Draft
Historic Resource Report:
Warren Hall
2223 Fulton Street
at the University of California at Berkeley
(for Seismic Replacement Building 1 EIR)

Prepared for
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report evaluates two buildings on the campus of the University of California for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR): Warren Hall and 2223 Fulton Street. Because of seismic and programmatic deficiencies, the University of California proposes to demolish Warren Hall and 2223 Fulton Street. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), any impacts of the project on historical resources must be addressed. Historical resources are those that are listed in or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources. (CRHR).

Because neither Warren Hall nor 2223 Fulton Street are eligible for the CRHR, they are not historical resources and their demolition is not addressed under CEQA.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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Impacts

Because neither Warren Hall nor 2223 Fulton Street are eligible for the CRHR, they are not historical resources and their demolition is not addressed under CEQA.

Mitigation

Neither Warren Hall nor 2223 Fulton Street are historical resources under CEQA and no mitigation measures would ordinarily be required. Nevertheless, some measures would be appropriate.

2223 Fulton Street:

A minor mitigation associated with the demolition of 2223 Fulton Street is recommended here – donation of a commemorative plaque in a planter in front of the building to an appropriate repository, probably the San Francisco Public Library.

Warren Hall:

While Warren Hall is less than 50 years old and is not eligible for the CRHR, it is of some historical interest and might in the future become eligible if it is not demolished. In this light, the following mitigations are proposed:

Commemorate the history of the building either with a permanent plaque near the site of Warren Hail with text that briefly recalls the architectural and historical significance of the School of Public Health, or with an interior display.

METHODS

Preparation of this report involved field inspection, photography, research, and writing. Field inspection of both buildings was made by Michael Corbett during the week of 25 October 1999. Photographs were taken by Elizabeth Luebben on 26 October 1999.

Research was conducted by Steve Hardy and Michael Corbett. Hardy visited the Bancroft Library, the University Archives, Doe Library, and the Environmental Design Library on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, and the collection of the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association and the building department of the City of Berkeley. Corbett conducted research in the Public Health Library and the Environmental Design Library of the University of California, the UCB Capital Projects Office at 2000 Carleton Street, Berkeley, and the archives of the School of Public Health in the office of Michael Hayes, External Relations and Development Office. In addition, Corbett met with Helen Ross, a former student and faculty member of the School of Public Health, and Elizabeth Rintoul, a former student.

The report was written and the evaluations were prepared by Michael Corbett, an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

2223 FULTON STREET

Description

Site:

The building at 2223 Fulton Street is located on land that is now at the west edge of the University of California campus. It is at the north end of Fulton Street at the point where Fulton curves to the northeast and becomes Oxford Street. The site is a prominent location at the head of Kittredge Street and is visible from downtown Berkeley. In front of the building, in a planter near the southwest corner is a metal plaque on a concrete base that reads: "Jean Marie de Montagu. Presented by the City and County of San Francisco. April 24, 1952."

When the first portion of this building was built in 1923, Fulton Street did not curve into Oxford but was part of an orthogonal grid of streets on the west end and south side of the campus. The area to the east of Allston Street and Strawberry Creek was a mixed neighborhood of houses, apartments, churches, and businesses. By the early 1930s, the University of California was buying up the neighborhood in order to expand to Bancroft Way on the south end and to Fulton Street on the west. The only property not acquired by the University at that time was the site of 2223 Fulton Street. The principal purpose of this expansion was to provide space for new athletic facilities, including Edwards Stadium and Harmon Gym. The alignment of Fulton Street was changed in the
course of the development of this corner of the campus. The alignment had not changed before 5 December 1931 but was complete by 1936.

**Building Phase I**

In 1923, The Federal Land Bank built a two-story and basement building on this site. This was a reinforced-concrete structure with ornamental details of cast concrete, "The exterior finish being treated with a cream color water-proof paint that gives these walls the appearance of stone" (Jennings, p. 50). The design drew on Renaissance and classical sources and included an Ionic entrance portico, an entablature and cornice around the front and sides of the building, and decorative frames around windows and the front door. There were iron lamps on either side of brick entry steps. Inside, there were marble floors, Corinthian columns, and bronze hardware.

**Building Phase II**

The existing building was enlarged and remodeled in 1949. Interior and exterior surfaces and details were removed, or possibly in a few places, covered up. The remodeled building was, for all intents and purposes, a new building. The brick steps at the front survive from the Federal Land Bank.

As remodeled in 1949, 2223 Fulton Street was a six-story reinforced-concrete building over a full basement. Exterior walls were clad in stucco, except in the terra-cotta clad entrance vestibule. At the center of the street front of the building, a projecting bay was designed in two parts: the first two stories are defined by four square columns clad in terra-cotta; the upper floors of the bay are solid on the side and alternating bands of solid and glass on the front. The columns and vestibule walls were clad in two tones of blue-green extruded ceramic veneer. The vestibule walls are greener, the columns are bluer. It is possible that inside the terra-cotta cladding, there may be surviving details of the columns, and decorative window and door framing.

Except in the projecting front bay, the windows are simple rectangular openings in the concrete walls. The sizes of the window openings vary, with new windows based on the windows below them in the original part of the structure. The windows themselves are a mix of casement and fixed sashes. The lower window frames are mostly wood, with a mix of steel and aluminum frames throughout. A series of paired small, horizontal windows on the south side reflects the location of the main stairs and the elevator.

In appearance, this building recalls what David Gebhard has called the P.W.A. Moderne in the square columns of the base and the International Style in the horizontal window bands of the upper levels of the front bay.

Inside in 1949, as an office building, typical floors consisted of a corridor opening to private offices along the perimeter of the building and cubicles in the interior. The private offices were enclosed by partitions of wood at the base and large panels of obscured glass above, allowing exterior light.
to penetrate to the interior. On the top floor, rooms for the Board of Directors, the president, and radio broadcasting were located across the front. The board and president's rooms were paneled. At the center of the top floor was a general meeting room in a high space whose roof rose above the main roof like a penthouse, providing for clerestory light. Today (1999), fragments of the original (1949) spaces and finishes of the interior remain, but the interior has been substantially remodeled with new partitions, ceilings, and finishes throughout.

**History**

**Federal Land Bank**

Under the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916, a Federal Land Bank was established in twelve farm credit districts around the country. According to the *U.S. Government Organization Manual*:

> The Federal land bank system is cooperative and is completely farmer owned ... Farmers obtain long-term mortgage loans from the land banks through national farm loan associations ...

Farmers and ranchers may obtain land bank loans for the following purposes: to purchase land for agriculture uses; to purchase equipment, fertilizers, and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; to provide buildings, and for the improvement of farm land; to liquidate indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred at least 2 years prior to the date of the application for the loan; and to provide the owner of the mortgaged land with funds for general agricultural uses.

> ... Land Banks obtain the money to make loans principally from the sale of consolidated Federal farm loan banks to the investing public.

During the Depression, "In May 1933, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act halted farm foreclosures by providing for their refinancing through the Federal Land Banks." (James, p. 378).

**California Farm Bureau Federation**

The building at 2223 Fulton Street was enlarged and remodeled for the California Farm Bureau Federation. The development of the organization was described by Chambers (p. 21-22):

The Farm Bureau movement in California, from its earliest days to the present time, has paralleled the development of the same organization in other states; names and places have been different, but the general pattern has been identical. In the years just preceding the First World War, local Farm Bureaus were organized in various rural areas of California to cooperate with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University in its program for disseminating the technical information that was being developed in the Experiment Stations and in the University. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 provided for the granting of federal funds to the states, on a dollar-matching basis, to pay the salaries of county
agents (or farm advisers, as they came to be known in California), who were to teach farmers the principles of farm management and the practice of scientific methods of crop production. The farm advisers were hired and their salaries paid jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, and their expenses (mileage, office rent, and supplies) were paid by appropriations made by county boards of supervisors. They conducted their educational activities through local Farm Bureaus and county Farm Bureaus, organized for that specific purpose.

A convention of the farm bureaus in California was held in October 1919 in Berkeley, resulting in the establishment the following month of the California Farm Bureau Federation. The organization began as an educational group for farmers but also became involved in political matters affecting farmers. "During the Depression the Bureau cooperated with the Associated Farmers in opposing unionization of agricultural workers." (Hart, p. 74).

The California Farm Bureau Federation has occupied seven locations as offices since it was established. The first six were in Berkeley, as follows:

1919-1938  
Hilgard Hall, University of California

1931-1936  
Giannini Hall, University of California

1938-1946  
California Farm Bureau Federation, 2161 Allston Way

1946-1950  
Old Federal Land Bank Building  
2223 Fulton Street

1950-1961  
California Farm Bureau Federation  
2223 Fulton Street

1962-1979  
California Farm Bureau Federation, 2855 Telegraph

In 1979, the organization moved to Sacramento.

_Building Use Chronology_

Phase I  
1923-1946  Federal Land Bank

1946-1949  California Farm Bureau Federation in the Old Federal Land Bank Building

Phase II  
1950-1961  California Farm Bureau Federation in an enlarged and completely remodeled building
1962 University of California Press – purchased by the University of California

1963-1990s University of California Extension

1982 Mathematical Sciences Research Institute (5th and 6th floors)

Architects

James W. Plachek (1885-1948)

The first incarnation of this building was designed by James Plachek for the Federal Land Bank. Plachek is described by Susan Cerny in Berkeley Landmarks as follows:

James Plachek was born in Chicago and was apprenticed to a Chicago architect at the age of fifteen and then studied engineering. He was sent to San Francisco in 1906 by the mayor of Chicago to study the effects of the earthquake and fire. Before setting up his own office, in 1912, in Berkeley, he worked with architect William Weeks and for the State of California and the City of San Francisco. He designed Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco and was co-designer of the Alameda County Courthouse. He designed commercial buildings, homes, and warehouses. He was active in lodges and clubs: in 1918 he was president of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, member of the planning commission, and library building committee. His Berkeley landmarks include: City Hall Annex, 1835 Allston Way (1925), Berkeley Public Library, 2090 Kittredge Street (1930), the Farm Credit Building, 2014 Shattuck Avenue (1938), the Heywood Building, 2034 Shattuck Avenue (1917), the Corder/Whetcotton Building, 2300 Shattuck Avenue (1921-25), the Lorin Theater/Phillips Temple Church, 3332 Adeline Street (1914-1920), and John Muir School, 2955 Claremont Avenue (1915).

Michael A. Goodman (1903-1991)

The appearance of 2223 Fulton Street since 1949 has been the result of an enlargement and remodeling of the Building by Michael A. Goodman. According to the San Francisco Chronicle,

Goodman was born in 1903 in Lithuania and came to the United States with his family in 1916. Offended by what they found to be the vulgarity of the United States at the time, his parents decided to return to their native land.

On their homeward journey, the family traveled west across the Pacific but became stuck in China, prevented from crossing the Manchurian Russian border because of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Goodman attended school for four years in Harbin, China, before returning to the United States in 1921 as a student at UC Berkeley.
In 1927, Mr. Goodman joined the UC faculty as a lecturer in architecture, remaining with the department until his retirement in 1972.

In the late 1920s, he worked in the office of Timothy Pflueger in San Francisco. In the 1980s, Goodman spoke on several occasions of having been responsible for some of the noteworthy features of some of Pflueger's most important buildings. Among these was the lobby in the medical office building in San Francisco known as 450 Sutter, with its Mayan decorative motifs. In the mid 1930s, inspired by Bernard Maybeck, Goodman was a pioneer in using plywood as an exterior building material. In a 1939 article, "A Tribute to the work of Michael Goodman, Architect," William Charles Hays wrote:

Among architects, the name of Michael Goodman becomes increasingly well known. With it we associate a series of highly original buildings, each embodying investigation into and intelligent employment of "new" materials which he combines so skillfully with the old, familiar types. In Mr. Goodman's make-up one finds unusual combinations of qualities: the analytic habit coupled with an intuitive good taste: respect for the Past not lessened by his interpretations of the Present for the Future.

Mr. Goodman is an embodiment of the idea that architecture is achieved only through cooperative effort. He is the inspirer of a group of young men who, fewer in number and without the publicizing of a Talliesen aid in producing designs and buildings of exceptional distinction ... The leader himself, is indefatigable and no building of his is ever stereotyped or commonplace. Clearly, every client offers him the challenge of a really fresh problem, to be individually solved and given a "personality" of its own.

It is natural that Mr. Goodman's works should be solicited for publication, both locally and abroad; significant that they have appeared, frequently, in the International Studio's Decorative Arts (London) and in French Publications.

... A graduate of the University of California, he is an inspiring member of its teaching staff. In the world of Graphic Arts he is equally well known; has won medals, awards and other recognition, including membership in important art associations.

Later, looking back, Woodbridge and Gebhard associated him with the most important architects designing in what they called the Bay Region tradition — a softened, regional approach to modernism as well as with the International Style. He is remembered for research on the use of plywood as a wall material. Guidebooks from the 1970s to 1990s have consistently listed houses at 2626 Buena Vista Way in Berkeley of 1939 and 3550 Jackson Street in San Francisco of 1940 as interesting Goodman designs of the time.

In the 1940s, Goodman had more opportunities for larger scale, non-residential work. In a 1944 article in the Architect and Engineer on the "Works of Michael Goodman", F. W. Jones, the editor, wrote that Goodman believes "that in this 'age of plastics' the use of concrete
promises an equally great and romantic future". He said, despite the constraints of wartime, "Goodman blazes trails in the technique and application of a glass and concrete construction."

Two of his works of this period were Memorial Chapel, built within a previous school space in Temple Emanu-El in San Francisco, and St. Johns Episcopal Church in Marysville, both of 1944.

After the war Goodman's work included 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley for the California Farm Bureau Federation in 1949, Stanley Hall at the University of California in 1952, the San Mateo County Hall of Justice and Records Building of 1956, and Calvin Hall at the University of California in 1963. Calvin and Stanley Hall have been criticized in numerous publications as inappropriate additions to the campus. In addition, Goodman was the architect for alterations to the Hearst Memorial Mining Building interior that are currently (1999) being removed as part of a historical restoration of the building.

More important than Goodman's buildings since 1940 was his involvement in public issues. In 1942, he published an article, "Architectural Education Tomorrow" and in 1945, he published "Michael Goodman Explores the Future." He was on the Berkeley Planning Commission for 24 years and was a founder of a group concerned with regional, planning issues that was a predecessor of the Association of Bay Area Governments. In this arena he proposed the redevelopment of Chinatown in 1948 and sponsored student work on the redevelopment of the produce market before it was planned for Golden Gateway and Embarcadero Centers.

According to his obituary in the San Francisco Chronicle, "He also enjoyed an occasional public exchange with the man called the father of modern architecture, Frank Lloyd Wright. He said of a Wright address at UC Berkeley in 1953, 'I thought he was more Frank than Wright.' The architect, not used to being chided, called him a 'whippersnapper.'"

In summary, Goodman appears to have been an architect whose principal contributions as a designer were before 1940 in the office of Timothy Pfleuger and as a designer of single family houses. In addition, he was a stimulating teacher who engaged the general public as well as his students, and he was a long time contributor to important planning issues.

Evaluation

The building at 2223 Fulton Street does not appear eligible for the CRHR. First built as a two-story building in 1923 for the Federal Land Bank, it was enlarged and completely remodeled in 1949. In relation to its period as the Federal Land Bank, it has completely lost integrity and is not eligible under any criteria.

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a building is a significant historical resource if it meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These criteria are similar and parallel to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant in one of four areas and must also
possess integrity. These four areas are criterion 1, (history), criterion 2 (persons), criterion 3 (architecture), and criterion 4 (archeology). The principal differences between these criterion and those of the NRHP are that the CRHR is somewhat more accepting of alterations in assessing integrity, and the 50 year rule as the standard threshold of significance is defined differently. For the CRHR a property may be considered significant if enough time has passed to make judgments about it.

As the 1949 California Farm Bureau Federation building, it can be considered under criteria 1 and 3. Under criterion 1, it was the fifth of six locations of that organization in Berkeley between 1919 and 1979, occupying the building for eleven years from 1950 to 1961. The most influential periods of the organization appear to have been the 1920s-1930s and the 1960s when it was in other locations. In relation to criterion 1, the building lacks significance.

Under criterion 3, the building is an undistinguished example of post-World War II modern architecture. Designed by an important architect, Michael A. Goodman, it does not represent his most important work – his residential designs of the 1920s-1930s or his planning efforts of the 1950s-1960s. Under criterion 3, the building lacks significance.

Sources

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**WARREN HALL**

**Description**

**Site and Landscaping**

Warren Hall is located at the western edge of the University of California campus. It is on a terraced and landscaped site above and to the east of Oxford Street and to the north of the semicircular roadway from Oxford Street called West Entrance. A service drive runs along the east side. Because of its landscaping and its design, it is less conspicuous than it might have been in this prominent location.

The T-shaped ground plan of Warren Hall is associated with landscaped spaces around the building. According to Kenneth Cardwell, a committee on which he served concerned with planning and development of the campus, became aware of a proposal to remove redwood trees adjacent to Warren Hall as it was nearing completion. Under Lucretia Nelson, chairperson of the committee, a new landscape plan was developed which saved the redwood trees and provided a screen that obscured the west end of Mulford Hall (which presented an uninteresting end wall to the view of the campus from University Avenue). This plan, for an extensive area around the building, was prepared in 1955 by Eckbo, Royston, and Williams, Landscape Architects. The landscaping has matured close to the building and to the west and south. Portions of the original landscaped area to the north and all of it to the east have been removed for new construction and as land uses have changed.

The landscaping that survives includes lawns to the northwest and southwest, trees and shrubs (notably large eucalyptus trees) between the building and Oxford Street, trees (primarily conifers) and shrubs in the area south of Warren Hall and southwest of Mulford Hall, and paved pedestrian pathways in an informal layout defined in part by the topography. This informal and naturalistic landscaping is in contrast to the formality of the building. Also surviving is a roof terrace with brick planters on the south wing. By 1968 the area east of Warren Hall had become a parking lot. In the 1990s with the construction of Koshland Hall, this area was landscaped again.

**Building**

Warren Hall is a T-shaped building of 74,000 square feet in three parts: a 6-story rectangular tower oriented east-west and lower wings oriented north-south at the east end of the tower. The southern wing is a one-story structure with a higher auditorium at the south end and a roof terrace on top. The northern wing is a three-story structure with a library on the ground floor and research labs.
above. It is a reinforced-concrete structure enclosed in part by solid walls of stuccoed concrete and in part by transparent curtain walls of aluminum framing with glass and steel panels.

The three-part plan of the building reflects the three partners that built the building and the diverse activities that were housed. The six-story tower and the one-story south wing were occupied by the School of Public Health. The three-story north wing was occupied by the Public Health Library on the ground level and the Cancer Research Genetics Laboratory of the Department of Zoology on the upper floors.

The Public Health Library was a merger of the State Department of Public Health and the School of Public Health libraries. In 1994, the glass wall on the west side of the library was moved a few feet further west, gaining additional space. The Cancer Research Genetics Laboratory originally, included teaching laboratories, research laboratories, offices, storage rooms, mechanical rooms, classrooms, and animal rooms. The animal rooms were for both research and the production of "pure bred experimental mice ... The new animal rooms are constructed with separated isolation rooms with walls, floors, and ceilings that can be cleaned with steam." (Coppock p. 13). The animal rooms could be kept at a constant temperature of 80 degrees. These rooms were substantially altered following plans in 1978, 1981, 1985, 1987, and 1993.

The six-story tower included administrative offices and a lounge for students, faculty and alumni on the ground floor. The upper floors housed offices and classrooms for the various public health specialties including sanitary science, epidemiology, industrial hygiene, biostatistics, nutrition, nursing administration, hospital administration, public health and medical administration, public health education, and maternal and child health. Each floor consisted of a series of small offices on either side of a central corridor, except the third floor where larger classrooms moved the corridor to the south side for part of its length. Circulation and services were located at either end of the tower. A penthouse with a fan room and elevator machinery was located on the roof of the tower. Beginning in 1985, a series of projects remodeled and refurbished many of the spaces and facilities of the tower.

The one-story south wing originally housed classrooms including a large room with a steeply raked floor at the south end (Room 22). This wing also served as the principal entrance to the building at two levels. Doors in the glass wall along the west side of this wing led into the lowest floor of the building (called the Ground Floor) directly to administrative offices, the library, and the largest classrooms. From the east side, an entrance on the roof terrace led into the second level (called the First Floor). In 1988, Room 22 was renovated. In 1995, a former classroom area was converted to a Student Commons Room.

Interior finishes are generally in standard materials – plaster walls and linoleum floors, except in the public corridor on the ground floor of the south wing where the floors are terrazzo, the east walls are paneled in dark wood, and the stair railing is aluminum. The unfinished ceilings in the corridors were the result of funding problems. "At the time, Dean Smith explained that UC officials had their choice between leaving the hallway ceilings uncompleted or finishing a badly
needed teaching wing; the latter obviously won out." *(Highlights* 1976).

A major change to the building is a large projecting bay at the west end of the tower. This is a solid block covered in stucco, that rises above the main part of the tower about the height of one additional story. Its stucco surfaces are scored to define the alternating bands of solid and glass in the curtain wall on its north side and the height of full stories on its south side. This is done in a manner intended to minimize its visual impact on the existing building. Exterior ducts and other features of the HVAC system have been added, but do not seriously detract from the design.

In appearance, Warren Hall is in the International Style, characteristic of the 1950s. In 1951, according to a notice in *Highlights*, the newsletter of the School of Public Health alumni organization:

> It's going to be a modern-type building unlike anything else on the campus but rather similar to the State Health Department Building which will soon be going up just west of it on Oxford Street. The main part of the building is long and narrow with one wall all in glass – much like the U.N. building – with a lower wing on each side.

In fact, this building shares traits with the United Nations Headquarters in New York (designed by an international committee of architects including Le Corbusier, chaired by Wallace K. Harrison), built 1947 to 1952. As a model, the United Nations had a tower associated with low buildings. The tower was characterized by an aluminum and glass curtain wall framed by solid ends. The irregularly shaped United Nations Assembly building was in visual contrast to the regular lines of the tower. The separation of different kinds of functions in separate buildings or wings with different shapes reflected modern notions about rational organization. If the problems of the world were going to be solved in the United Nations Headquarters, then public health problems could be addressed in a similar building.

Warren Hall was also designed with an aluminum and glass curtain wall and solid ends. Its trapezoidal auditorium with round corners at the south end of the south wing and the mechanical penthouse on the tower roof with solid stuccoed walls and round corners were in contrast to the regularity and transparency of the tower. The round columns on the ground floor of the north and south wings refer to the signature columns of many of Le Corbusier's buildings. In other words, like many other buildings around the country this was designed in a new fashion represented by buildings like the United Nations.

The design details of Warren Hall were carefully executed. For example, in the curtain wall, the proportions of the solid and transparent panels and the sizes of the vertical and horizontal members of the frame were part of a unified composition of the tower and the flanking wings.

**History**

*Before Warren Hall* 

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When the School of Public Health was established by the California State Legislature in 1943, it was first housed with the Department of Hygiene in the basement and first floor of a 2 ½ story shingled building. The "State laboratory" (of the Department of Public Health?) and the Department of Bacteriology also occupied the building. (Beattie)

About 1949, the School of Public Health moved to the temporary wood building known as T-4, "a war surplus barracks" according to the Daily Cal. Helen Ross, a former student and faculty member has described it as one long space where members of the various public health specialties mixed and interacted freely.

Planning and Construction

Planning for the new School of Public Health building began with its funding: "Permanent quarters for the School of Public Health at Berkeley were provided by legislative appropriations in 1946 and 1949, supplemented by University funds." (Bolt). Money for the School of Public Health building was augmented by $160,000 for the Cancer Research Genetics Laboratory. The total cost of the building was expected to be $1,500,000. At the time it was completed, costs had risen to $2,000,000.

In July 1951, Highlights, the school's alumni newsletter reported:

Progress is really being made on the new School of Public Health building. Special architects appointed for the job are Masten & Hurd of San Francisco. Preliminary blueprints have been approved by the School and by the University architects and engineers. At present they're working on the detailed plans.

Mr. Hurd, the architect, spent several months visiting all the Schools of Public Health and various laboratories and health institutes in the East picking up ideas for all the latest equipment and arrangement of rooms and work space, etc.

Construction of the building was delayed, apparently because of funding problems that resulted in a scaled back facility with less space. As shown in construction photographs by R.A. Bolt, excavation began 28 April 1953. A photograph in the Daily Cal 15 October 1954 showed scaffolding around the completely erected tower. On 7 March 1955 Bolt's photographs show the building looking completed.

The Daily Cal reported that "All work from design to construction is being done by San Francisco companies." It was designed by Masten and Hurd, Architects and built by Parker-Stephens & Pierce. The building was dedicated in ceremonies on 17 September 1955.

During the period of construction, the building was named for Earl Warren. UC President Robert Gordon Sproul made the announcement on 15 September 1954, as reported in the Daily Cal: "During his administration as governor, and due in large measure to his personal interest, the State Department of Public Health developed into a department with no superior in the United States."
He had also authorized the establishment of the School of Public Health. At the time the building was named for him, Warren was the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Contexts

State of California Department of Public Health

The California State Board of Health was established in 1879. The first secretary of the State Board of Health was Dr. Thomas Muldrup Logan. Logan was a prominent physician who helped establish the California Medical Association and on 2 June 1873 became the Chair of Hygiene at the University of California. "Thus, he laid the groundwork for the professional collaboration and the physical liaison of the California State Department of Public Health and the University of California School of Public Health." (Bolt).

In the 1940s, under the leadership of Charles E. Smith who was both dean of the School of Public Health and president of the State Board of Health, a plan was developed to build new facilities for each organization in Berkeley. According to the Daily Cal, "The proximity was planned to facilitate a coordinated program of consultation and to eliminate the duplications which sometimes plague large enterprises." In particular, the library of the two organizations was merged in the School of Public Health.

The State Health Department building was begun earlier than Warren Hall. In July 1951, Highlights reported that "The block is now being cleared preparatory to the new building's being started this year (or next?)." An updated photograph in Highlights showed the steel frame of the state building completed while rebar for the school building's columns was being assembled. On 1 November 1954 the Daily Cal reported, "The new state building is being constructed by the same firms and the architectural style will be similar to the University structure. The buildings will have parking lots adequate to handle the great influx of automobiles expected at the west end of the campus." The building at 2151 Berkeley Way was dedicated on 28 April 1955.

By 1959 the building was overcrowded and the health department was considering adding to the building or moving. Eventually new labs were established in Berkeley, Emeryville and Fairfield. Since about 1990, proposals have existed to leave this site and consolidate activities in a new building in Richmond.
School of Public Health

Issues associated with public health were addressed in various departments long before a school of public health was established. For example, one of the principal 19th-century concerns of the public health movement was sanitary engineering, which was addressed in the civil engineering department in efforts to treat water and design sewers. The most direct predecessor of the School of Public Health, however, was the Department of Hygiene, established in the 1870s. Developments leading toward a School of Public Health began in the 1930s. At the time of the dedication of Warren Hall, Richard A. Bolt described these developments as follows:

During the late 1930s, under the direction of Dr. Karl F. Meyer, the graduate Curriculum in Public Health jointly sponsored by the University of California and Stanford University demonstrated California's urgent need for an enduring School of Public Health.

In 1942 the Northern California Public Health Association appointed a Committee on the Establishment of a School of Public Health in California with Dr. William P. Shepard, Chairman. The strong and effective endorsement by the California Medical Association was implemented by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Dr. George Kress and Dr. George Ebright. The spokesmen for these medical and public health members and official and voluntary agencies were Lawrence Arnstein, Ford Higby, and Dr. William P. Shepard, who presented the 1943 California State Legislature with the necessity of a School of Public Health. This legislature enacted a law which Governor Earl Warren signed, establishing the School at the University of California and providing funds to equip it and begin its teaching.

The last Chairman of the Department of Hygiene and the Acting Dean of the new School of Public Health was Dr. Walter H. Brown whose vision implemented the Regents' creation of the School with its two departments, one in Berkeley and one in Los Angeles, each giving undergraduate instruction. The additional Master of Public Health training provided in Warren Hall affords the only accredited professional public health degree given west of the Mississippi River.

In the year the building opened, a long article in the Berkeley Daily Gazette described the undergraduate teaching program as a pioneer in its breadth and a model for the program at the University of Michigan.

The new building was just large enough to accommodate the needs for space and programs in 1955. Helen Ross, a recent graduate and young professor at the time recalls general excitement about the improved facilities, but also a loss of community in the new building. Whereas the different specialties were previously mixed, in Warren Hall they were segregated by floors.

Assessing conditions in 1965, Dr. Charles Smith, the Dean, reported in Highlights "the major problem of our school's inadequate space. When we occupied Warren Hall ten years ago, we filled it fully. We now rent half as much space as is provided in Warren Hall" and will be needing more
soon.

The structure of the school and the nature of its programs have changed substantially over the years. In the beginning, the program emphasized undergraduate education, but undergraduate programs were phased out beginning in 1962. Because Berkeley's program was unusual among American schools of public health in that it was not directly tied to a medical school and its students were not predominantly M.D.'s, it has developed distinctive programs concerned with "social, behavioral, economic, political, and organizational aspects of health and health care." (Hayes p. 5). While not directly tied to a medical school, the School of Public Health has important connections to other academic disciplines. "The location of the Berkeley campus has encouraged faculty to forge strong research linkages with basic science departments related to research in disease etiology and prevention, such as biochemistry, molecular and cell biology, entomology, chemistry, and physiology" (Hayes p. 5-6). These linkages have lead to joint degree programs with several other departments.

The School of Public Health has long had a more diverse population among students and faculty than the University at large. Women held important faculty positions at the time Warren Hall opened. In 1960, there were eight women on the public health faculty, more than any other except Home Economics with nine. (Colvig p. 108). In 1958 and 1959, Highlights articles described the relationship of the school to other countries with a world map showing the "Nationality of Non-U.S. students in the School of Public Health 1948-1958"). With students from more than two dozen countries, "the influence of the School of Public Health is making itself felt in far away places." In 1976, Highlights reported that "This year ethnic minorities made up 26% of the student body, and women 48%".

Among many notable research achievements of the faculty and students of the School of Public Health recently identified by the Dean of the School, Patricia A. Buffler, two that have made "significant contributions to public health in the State of California" are the following:

Encephalitis has largely been suppressed because of work of Emeriti Professors William Reeves and James Hardy.

Dean Charles E. Smith's pioneering studies of coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever) resulted in the development of a vaccine for the disease.

Designers

Architects: Masten and Hurd

The firm of Masten and Hurd Architects was founded in 1915 and remained in business until about 1968. The firm was gradually bought out by three employees; during the transition period, it first became Gwathway, Sellier, Crosby, Masten & Hurd before becoming Gwathway, Sellier, and Crosby. Charles F. Masten (1886-1973) graduated from the University at California in 1913. He
was granted license no. 827 to practice architecture in California 6 November 1914. This license was cancelled 25 November 1919 during World War I. After the war, he was granted license no. 974 on 16 February 1920. Lester W. Hurd (1894-1967) grew up in the East Bay and attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He was granted license no. 1131 to practice architecture 9 June 1922. The firm's offices were in San Francisco. In the 1940s and 1950s the office was located in two floors above the street at 526 Powell Street. The amount of space in use depended on the fluctuating size of the office – up to about 40. In addition to their architectural practice, both partners served in World War I and World War II, and both were founders of the San Francisco Savings and Loan Association.

Over its long period of practice, the character of the work of the firm of Masten and Hurd changed dramatically, reflecting changes in architecture generally. In 1926, a long article in the *Architect and Engineer* by Stafford Jory on the "Recent Houses" of Masten and Hurd focused on houses in St. Francis Wood, San Francisco, and fraternity houses in Berkeley. Jory taught in the Department of Architecture at the University of California, and frequently worked with John Galen Howard in Howard's architectural practice. Howard and Fredrick Law Olmsted, Jr. designed St. Francis Wood where Masten and Hurd's houses contributed to the range of stylistic expressions of the period including English, Mediterranean, early American, and Colonial Georgian. Jory stated that "the work of Masten and Hurd gives a genuine pleasure … These architects in all their work impress one with their serious desire of arriving at some decorative expression as well as practical solution to their problems."

In the 1930s, Masten and Hurd participated in the general enthusiasm for more modern looking buildings. In 1935, the *Architect and Engineer* published before and after views of a simple wood house of about 1907 transformed into a miniature example of the Colonial Revival Style. The firm also designed several buildings that have been admired in guidebooks as examples of the Streamline Moderne Style. These include the University of California Press on Oxford Street in Berkeley of 1931, a Fire Station in Redding of 1939, and Samual Gompers High School in San Francisco of 1939.

Hal Crosby, a former employee who began with the firm in 1948-49, remembers that in the 1940s and 1950s the principal work of the firm was designing schools and hospitals. Masten was in charge of most of the school work. Hurd was in charge of the hospital work until it dried up, after which he did schools as well. The firm did diverse kinds of work for schools at all levels, as the following, incomplete list illustrates (derived primarily from guidebooks, interviews, and obituaries):

University of California Press, Berkeley, 1931

Samual Gompers High School, 1939

Arcata High School, 1947, 1949
Bevatron, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, 1947-49
Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, 1950
Warren Hall, University of California, 1955
Foothill College, 1962
Cabrillo College, 1962
DeAnza College, 1968
Kezar Stadium, San Francisco, date unknown
Lowell High School, San Francisco, date unknown
Elementary schools, Pacifica, date unknown
Sunnyvale – Cupertino High School District, date unknown
Stanislaus State College Library, date unknown

Among these buildings, the Bevatron was designed like other industrial and research buildings at the time – in a utilitarian manner to shelter complex and irregular machines and processes. It was not easily seen by the public and its finishes and appearance were those of a working industrial building rather than a publicly visible university building. Hastings College and Warren Hall, both public buildings in prominent locations reflected the widespread post-war adoption of the International Style. The best-known of Masten and Hurd’s buildings, designed in association with Ernest J. Kump and Associates, were Foothill College, Cabrillo College, and DeAnza College. The designs of these schools received awards and critical praise for taking a softened regional approach to modernism. According to Hal Crosby, Kump's office designed the buildings and Masten and Hurd prepared the construction drawings. Kump had just returned from a long stay in Europe when the work began on Foothill College. He had no staff to carry through with such a large and complex project and associated with Masten and Hurd for that purpose. Masten and Hurd had a staff of about 40 employees. The association was so successful that it was retained in subsequent projects.

While Masten and Hurd were specialists in school design, they can also be seen as specialists in designing for scientific and technical purposes. Crosby remembers the laboratory component of high schools and colleges as an important factor of those projects. Warren Hall probably required the most sophisticated labs among these schools. In addition to the schools, the University of California Press, a factory building at 642 Harrison Street in San Francisco, the Bevatron, several hospitals, the State Department of Health in Berkeley, and a medical research facility in the Presidio of San Francisco all required a specialized expertise and approach to problems.
In summary, as architects of Warren Hall, Masten and Hurd appears to have been skilled at designing buildings with substantial technical components, especially for schools.

*Landscape Architects: Eckbo, Royston, and Williams*

The firm of Eckbo, Royston, and Williams was one of the leading landscape architecture firms in California during the period of its existence (1945-1958). Two of its partners, Garrett Eckbo and Robert Royston, have been important figures in the development of modern landscape architecture in the United States. Most of the executed designs of the firm are private gardens and most of what has been written about the firm's work is about these gardens. At the same time Eckbo and Royston were especially interested in applying their ideas to larger and more public landscapes, and their ideas and designs have had an important influence on the development of landscape architecture in California in the second half of the 20th century. The landscape design for Warren Hall was among the first modern landscape designs on the University of California campus. It is one of the few pieces of the public landscape designed by the firm and one of even fewer to have survived.

Garrett Eckbo (born 1916) studied landscape architecture at the University of California and at Harvard University. According to a short biographical sketch by David Streatfield,


Author of many articles and books, including *Landscape for Living* (1950) and *Urban Landscape Design* (1964). Up to the early 1950s his firm's emphasis was largely residential, it then spread into public, commercial, and institutional projects.

Robert Royston (born 1918) studied landscape architecture at the University of California. According to Streatfield, Royston


From 1945 until mid-1950s, practice was almost entirely residential, since then has been largely nonresidential, concentrating on public, commercial and institutional projects. Taught at the University of California, Berkeley, late 1940s and early 1960s.

*Architecture and Landscape Architecture at the University of California*

The architecture and landscape of the University of California campus for the first half of the 20th century followed the vision in the 1899 Hearst plan. The Hearst plan was modified and overseen by John Galen Howard and his successors, George Kelham and Arthur Brown, Jr. until Brown's retirement in 1948. For that entire period, the spirit of the Benard and Howard plans based on the
teachings and practice of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, was followed in the placement and design of new buildings on the main campus. Buildings were placed according to principles of axiality, symmetry, hierarchy, and unity. Most buildings were ornamented with classical details and imagery. (The principal exception was Stern Hall of 1942 by Corbett, McMurray, Wurster, east of the main campus). The plan and the character of the campus was reinforced by its Beaux-Arts landscaping.

Brown's Beaux-Arts campus plan update of 1944 was disregarded after he left office. In 1949, the duties of the old office of the Supervising Architect of the University were taken over by the Office of Architects and Engineers who were responsible for planning and hiring architects. In 1951, the Office of Architects and Engineers completed a conceptual plan that outlined a new approach to campus development and called for preparation of a new campus plan - realized in 1956 when the first long range plan was adopted.

In the early 1950s, several projects begun under Brown were completed, including the Bancroft Library, Dwinelle Hall, Campbell Hall, and Mulford Hall - all in the character of the existing campus.

Other buildings begun in this period under the committee system were the first to diverge from the old plans and to adopt modern styles. Stanley Hall designed by Michael Goodman and completed in 1952 on the east side of the Hearst Mining Circle may have been the first of these. Although modern in style, this was traditional in many of its features - a two-part composition with a ground-floor colonnade and upper-floor windows in the scale of older buildings, and a cornice. Alumni House designed by Clarence Mayhew and completed in 1954 was a thoroughly modern building with long glass sides and solid end walls. This was a one-story building located outside of the original area of the plan and largely hidden by trees. The most conspicuous of the new modern buildings was Warren Hall completed in 1955 north of the main entrance to the campus. Warren Hall was accompanied by a new less formal style of landscaping as well. At the time Warren Hall was completed, the modern buildings were scattered and had very little impact on the character of the campus as a whole. Also completed in 1955 was an addition to Donner Laboratory by Reynolds and Chamberlain, architects. This was a two-story wing with a modern glass curtain wall. It was located west of Gayley Road, down a slope among trees. In contrast to Warren Hall, it was not large or highly visible. Following the long range master plan of 1956, a tremendous boom in construction took place and within a few years, the campus had a very different character.

Evaluation

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a building is a significant historical resource if it meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These criteria are similar and parallel to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under the CRHR, a historic resource must be significant in one of four areas and must also possess integrity. These four areas are criterion 1, (history), criterion 2 (persons), criterion 3 (architecture), and criterion 4 (archeology). The principal differences between these criterion and those of the
NRHP are that the CRHR is somewhat more accepting of alterations in assessing integrity, and the 50 year rule as the standard threshold of significance is defined differently. For the CRHR a property may be considered significant if enough time has passed to make judgments about it.

In Section 4852(d)(2) of Title 14, Chapter 11.5 of the California Code of Regulations, the issue of buildings less than 50 years old is addressed as follows:

(2) Historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years. In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

Because Warren Hall is less than 50 years old (45 years in 2000), it is necessary to ask “if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance”. In relation to the relevant criteria (1 and 3), it is not clear that sufficient time has passed.

In relation to criterion 1, Warren Hall is the home of the School of Public Health of the University of California. This was the first school of public health in the western United States. Research on the history of all academic departments on the Berkeley campus would provide a basis for understanding the significance of the School of Public Health in its context. Until such research is done, the significance of the School of Public Health in relation to the CRHR is not clear.

In relation to criterion 3, Warren Hall is an early example of International Style architecture and modern landscape design in the Bay Area. Among well-known non-residential buildings in San Francisco, perhaps only the Greyhound Bus maintenance facility of 1951 by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill; the Maimonides Health Center of 1953 by Eric Mendelsohn; and the Pacific Mutual Life Building of 1954 by Wilbur D. Peugh were earlier. The Maimonides Health Center has been remodeled. On the University of California campus, Warren Hall was among the first buildings to break with the Beaux-Arts tradition. In addition, the landscape design is one of the few non-residential designs by the important firm of Eckbo, Royston, and Williams to have been realized. At the same time, in relation to the larger issue of the campus plan, this building was built between the campus plans of 1944 and 1956, when no vision of the campus as a whole prevailed. On balance, it is difficult to assess the significance of the building. Should it be judged as an isolated work of architecture or as an element in the campus? Is it meaningful that it was an early example of a style, when more interesting examples built not much later are still standing? What other modern landscape designs were executed on the campus and how does this relate to them?

Many buildings clearly meet the criteria of significance or clearly do not meet the criteria. Some lie in a gray area. For these it is difficult to make a persuasive argument either way. Such is the case with Warren Hall.
Additional time may make it easier to understand the historical importance of the building. It appears that sufficient time has not passed to understand the historical significance of Warren Hall. Therefore, at this time the building does not appear eligible for the CRHR.

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**Architectural Plans** – On file at UC Berkeley Capital Projects Office, 2000 Carleton St. (listed chronologically).


APPENDIX

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs taken 26 October 1999 by Elizabeth Luebben.
Photos of each building are shown in clockwise order.

Photos 1-8
Earl Warren Hall

Photos 9-14
2223 Fulton Street

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1. Earl Warren Hall Overview. View southeast. Photo 1/10

2. Earl Warren Hall Tower. View southeast. Photo 1/10
3. Earl Warren Hall Tower addition. View east. Photo 1:12

5. Earl Warren Hall. South wing. View northeast. Photo 1:15


Earl Warren Hall. North wing. View east. Photo 1:40
9. 2223 Fulton Street. Street elevation. View east. Photo 1:21

10. 2223 Fulton Street. Perspective. View northeast. Photo 1:25
11. 2323 Fulton Street. South side detail. View north. Photo 1:33

12. 2223 Fulton Street. Southside detail. View north. Photo 1:34