constructed from 1948-1952, with Buildings 3 and 4 having been built in the the 1948-49 period, followed by Building 7 during 1950-51 then Building 8 in 1951-52. As part of a renewed construction campaign, which had been deferred by both the Great Depression and WWII, several other buildings were constructed in their general campus vicinity during the same period, including another dormitory building (CKC Bldg. 2) and administration building (CKC Bldg. 1). At the same time, the landscape surrounding and adjoining these buildings, including the central quad and the west entry drive and forecourt, were completed. Altogether bringing to fruition the reconstruction of the CSD campus.

As is the case with all of the historic buildings of the CKC campus, the subject buildings are each reinforced concrete structures. Their presence is largely defined by their exposed, board-formed concrete walls, their generous windows, and their clay tile roofs. While
the post-war buildings incorporate modern details and geometries, the overriding architectural style is Spanish Colonial Revival, which is conveyed by light colored, masonry-like building walls, with traditional and substantial clay tile roofs. The Revival style is also reinforced by a modicum of features and details reminiscent of the Missions, including interconnecting loggias, and projecting balconies and bay windows.

Such is their uniformity that Buildings 3 and 4 nearly exactly match, while Buildings 7 and 8 are also closely related. For their purposes were one and the same, providing dormitory rooms and related uses. While the specific gender of their original users rendered some distinction between the individual building spaces, their interiors nonetheless suit much the same uses.

The subject building interiors demonstrate the effect of the loss of distinctive treatments on such by the way its conversion to UCB dorms altered the paint schemes of the subject buildings. Paint colors and painted details were used as a minimal means to personalize the environments for the CSD students. For example, corridors were painted with a horizontal “dado” that broke the walls into 2 vertical parts. More particularly, there were painted designs in selected stairways that were intended to relate to the young students. All of these painted features were painted over in the conversion to UC dorms. And though it may be understandable that these intentional, juvenile design treatments disappear to make way for older and more mature users, the loss of these painted features has also taken away a simple yet effective characteristic of the original buildings, leaving them less distinctive.

By most standards, this complex of buildings is not particularly old. Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 and the directly associated landscapes are currently no more than 54-58 years of age. Still, their aging materials, and in particular, the ubiquitous clay tile roofs, begin to give the overall place a sense of an older environment.

The following describes individual building exteriors. Given the uniformity of these buildings, many features are shared. Yet, despite repetition, each significant feature and material is specifically identified relative to each exterior elevation, in order to provide a detailed list on a building-by-building basis, and because there are subtle changes from elevation-to-elevation and building-to-building.

Though these buildings have much in common, what distinguishes them is equally important, in so much as one-of-a-kind characteristics and features are neither repeated nor essentially replaceable. Such one-of-a-kind materials and elements are also present in very limited quantity, given that this campus was built under the premise of institutional standardization. The most unique, relatively one-of-a-kind features include:

- South porches at Buildings 3 and 4
- Loggias at Buildings 3 and 8
- Balconies at Buildings 3, 4 and 7
- Oriel window at Building 7

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTIONS

Fig.50: Building 3
South Porch

Fig.51: Building 8
West Loggia
Nonetheless, a list of the most typical features effectively summarizes the most primary and, thus, characteristic features of these historic buildings, including:

- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Painted, board-formed concrete roof towers/chimneys
- Concrete wall screens (roof vents)
- Stained and patterned concrete paving and steps
- Clay tile roofs
- Metal gutters
- Steel windows (at sleeping rooms)
- Wood windows (at public spaces)
- Wood entry doors and lites

There are, likewise, a range of features that are not historically important, and which are also repeated at each building. These features have largely been applied to the buildings in the course of their conversion, or thereafter. Rather than list these non-contributing features over and over, this summary is provided:

- Miscellaneous equipment, including benches, planters, receptacles, signage, lock boxes
- Miscellaneous electrical equipment, including wiring, conduits, controls, etc.

CKC BUILDING 3

CSD Building 6 – Intermediate Boys Dormitory

Building 3 adjoins and stands directly north of the central administration building. It, thus, participates in the central space of the campus, doing so with elegance, in the form of the courtyard – originally referred to as the Bear Hunt Courtyard, with reference to the Tilden sculpture enclosed therein during the CSD period of occupancy – that it shares with the Administration Building 2. This courtyard was constructed as part of Building 2, yet the integral south porch and sets of stairs were originally constructed as part of Building, making this courtyard an equal part of both buildings. In attempting to describe the building by front, side and rear orientations, it is this primary, south elevation that should be considered its front.

A further distinguishing characteristic of Building 3 is the Loggia that runs its length along its western side, and which provides a covered walkway from the center of campus to Building 4 at the campus' periphery.

In general terms, Building 3 is three-stories on the west (downhill) side, and two-stories on the east (uphill) side. The main trunk of the building is long in plan and in the north-south axis, with an angled wing projecting northeastward at the building's north end. From the east (uphill) side, the building is broken into volumes due not only to its wing, but also to a wide notch that breaks the main trunk of the building into three parts.

The following identifies Building 3's individual materials and elements.
BLDG3 – South (Front) Elevation

Very Significant Materials and Elements:
- Painted concrete porch, including columns, balusters, piers and beams
- Clay tile roof (at porch)
- Stained and patterned concrete paving and steps

Significant Materials and Elements:
- Concrete wall screens (roof vents)

Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Pipe railings
- Clay tile roof edge
- Metal gutters
- Steel windows
- Pairs of wood doors with side and/or top lites

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Horizontal rails at windows
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment

BLDG3 – West (Side) Elevation

Significant Materials and Elements:
- Concrete roof towers/ chimneys
- Stained and patterned concrete paving and ramp
- Concrete balcony, including floor slab, roof posts and brackets
- Metal balcony railing

Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Wood and timber framed Loggia, including posts, beams, and roof rafters and decking
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Wood windows at First Floor
- Steel windows at Second and Third Floors
- Clay tile roofs (at upper and loggia roofs)
- Metal gutters and downspouts at upper roof
Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Metal (ogee-type) gutter at loggia
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment
• Miscellaneous equipment, including receptacles, and signage

BLDG3 – East, Southeast & Northeast (Side) Elevations
Significant Materials and Elements:
• Concrete roof towers/chimneys
Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board-formed concrete walls and trim
• Painted, board-formed concrete roof towers/chimneys
• Concrete stairs and landing (down to mech. room)
• Pipe railing (at mech. room stairs)
• Wood entry doors

CKC BUILDING 4
CSD Building 7 – Advanced Boys Dormitory
Building 4 stands at the northern perimeter of the CKC campus, with a facade on Dwight Way. In the context of the campus, this street facing facade is the rear of the building. It is, nonetheless, one of the few campus buildings to directly address the public way. And, apparently for this reason, the north facade of Building 4 has a formality that is not otherwise present in other original CSD buildings. With its asymmetrical tower atop a wedge-like half-gable, all of which is balanced upon four piers – which in turn topped by subtle ornamental caps – this facade is, therefore, one of Building 4’s most distinctive characteristics. It is, at once, representative of a rigorous modernist aesthetic, apparently under the influence of the early Bauhaus, and which is elsewhere represented on campus, in particular at the central servery building in the Building 10 complex. Yet, this facade also carries sufficient vestiges of the Mission style, in its trimmed and tiled roof edge, the four pier capitals, and a single relief panel, to allow that style to be effectively conveyed.

The porch at the south (front) of Building 4 is another distinctive characteristic, as are all of the various porches at these buildings, yet no two such porches are identical, making each a unique feature of the individual buildings. This porch serves as an entry, and terminates the branch of walkway that passes from the central quad, through the North Courtyard and the Building 3 Loggia, then up a final set of stairs that lands here. The south porch also knits Buildings 3 and 4 together.
One other characteristic exterior feature is the stair at the northeast facade. Though it essentially serves as a back exit stair, its half-arched form has a design aspect that is characteristic of the campus’ historic architectural style. This feature also ties into the greater campus, in that it is repeated at least once elsewhere on campus, at the north facade of Building 9, which actually stands within the Primary Courtyard of Building 10.

In nearly all other planning and design respects, Building 4 otherwise matches Building 3. It is three-stories on the west (downhill) side, and two-stories on the east (uphill) side. The main trunk of the building is long in plan and in the north-south axis, with an angled wing projecting northeastward at the building’s north end. From the east (uphill) side, the building is broken into volumes due not only to its wing, but also to a wide notch that breaks the main trunk of the building into three parts.

The following identifies Building 4’s individual materials and elements, again listing each according to its historic designation, whether significant, contributing or non-contributing.

**BLDG4 – South (Front) Elevation**

**Significant Materials and Elements:**
- Painted concrete porch posts and beams
- Concrete wall screens (roof vents)
- Wood framed Porch roof, including rafters and decking
- Stained and patterned concrete paving, steps and stairs

**Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Metal porch railing
- Pipe railings
- Clay tile roofs
- Metal gutters
- Steel windows
- Pairs of wood entry doors with side and/or top lites

**Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Horizontal rails at windows
- Metal (ogee-type) gutter at porch roof
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment

**BLDG4 – West (Side) Elevation**

**Significant Materials and Elements:**
- Concrete roof towers/chimneys
- Concrete balcony, including floor slab, roof posts and brackets

**Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Steel windows
- Clay tile roofs
- Metal gutters and downspouts at upper roof

**Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Selected steel windows (at first floor)
- Vents (at first floor)
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment
BLDG4 - East, Southeast & Northeast (Side) Elevations

Significant Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board-formed concrete roof towers/chimneys
• Painted, board-formed concrete stairs and landing (exit stair at northeast elevation)

Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
• Ripe railing (at exit stair)
• Wood entry doors
• Steel windows
• Wood windows (at wing)
• Clay tile roofs
• Metal gutters and downspouts

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Concrete paving at lounge entry
• Horizontal rails at selected windows
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment

BLDG4 - North (Rear) Elevation

Significant Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board-formed concrete roof ‘tower’
• Stained and patterned concrete paving and steps
• Painted, concrete framed porch, including post and beams

Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
• Clay tile roofs (at upper roofs and porch)
• Metal gutters and downspouts (at upper roof)
• Steel windows
• Wood windows (at second floor of wing)
• Pair of wood entry doors with top lites

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Metal (ogee-type) gutter at porch roof
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment
The exterior of Building 7 has a wide range of characteristic features, including an oriel window at the west end of the north elevation, a south facing porch and a west balcony, along with concrete architectural forms.

**BLDG7 – West (Front) Elevations**

**Significant Materials and Elements:**
- Painted concrete porch structure, including columns, piers and ceiling/roof
- Stained and patterned concrete paving (@porch)

**Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Concrete stairs (@north)
- Pipe railings
- Clay tile roof (edge)
- Metal gutters and downspouts
- Wood framed lites (@south entry)
- Steel windows
- Planting bed (along wall)

**Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Pair of vinyl clad entry doors
- Metal (ogee-type) gutter at porch roof
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment

**BLDG7 – Southwest (Side) Elevations**

**Significant Materials and Elements:**
- Painted concrete porch structure, including columns, piers and ceiling/roof
- Stained and patterned concrete paving (@porch)
- Painted concrete balcony, including floor slab, roof posts and brackets (west facing)

**Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Formed concrete vent openings (@porch)
- Steel windows
- Wood windows and sills (@south facing porch and clerestory)
- Clay tile roofs (@upper roofs and balcony)
- Metal gutters and downspouts
- Planting beds (along building walls)

**Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:**
- Missing clay tile roofing (@lower south roof)
- Unmatched concrete paving (@porch)
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment
BLDG7 – South (Side) Elevation

Significant Materials and Elements:
- Formed concrete wall screen (vent opening)
- South facing, painted, board formed concrete roof tower/chimney
- Concrete framed porch, including beams and columns

Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Wood entry doors and lites
- Steel windows
- Clay tile roof (edge)
- Metal gutters and downspouts
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Modified wood porch structure

BLDG7 – East (Rear) Elevation

Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim, full and part height
- Patterned and stained concrete paving and stairs
- Metal pipe railings
- Wood entry doors
- Steel windows
- Clay tile roof
- Metal gutters and downspouts

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Modified wood porch structure
CKC BUILDING 8
CSD Unit 4 – Intermediate Girls Dormitory
CKC dormitory Building 8, also c.1952, has the important distinction of forming the east edge of the central quadrangle, with its front (west facing) loggia and exterior wall. And like Building 3, formal circulation paths provide links to the landscape and buildings that lie outside at the rear of the campus, in the form of a covered walkway at its south end, and an open stairway at the north.

The covered and skylit passageway between this building and Building 9, to the south, provides a formal path directly to Building 7. A consequence of this covered walkway and stair is that much of the Building 8’s south exterior wall is obscured from view.

The north stair links the central campus to the upper campus, including the later recreational fields and buildings. At the top, this stairway lands at an entry porch, and leads also to its rear (east), where there is an open and generously proportioned yard.

BLDG8 – West (Front) Elevation
Significant Materials and Elements:
• Painted concrete loggia columns, piers and beams
• Stained and patterned concrete paving (loggia)
• Wood loggia roof rafters and decking

Significant Materials and Elements:
• Concrete stairs (@north)
• Painted, board formed concrete roof tower/chimney

BLDG7 – North (Side) Elevation
Significant Materials and Elements:
• Wood and steel oriel window
• Formed concrete wall screen (vent opening)

Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim, full and part height
• Stained and patterned concrete paving and stairs
• Metal pipe railings
• Clay tile roofs
• Metal gutters and downspouts
• Steel windows
• Wood windows (@upper floor)

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Recessed entry (modified)
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment

Fig.69: Building 7
North Elevation

Fig.70: Building 8
Northeast Elevation
Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls (part and full height) and trim
• Pipe railings
• Clay tile roofs (upper and lower)
• Metal gutters and downspouts

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Pair of metal entry doors (@north entry)
• Selected wood windows (@first floor)
• Metal (ogee-type) gutter at porch roof
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment

BLDG8 – North (Side) Elevation
Significant Materials and Elements:
• Formed concrete wall screens (vent opening)
• North facing, painted, board formed concrete roof tower/chimney
• Stained concrete stairs and paving
• Concrete framed porch, including beams and columns
• Wood porch roof rafters and decking
Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim, including at stairwell
• Metal pipe railings
• Wood entry doors and lites
• Steel windows
• Clay tile roof (@roof edge)
• Metal gutters and downspouts at upper roof
Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment
BLDG8 – East, Southeast & Northeast (Rear) Elevations

Significant Materials and Elements:
• East facing, painted, board-formed concrete roof towers/chimneys

Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim, including at east stair
• Metal pipe railings
• Metal louvers (below east stair)
• Wood entry doors (@east stair and entry)
• Steel windows
• Wood windows (@wing, upper floor)

• Clay tile roofs
• Metal gutters and downspouts
• Planting beds (along building walls)

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
• Horizontal rails at selected windows
• Light fixtures and electrical equipment
BLDG8 – South (Side) Elevation

Significant Materials and Elements:
- Formed concrete wall screen (vent opening)
- Painted, concrete ceiling/roof structure (@passage)
- Stained and patterned concrete paving and steps

Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Painted, board formed concrete walls and trim
- Metal pipe railings
- Wire glass skylight assemblies (@passage)
- Clay tile roofs (at upper roofs and porch)
- Metal gutters and downspouts (at upper roof)
- Pair of wood entry doors and lites
- Single wood doors (@upper level)
- Steel windows
- Wood windows (@upper floor of wing)
- Glass block window and louver assembly (@lower level)

Non-Contributing Materials and Elements:
- Light fixtures and electrical equipment
- Metal louvers (@east side of south entry)
Each of the subject Buildings 3, 4, 7 and 8 are student dormitories, with dorm rooms housed on each of their three floor levels. Given the continuity of their uses and the unity of their architecture, the interiors of these buildings have many uses, spaces, materials and elements that are matching.

Each building has a form of dog-legged plan, consisting of:

- A 3-story main trunk housing dorm rooms in a linear and partially double loaded plan, the upper two stories of which retain their historic uses – dormitory rooms and directly related spaces, including lounges and toilet/shower rooms.
- A 2-story projecting wing that historically housed communal recreation-type rooms and uses, and that still do so, in part, today.

In each case, the upper two floors and spaces exhibit remarkably little alteration, to the extent that the corridors, dorm rooms and toilet/shower rooms appear today much as they would have 50 years ago. This is also so at the 2-story wings, where the original CSD recreation room (at floor 2) and study hall (at floor 3) uses were not retained, yet the original spaces survive even at the lower levels, which have been partitioned into dorm rooms. Interestingly, the more spacious, gabled, third floors spaces were originally given over to study halls, with recreation rooms at the lower floors. These latter spaces were provided with pool and ping pong tables, as well as game boards, and each recreation room was also provided with the newly invented television (despite the fact that these were, of course, deaf children, a student reports that “the deaf are deriving more pleasa-
ure from television than from any other invention since the automobile” [TCN, Dec. 1949]. The television remains the central fixture in the CKC recreation rooms of today.

While corridors, stair halls, and dorm rooms also uniformly retain their original characteristics, including storage cabinetry at most of the typical dorm rooms, as well as closets and bathrooms at selected rooms, there is one area of fundamental change that occurred during the transition from the original CSD to the CKC. Based on original drawings, as well as contemporary reports by CSD students, we understand that the interior spaces of the CSD dormitories were cheerfully painted. From drawings, we know that corridors and stair walls had a painted wainscot delineated by a painted “dado,” which would have been a simple stripe separating the lower wall from the upper wall. A California News report of November 1949, addressing the completion of the boys’ dormitories and entitled “Our New Living Quarters,” mentions that “the walls, woodwork and floors are very colorful,” and that “each door is a different color.” In the April 1950 edition of The California News, interior colors are specifically identified as “royal blue, cerise, canary yellow, lavender, cardinal red and other bright colors, which at first startle the observer’s eye, [yet] are so blended and combined as to effect the real achievement in modern interior decoration” (The California News, “Growing Pains at CSD” by Myron A. Leenhouts, Principal, April, 1950). Such colorful paint schemes were part of an overall intention to make the CSD a humane residential environment for children. Even today, vestiges of this design intent can be found in the various shower and toilet rooms of these buildings, in particular in their range of uniquely colored ceramic tile work.

Other than the original paint schemes, interior alterations have been focused at their first floors, which were converted by UC from communal uses such as storage, work rooms and student services, to additional dorm rooms. Although the first floor corridors remain, these spaces were also altered to serve as exit corridors from the dorm rooms by the addition of lighting and, in several cases, ceilings. The spaces of these first floors are almost all located in the western half of the plan, as their eastern (uphill) sides are buried in the hill. As such, unlike the upper stories, where east facing windows were carefully provided to bring natural light to these long corridors, no natural light serves the first floor corridors, so that are consequentially gloomy.

The only other substantial alteration, again undertaken by UC to provide added dorm rooms, occurred in the lower floor of each of the building wings. Here, formerly open “Play Rooms” were typically subdivided into bedrooms, served by a corridor, a lounge space and toilet rooms.

In the following, specific descriptions are provided only for Contributing areas and spaces, except in the case of semi-public spaces whose alteration has resulted in their being defined as Non-Contributing, while retaining Contributing features that are important to acknowledge.

Given the uniformity of the four buildings, these descriptions are very redundant, yet the floor-by-floor and room-by-room outline allows for nuances to be addressed, as well as for individual images of many of the spaces and rooms. Moreover, this redundancy serves to reinforce the unity of the four buildings under study. Yet, the miscellaneous features found throughout each building, including signage, exit lights, alarm devices, etc., are not repeated under each summary, in particular because all such features appear to have been added over the years and, therefore, none are identifiable as Contributing elements.

This summary of elements also does not identify features such as exterior doors, windows and balconies, as those elements are addressed under the exterior descriptions section of this HLSR.

The following provides a brief description of the buildings, followed by the summary identification of their individual characteristics in the form of a prioritized listing of interior features. As Buildings 3 and 4 are practically indistinguishable, including their room numbers, these 2 buildings are addressed under one heading, followed by individual headings for Buildings 7 and 8.
Buildings 3 and 4 are entirely matching structures whose interior spaces are, thus, practically indistinguishable. Their plans configure stairs at the north and south ends of the building, with a north-south running central corridor circulating to and from rooms located at both sides, yet with the concentration of student rooms located at the western side of the buildings. Both buildings also front southward, where they have main entrances via front porches. In addition to these entry spaces, both have another prominently located space entered directly from their porches, which are, today, a Seminar Room (Bldg.3) and a Laundry (Bldg.4), but both of which were originally labeled “Student Stores.”

Upon their completion in the summer of 1949, each of these buildings housed “eighteen bedrooms, four counselor apartments, a dean’s office, a parent’s visiting room, and a seamstress work shop. Each building has a wing composed of a large recreation room on the second floor, and a study and reading room on the third floor.” (The California News, “Growing Pains at CSD” by Myron A. Leenhouts, Principal, April, 1950).

In the following descriptions, since Buildings 3 and 4 match, they are addressed in tandem, with their exceptions specifically noted.

CKC BLDGS 3 & 4 - FLOOR 1
Given the extent of change to the first floors of Buildings 3 and 4, historically Contributing spaces are limited to entry spaces and stairs.

The spaces (dorm rooms, toilet/showers, custodial and mechanical spaces) and elements throughout the remainder of the first floors of Buildings 3 and 4 are historically Non-Contributing. However, in the case of the altered Vestibule and Corridor, there remain several contributing historic elements.

Floor 1 - South Entries & Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames
- Concrete stair w/ bent pipe railing
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
• Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - BLDG. 3 Seminar Room & BLDG. 4 Laundry**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Radiator (Bldg.3)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/ vinyl bases (Bldg.3)
• Resilient floor and base (Bldg.4)
• Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - Entry Toilet Rooms**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Wood doors and frames
• Metal window sills
• Ceramic tile flooring and base
• Plumbing fixtures
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - North Entries & Stairs**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair w/ bent pipe railing
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base
• Interior hollow metal door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - Vestibules and Corridors**
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (west side of corridor)
• Selected wood doors and frames (west side)
• Resilient flooring and base
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)

**Floor 1 - Lounges**
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Wood doors and frames (to Storage)
• Radiators
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Gwb partitions (east side of room)
• Wood doors and frame (@ corridor)
• Carpeting w/ vinyl bases
• Acoustic tile ceilings
• Light Fixtures
Note: These current lounge spaces were originally identified as Visiting Room.

**CKC BLDGS 3 & 4 - FLOOR 2**
The interior spaces within the main trunk of Buildings 3 and 4 appear to be very nearly original, with few and minor exceptions. As these spaces are also intact with respect to their original uses, the stairs, corridors, dorm rooms, and toilet/shower rooms are altogether identified as historically Contributing spaces.

In the wings, the former Play Rooms, including Room 214, originally a Counseling Room with a small Game Room, have been altered to make dorm rooms. These wings are therefore identified as Non-Contributing.

![Fig.83: Building 3 Lounge at Floor 2](image-url)
**Floor 2 - South Stairs**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Lobby)

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

**Floor 2 - Corridors**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling (@ Bldg.3)

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/ vinyl bases
- Suspended acoustic tile ceiling (@ Bldg.4)
- Light Fixtures

Notes: These corridors are substantially intact, including their many doorways with fixed, wood transoms.

**Floor 2 - Lounges**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames with transom panels
- Concrete ceiling/ floor structure
- Radiator

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/ vinyl bases
- Light Fixtures
- Miscellaneous features, including signage, exit lights, devices, etc.

Notes: These spaces, originally locker rooms, were closed off to the Corridor. That wall was removed to convert these spaces to Lounges. The spaces are otherwise intact, including their exterior door and window units.

**Floor 2 - North Stairs**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Lobby)
- Radiator

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

**Floor 2 - Toilet/Shower Rooms**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
- Metal toilet partitions and doors
- Plumbing fixtures
- Built-in metal lockers

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Shower stalls
- Light Fixtures
- Accessible plumbing fixtures and related improvements (toilet stall, tilework)

**Floor 2 - Dorm Rooms**

Historic Designation: Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Wood doors (at closets)
- Metal window sills
- Built-in wood cabinets

Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and vinyl bases
- Light Fixtures
- Heater units

**Floor 2 - Rooms 212, 213 & 214**

Historic Designation: Non-Contributing

Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and wainscoting (@ exterior walls)
- Plaster ceilings
- Radiators
The uses and the layout of spaces at the third floors of these buildings are equivalent to the second floors: a central corridor - provided with light via a row of east-facing windows at the notched building form - and the corridor feeding rooms left and right, with the predominance of dorm rooms on the west side of the building, and the central shower/toilet room on the eastern side. Exit stairs anchor the ends of the building's trunk, and a wing projects to the northeast. Floor 3 interior spaces are also very nearly original, though with even fewer exceptions than at Floor 2, since the open recreation rooms at the wings are intact. As these spaces are intact with respect to their original uses, the stairs, corridor, dorm rooms, recreation room, and toilet/shower rooms are altogether identified as historically Contributing spaces.

Floor 3 has a further distinction. Room 313 - originally identified as a Counselor's room, has access to the west facing balconies.

Rooms 303, originally a Counseling Room with small Game Rooms, are the soul exception, having been converted to dorm rooms, and are therefore the only Floor 3 spaces identified as Non-Contributing.

Floor 3 - South Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Acoustic tile ceiling
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Corridors
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling (@ Bldg.3)
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/ vinyl bases
- Light Fixtures
Note: These corridors are substantially intact, including their many doorways with fixed, wood transoms.

Floor 3 - North Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Acoustic tile ceiling
- Metal window sills
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Toilet/Shower Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
- Metal toilet partitions and doors
- Plumbing fixtures
- Built-in metal lockers
Floor 3 - Recreation Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Wood window sills
• Concrete roof/ceiling structure
• Applied acoustic ceiling tiles
• Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/ vinyl bases
• Interior gwb partitions and soffits (at Study Room)
• Light Fixtures
Note: The existing CKC recreation rooms were originally play rooms for the CSD. Despite a range of (reversible) alterations, including the subdivision of a small study room from the original overall space, these rooms retain their architectural and historical character. They are large, open rooms under a double pitched roof structure that is exposed to the room, and with sets of large windows along the length of the north and south walls.

Floor 3 - Dorm Room 303
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Interior wood doors and trim
• Metal window sills
• Ceramic tile floors and bases (at toilet)
• Plumbing fixtures
• Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and vinyl bases
• Light Fixtures
Notes:
Rooms 303 each have toilet rooms and closet spaces, and also have exterior doors accessing balconies.

Floor 3 - Dorm Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Wood doors (at closets)
• Metal window sills
• Built-in wood cabinets
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and vinyl bases
• Light Fixtures
• Heater units
• Miscellaneous features, including signage, etc.
CKC BUILDING 7

CSD Building 2 – Advanced Girls Dormitory

CKC dormitory Building 7 was the c1952 CSD Advanced Girls Dormitory. While all of the four dorm buildings included in this HLSR share many traits and characteristics - Buildings 3 and 4 are nearly exactly the same building forms and plans, and Building 8 also closely resembles 3 and 4 - Building 7 is the most unlike the other dorm buildings. Whereas the other 3 buildings are linear plans, with 3 and 4 being some 200 feet in length, and 8 being 220 feet, Building 7 is a rotated (clockwise) L-shaped building that is 154 feet in length (north-to-south) and 108 feet deep (east-to-west). Whereas each of the other dorm buildings have stairways anchoring their north and south ends, given its shape, Building 7 has three such stairways: one at the south end, one at the crook of the L, and one at the west end of its east-west leg.

Building 7 has distinctive features in greater quantity than the other three dorm buildings: there are more recreation and lounge type spaces, and such spaces are the more interesting of all these spaces - some even have views; and there are more exterior features, including not only a third floor balcony, but a distinctive oriel window at the north elevation and within the Northwest stair. Building 7 stands at the end of a covered circulation path emanating eastward from the central quad, and which traverses Buildings 8 and 9 along its way. In this respect, Building 7 physically adjoins and, thus, belongs to the central CSD/CKC campus, as the campus’ unity is very dependent on these physical links. To the extent that those buildings that are not so linked lack clear identity as a part of the campus.

Floor 1 - Northwest Entry & Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Concrete column
- Concrete stair w/bent pipe railing
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior doors, frames in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - Lounge
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceiling
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling
- Metal window sills

Floor 1 - East-West Corridor (ramped segment)
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Floor ramp with pipe rails
- Wood trim work (@ original openings)
- Plaster ceiling (@ south end of corridor)
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Acoistic tile ceiling
- Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - Northeast Entry & Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair and bases w/ metal pipe railing
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base
• Interior door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - South-North Corridor
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (@east side of corridor)
• Plaster and applied acoustic tile ceilings
• Incinerator hatch covers
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and resilient bases
• Gwb partitions (@west side of corridor)
• Interior doors and frames
• Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - South Entry & Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair and bases w/ bent pipe railing
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base
• Interior door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures

CKC BLDG 7 - FLOOR 2
Floor 2 - Northwest Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (part and full height)
• Concrete stair, landing and bases w/ metal pipe railings
• Resilient flooring and bases
• Acoustic tile ceiling (slanted)
• Metal window sills
• Concrete sill (@oriel window)
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Rec. Rm. Vestibule
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling (vaulted)
• Resilient flooring and bases
• Wood doors and frames (@ Rec. Rm and Kitchen)
• Built-in closets, including wood doors and frames
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Kitchen
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Resilient floor and base
• Wood doors and trim
• Wood cabinets
• Ceramic tile counter and splash
• Metal window sill
• Kitchen sink
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Kitchen equipment
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Recreation Room
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete roof/ceiling structure (sloped)
• Metal window sills
• Interior wood doors, windows and frames
• Applied acoustic ceiling tiles
• Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/resilient bases
• Interior gwb partitions and soffits (north wall @lounge)
• Light Fixtures
Floor 2 - Rec. Rm. Lounge (Snack Rm.)
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Interior wood door, windows and frames
• Metal window sill
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and resilient bases
• Equipment
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Lounge (Study Rm.)
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Interior wood door and frame
• Metal window sill
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and resilient bases
• Built-in casework and counters
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Vestibule
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Wood doors and frames with lites
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
• Plaster ceilings
• Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/ resilient bases
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Northeast Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (part and full height)
• Concrete stair, landings and bases w/ metal pipe railing
• Resilient flooring and bases (@ floor landing)
• Plaster ceiling (@ stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ floor landing)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Interior door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Corridor
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Wood doors and frames
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
• Radiators
• Incinerator hatch covers
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/ resilient bases
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - Toilet/Shower/Tub Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
• Metal toilet partitions and doors
• Marble shower partitions with wood doors
• Plumbing fixtures
• Radiators
• Built-in metal lockers
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Accessible plumbing fixtures and related improvements (toilet stall, tilework)
• Light Fixtures

Floor 2 - South Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair, landings and bases w/ metal pipe railing
• Resilient flooring and base
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Interior door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures
Floor 2 - Dorm Rooms #202, 212 & 213
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Wood doors and trim (at bathrooms and closets)
- Ceramic tile floors and walls (at bath)
- Metal window sills
- Radiators
- Plumbing fixtures (at baths)
- Recessed bath accessories (paper holders, soap dishes and medicine cabinets)
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light fixtures
- Surface-mounted bath accessories

Notes: These dorm rooms have private baths and closet spaces. The individual rooms with private baths were designed to serve the CSD “House Mothers.” These special dorm rooms have transitioned into rooms for CKC “Floor Residents.”

Floor 2 - Typical Dorm Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Metal window sills
- Built-in wood cabinets
- Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light fixtures

Floor 2 - Rooms 205
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and wainscoting (@ exterior, perimeter walls)
- Plaster ceilings
- Radiators
Notes: Dorm Room #205 is identified as Non-Contributing, since it was originally a laundry space which has been converted to a dorm room. Nonetheless, this room retains contributing features, including a ceiling mounted radiator.

CKC BLDG 7 - FLOOR 3

Floor 3 - Lounge
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceiling
- Interior wood door and frame
- Metal window sill
- Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Vestibule
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames with lites
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/resilient bases
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Northeast Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stair, landings and bases w/ metal pipe railing
- Resilient flooring and bases (@floor landing)
- Plaster ceiling (@stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@floor landing)
- Metal window sill
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Interior door and frame in gwb partition
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Corridor
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling
- Radiators
- Incinerator hatch covers
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting with resilient bases
• Light fixtures

Floor 3 - Toilet/Shower/Tub Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
• Metal toilet partitions and doors
• Marble shower partitions
• Plumbing fixtures
• Radiators
• Built-in metal lockers
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Shower stall doors
• Light fixtures

Floor 3 - South Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair, landings and bases with metal pipe railing
• Resilient flooring and base
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Interior door and frame in gwb partition
• Light fixtures

Floor 3 - Dorm Rooms #304 & 306
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceilings
• Wood doors and trim (at baths and closets)
• Ceramic tile floors and walls (at bath)
• Metal window sills
• Radiators
• Plumbing fixtures (at baths)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and resilient bases
• Light fixtures
• Bath accessories

Floor 3 - Typical Dorm Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Metal window sills
• Built-in wood cabinets
• Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting and resilient bases
• Light fixtures

Floor 3 - Rooms 305
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and wainscoting (@ exterior, perimeter walls)
• Plaster ceilings
• Radiators
Notes: Dorm Room #305 is identified as a Non-Contributing room, since it was originally a laundry space which has been converted to a dorm room. Nonetheless, this room retains contributing features, including a ceiling mounted radiator.

Fig.88: Building 7
Toilet/Shower Room at Floor 3
CKC dormitory Building 8 was the CSD Intermediate Girls Dormitory, c1952. This building has the important distinction of forming the east edge of the central quad-angle, with its front (west) facing loggia and exterior wall.

The interior of Building 8 is, otherwise, of the same character and type as each of the other subject dormitory buildings. In fact, the general disposition of spaces and uses is very similar to Buildings 3 and 4, including a 3-story main building trunk with the very same layout characteristics, and a 2-story wing, also matching the characteristics of Buildings 3 and 4, excepting that the wing is situated at the south end of the building and projects, orthogonally, to the east. Rather than being open on three sides, the wing abuts the enclosed walkway that separates and traverses buildings 8 and 9.

Building 8 has even been altered in much the same way as the two previous buildings, with its first floor converted from communal to dormitory uses, and the second floor of the wing likewise converted. Building 8’s one distinguishing interior characteristic is a lobby and adjoining suite towards the south end of the first floor, with an entry directly from the west loggia. The Lobby appears to be much the same as it was originally, and the adjoining space, originally a lounge with its own kitchen room, now provides a central space for the CKC custodial team.

**Floor 1 - South Entry & Stair**

Historic Designation: Contributing

**Contributing Elements:**
- Plaster walls
- Interior hollow metal doors and frames
- Concrete stair w/ bent pipe railing
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)

**Non-Contributing Elements:**
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - Room 100 - Lobby**

Historic Designation: Contributing

**Contributing Elements:**
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Interior wood doors and frames (to Toilet Rooms)
- Radiator

**Non-Contributing Elements:**
- Gwb partitions (east side of room)
- Wood doors, lites and frame (@ lounge and corridor)
- Carpeting w/ resilient bases
- Acoustic tile ceiling
- Light Fixtures

**Floor 1 - Entry Toilet Rooms**

Historic Designation: Contributing

**Contributing Elements:**
- Plaster walls and ceiling
- Marble toilet partitions
- Metal window sills
- Ceramic tile flooring and base
- Plumbing fixtures

**Non-Contributing Elements:**
- Light Fixtures
- Toilet room accessories
Floor 1 - Room 100A
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Metal window sill
• Acoustic tile ceilings
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Gwb partitions (@ office)
• Wood doors and frame (@ corridor)
• Carpeting w/resilient bases
• Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - Room 100A Kitchen
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Resilient floor and base
• Wood doors and trim
• Wood cabinets
• Ceramic tile counter and splash
• Kitchen sink
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Kitchen equipment
• Light Fixtures

Floor 1 - Corridor
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (west side of corridor)
• Selected wood doors and frames (west side)
• Resilient flooring and base
• Plaster ceiling (@ south end of corridor)

Floor 1 - North Entries & Stairs
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete stair w/bent pipe railing
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Entry)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base
• Interior wood door and frame in gwb partition
• Light Fixtures

As with the related dormitory buildings, the second floor spaces of Building 8 are largely intact with respect to their original uses and spaces, including stairs, corridors, dorm rooms, and toilet/shower rooms, which are altogether identified as historically Contributing spaces.

In the wings, the former Play Rooms, including Room 214, originally an Infirmary suite, have been altered to make dorm rooms. These wings are therefore identified as Non-Contributing.

Floor 2 - South Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (part and full height)
• Concrete stairs, landings and bases
• Pipe railings
• Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
• Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Lobby)
• Metal window sills
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
• Interior door and frame in gwb partitions
• Light Fixtures
**Floor 2 - Corridor**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames
- Applied acoustic tile ceiling
- Radiators
- Fire hose cabinets
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/resilient bases
- Light Fixtures
- Miscellaneous features, including signage, exit lights, devices, etc.

**Floor 2 - Vestibule**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls
- Wood doors and frames with transom panels
- Concrete ceiling/floor structure
- Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/resilient bases
- Light Fixtures
Notes: This space, originally a locker room, were closed off to the Corridor. That wall was removed to convert the space to vestibule/lounge. The space is otherwise intact, including exterior door and window units.

**Floor 2 - North Stair**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Plaster ceiling (@ Stair)
- Acoustic tile ceiling (@ Lobby)
- Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior door and frame in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

**Floor 2 - Toilet/Shower/Tub Rooms**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
- Metal toilet partitions and doors
- Marble shower partitions with wood doors
- Plumbing fixtures
- Built-in metal lockers
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Shower stalls
- Light Fixtures
- Accessible plumbing fixtures and related improvements (toilet stall, tilework)
- Ceramic tile flooring at tub room and showers

**Floor 2 - Dorm Rooms #201/202 & 212**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Wood doors and trim (at baths and closets)
- Ceramic tile floors and walls (at baths)
- Metal window sills
- Radiators
- Plumbing fixtures (at baths)
- Recessed bath accessories (paper holders, soap dishes and medicine cabinets)
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light fixtures
Notes: These dorm rooms have private baths and closet spaces. The individual rooms with private baths were designed to serve the CSD “House Mothers,” and the suites (room 201/202) were occupied by CSD “Deans.” These special dorm rooms have transitioned into rooms for CKC “Floor Residents.”

**Floor 2 - Typical Dorm Rooms**
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Metal window sills
- Built-in wood cabinets
- Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light fixtures
Floor 2 - Room 211
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and wainscoting (@ exterior, perimeter walls)
• Plaster ceilings
• Radiators
Notes: Dorm Room #211 is identified as a Non-Contributing room, since it was originally a laundry space which has been converted to a dorm room. Nonetheless, this room retains contributing features.

CKC BLDGS 8 - FLOOR 3
Floor 3 - South Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls (part and full height)
• Concrete stairs, landings and bases
• Pipe railings
• Acoustic tile ceiling
• Metal window sills
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
• Interior door and frame in gwb partitions
• Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Corridor
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Wood doors and frames
• Applied acoustic tile ceiling
• Metal window sills
• Radiators
• Fire hose cabinets
• Incinerator hatch cover
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/resilient bases
• Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Rec. Rm. Vestibule
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Wood doors and frames (@ Rec. Rm and Kitchen)
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Carpeting w/resilient bases
• Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Kitchen
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls and ceiling
• Resilient floor and base
• Wood doors and trim
• Wood cabinets
• Ceramic tile counter and splash
• Kitchen sink
Non-Contributing Elements:
• Kitchen equipment
• Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Recreation Room & TV Room
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
• Plaster walls
• Concrete roof/ceiling structure
• Metal window sills
• Interior wood door and window (@ TV Rm)
• Applied acoustic ceiling tiles
• Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting w/resilient bases
- Interior gwb partitions and soffits (at Study Room)
- Light Fixtures
- Wall heaters

Floor 3 - North Stair
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls (part and full height)
- Concrete stairs, landings and bases
- Pipe railings
- Metal window sills
- Aoustic tile ceiling
- Radiator
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Resilient flooring and base (orig. floor - conc.)
- Interior door and frame in gwb partitions
- Light Fixtures

Floor 3 - Toilet/Shower/Tub Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Ceramic tile walls, floors and bases
- Metal toilet partitions and doors
- Marble shower partitions with wood doors
- Marble door thresholds (@ Corridor doors)
- Plumbing fixtures
- Built-in metal lockers
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Shower stalls
- Light Fixtures
- Accessible plumbing fixtures and related improvements (toilet stall, tilework)
- Metal shower stalls with ceramic tile flooring and walls

Floor 3 - Typical Dorm Rooms
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Metal window sills
- Built-in wood cabinets
- Radiators
Non-Contributing Elements:
- Carpeting and resilient bases
- Light fixtures

Floor 3 - Room 311
Historic Designation: Non-Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and wainscoting (@ exterior, perimeter walls)
- Plaster ceilings
- Radiators
Notes: Dorm Room #311 is identified as a Non-Contributing room, since it was originally a laundry space which has been converted to a dorm room. Nonetheless, this room retains contributing features, including its sloped, acoustic tile ceiling.

**Fig.92: Building 8**
Toilet/Shower Room at Floor 3

Floor 3 - Room 302 & 312
Historic Designation: Contributing
Contributing Elements:
- Plaster walls and ceilings
- Wood doors and trim (at baths and closets)
- Ceramic tile floors and walls (at bath)
- Metal window sills
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Miscellaneous records and correspondence from City of Berkeley Planning Department files re: Clark Kerr Campus at 2601 Warring Street, including:

Notice of Decision, City of Berkeley Landmarks Preservation Commission, October 2, 1981

Draft Memorandum of Understanding between the University and the City of Berkeley, dated 3/4/1982.

Naming of Major Buildings, California School for the Deaf, Berkeley; February 22, 1968 (pamphlet).

The Clark Kerr Campus - A Brief History; Residential and Student Service Programs, University of California, Berkeley [undated brochure].
Fig. 95: CKC Buildings 6 (foreground), 7 (at left), 8 (at right), and 9 (beyond) c1950
(Courtesy CSD)