

## “CAMPANILE WAY”

### CITY OF BERKELEY LANDMARK APPLICATION

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ABOVE - Campanile Way, circa 1930s

BELOW - Campanile Way, today



*“Views out from the campus lead the viewer to the connections beyond the campus. The view from the base of Sather Tower towards the Golden Gate serves to set the campus in its regional context. This breathtaking vista of the bay was one of the primary amenities considered when the site was selected in the 1860s...The view corridor from the foot of Sather Tower, down Campanile Way, defines a primary route of travel through campus and emphasizes the tower’s central place as a campus landmark and wayfinding device.” (UC Berkeley, Landscape Master Plan, page 13).*

## INTRODUCTION

This landmark application was prepared as a result of a citizen petition to initiate Campanile Way on the UC Berkeley campus as a City of Berkeley Landmark. Berkeley's Landmarks Preservation Ordinance provides that initiation may be done by a simple petition of 50 or more Berkeley residents; thus, in this case and others, the initiation came first, followed by the documentation for the landscape application itself.

"Campanile Way" is a historic roadway on the UC Berkeley campus that dates to the 1870s. It has a threefold level of significance, importance and use:

- it is a primary circulation spine of the campus, lined by nine major academic / administrative buildings;
- it serves as part of the axial framework of the "Classical Core" of the campus, essentially functioning as a necessary designed void / open space between the masses of built structures to enhance those structures, much as civic plazas, squares, and boulevards do for buildings in the urban landscape;
- it serves as one of two historically primary—and the only intact remaining—view corridors from the UC Berkeley campus to the vista of San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate, a defining characteristic of both the establishment of the campus in the 1850s / 60s and almost all of its physical planning in the century and a half since then.

This document includes the necessary description of the proposed space / features to be designated, as well as the history of how it evolved and was planned. An attached appendix contains historic images and current photographs.

There are two other policy questions that relate to this Landmark proposal that it seems relevant to consider in the introduction. Although these questions are not necessary to answer in a landmark application—which is about the history and significance of the landmark alone, not plans or proposals for it—they are included here, with answers.

### **Can a roadway and landscape, not a building, be a City of Berkeley Landmark?**

Yes. There is long established precedent nationally, in the state, and locally. In Berkeley there are more than twenty designated COB landmarks, some recent, some designated decades ago, similar in key respects to Campanile Way. Most do not contain buildings but are significant because they contain important landscape and / or roadway features. Some of these have also been added to the National Register of Historic Places. In Berkeley, these include (partial list):

- **Natural landscape features / rock outcroppings with historic significance:** Founders' Rock; Sutcliff Picnic Rock.
- **Built circulation features that do not include buildings:** Sather Gate and Bridge; Hillside Club Street Improvements in the Daley's Scenic Park Tract; La Loma Steps (pathway with designed steps); Orchard Lane (Panoramic Hill-steps and pathway); Claremont Court Gate and Street Markers.
- **Landscaped open spaces / parks:** John Hinkel Park; Berkeley Municipal Rose Garden; Martin Luther King, Jr. Civic Center Park; People's Park;
- **Buildings or complexes of buildings that also include connecting or associated landscape features:** American Baptist Seminary of the West campus (Dwight Way and Hillegass); Faculty Club and Faculty Glade (UC

- campus); Greenwood Common (central lawn / commons, roadways, surrounded by significant homes); Rose Walk (steps, pathway, and associated houses); La Loma Park Historic District; Bowles Hall and Charter Hill; Sather Tower and Esplanade; Napoleon Bonaparte Byrne House and Grounds;
- **Landscape Features, UC Berkeley Campus** (six separate features, all botanical).
  - **Designed features that are connected to buildings, but not the buildings themselves:** People's Bicentennial Mural.
  - **Other culturally / historically significant human-created outdoor spaces without buildings:** Berkeley Shellmound.

**Is designation of Campanile Way as a City of Berkeley Landmark consistent with current / established University planning policy?**

While the judgment of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, not the opinion of the property owner (the University in this case), is the determining factor in a possible historic designation, it is not unreasonable to examine as part of this nomination process whether the owner has plans or policies relevant to the property's history.

In the instance of Campanile Way the owner—the University of California—does have such plans and policies. It is the happy case that these policies / plans are clearly consistent with the proposed landmark designation.

For example, the **Landscape Heritage Plan for the Berkeley campus** (the current operative policy document for historically significant campus landscape features and spaces) notes the following:

*Based on the cultural and site landscape assessments, the overall treatment strategy recommended for Campanile Way/Sather Road is rehabilitation... The treatment strategy for Campanile Way includes the following steps:*

- *Retain, protect, and enhance views to the Campanile and the Golden Gate, and maintain existing building heights along the Way.*
- *Take cues from the Thomas Church era construction documents for the eastern end, executing in ways that retain historic vistas.*
- *Enhance and frame the Church balustrade landing detail at the top of Campanile Way as a significant design element.*
- *Retain and/or rehabilitate all historically relevant vegetation, and the historic semi-formal foundation plantings, to the original design intent.*
- *Address the partial deterioration of the ground plane caused by vehicular service access and parking,*
- *Protect, repair, and/or replace surviving brick gutters, as function permits; replace in-kind deteriorated elements; and repair the Class of 1940 water fountain.*

*(Source: Landscape Heritage Plan)*

As Commissioners and readers will see from this document, these policies are completely in accord with the proposed landmark designation and identification of both significant and non-contributing features of Campanile Way.

Other relevant, operative, UC planning policies for Campanile Way include this section of the New Century Plan / 2020 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP).

**Policy E4 Campanile Way**

- *Upgrade paving and lighting along Campanile Way and restore the continuity of the rows of plane trees. Create a forecourt at the south center entrance to VLSB.*
- *Remove South Hall Annex and create a semi-enclosed service court, to replace service vehicle parking on Campanile Way.*
- *Close Campanile Way to private vehicles, except for preauthorized service and delivery trips to California and Durant Halls.*

The New Century Plan also specifies, under “Purpose” that a core goal of the plan is that it “*preserves and enhances our extraordinary legacy of landscape and architecture*”.

Source: <http://www.cp.berkeley.edu/ncp/portfolio/areae.html>

## LANDMARK DESCRIPTION

**Project Address:** Campanile Way (no street number), campus of the University of California, Berkeley.

**Property Owner Name:** Regents of the University of California.

**Street Address:** the application is for a roadway / corridor, which does not have a formal address. See property description below.

**City:** Berkeley

**County:** Alameda

**Zip:** 94720.

**Assessor's Parcel Number:** none.

**Block and Lot:** NA

**Tract:** University of California campus, primarily on portions of the Simmons Ranch, purchased by the College of California in the 1850s, and donated to the State of California in 1868.

**Dimensions:** Approximately 1,200 to 1,300 feet long; approximately 100 feet wide. See details in description below.

**Is property in the State Historic Resources Inventory?** Not by specific name. The property is part of the context of several SHRI properties.

**Application for Landmark includes:** Landscape or Open Space / Natural Views and Designed Space.

**Historic Name:** Center Street Path (informal), replaced since approximately 1915 by Campanile Way.

**Commonly Known Name:** Campanile Way.

**Date of Construction:** route demarcated as early as 1873 as a “baseline for buildings” to be constructed on the campus. Formalized as a straight pathway—the Center Street Path—in the final quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Further formalized after 1915 as Campanile Way. Alternations / changes circa 1950s/60s.

**Architect:** Frederick Law Olmsted suggested the campus orientation to the views of the Golden Gate in 1865, forming the context in which Campanile Way would be created in subsequent years. David Farquharson, architect, aligned South Hall (1873), the first building constructed on campus, perpendicular to the baseline that would become Campanile Way.

From approximately 1902 to 1923, John Galen Howard designed and oversaw the transformation of the earlier, largely unimproved, Center Street Path into a formal thoroughfare bordered by Beaux Arts / neo-classical buildings and landscape plantings, all symmetrically placed. These conditions matured through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup>

century. Thomas Church, landscape architect, designed some alterations to Campanile Way circa 1960, the most significant of these being a small plaza with decorative paving at the top of the Way.

Three nationally known architects, all of whom also served as Supervising Architect for the UC Berkeley campus, designed buildings that serve to frame Campanile Way. These include John Galen Howard (four buildings); George Kelham (one building); Arthur Brown, Jr. (one building).

**Original Use:** pathway / road to connect center of campus with Center Street. View corridor oriented to the Golden Gate.

**Builder:** various *(the identities of the contractors who constructed roadway improvements have not been researched. It is probable that Campanile Way improvements, from tree plantings to pavings, have been executed over a period of decades by a number of private contractors, in addition to UC grounds and buildings staff.)*

**Style:** Beaux Arts / neoclassical, with some circa 1960 Modern era landscape interventions in a Beaux Arts compatible character.

**Original Owners:** the Spanish Crown; Peralta family; Orrin Simmons; the College of California, all prior to 1860.

**Present Owners:** Regents of the University of California, since 1868.

**Present Use:** circulation pathway through the Berkeley campus; primarily pedestrian, but also used by non-motorized vehicles, and service and emergency vehicles. Formal view corridor oriented to views of the Golden Gate (westerly) and the Jane K. Sather Campanile / Charter Hill (easterly).

**Current zoning:** U.

**Adjacent Property Zoning:** Not applicable. Surrounded by University campus.

**Present Condition of Property;** Grounds: Fair. The site retains its historic use, historic / defining views, central roadway, and original plantings of an allee of London Plane trees. Some of the historic landscape has been altered or degraded by non-contextual planting, overgrowth of foundation plantings, reversible utilitarian installations (such as delivery vehicle spaces, and cluttered, non-contributing, site furniture.

**Has the property's exterior been altered?** Campanile Way underwent some modifications circa 1960 primarily to widen portions of the roadway. Portions of the landscape and hardscape have been altered, particularly in the zone between Wheeler Hall and Doe Library. Original / historic conditions are, however, restorable.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CAMPANILE WAY

Campanile Way is a pedestrian / service vehicle thoroughfare on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, as well as a historic view corridor and organizing / axial element of campus plans dating back to the development of the campus.

It, and its immediate environs, occupy a zone approximately 1,200 to 1,300 feet in an east / west direction, and approximately 100 feet wide in a north / south dimension. The roadway width within this zone varies, but was originally approximately 25 feet wide, bordered by planting zones on either side that extended back to the facades of the adjacent buildings.

The roadway descends in elevation approximately 100 feet from east to west, at a relatively uniform grade. For context, the base of the Campanile is at an elevation of about 325 feet above sea level.

Beginning at its western end, Campanile Way is terminated and anchored by a circa 1908 masonry bridge (hereafter referred to as the 1908 Bridge) over the south branch of Strawberry Creek. This structure, designed by John Galen Howard, replaced an earlier wooden bridge, and, for many years, provided a point of transition between the campus proper and off-campus city streets. Both ends are now entirely contained within the expanded campus, but the bridge continues to serve its original function as a pedestrian and vehicle access point to and from the west end of Campanile Way. The Class of 1908 Bridge is a significant feature in this nomination.

From the 1908 Bridge, Campanile Way proceeds in a slight curve to the north/northwest between the Valley Life Sciences Building (VLSB, completed 1930) on the north, and a grove of California Live Oaks to the south. The road then ascends at a gentle grade and in a straight line to the east, centered on the Campanile. Eastward of the California Live Oak grove and a lawn area is a parking lot (Dwinelle Parking Lot).

The next uphill section of Campanile Way is flanked on the south by the 1950s Dwinelle Hall, and on the north by a landscaped area east of VLSB. Harmon Way, runs at right angles to Campanile Way and extends north across this landscaped area from the entrance of Dwinelle Hall.

East of Dwinelle Hall a diagonal pathway from the southeast enters Campanile Way, followed by Durant Hall (originally Boalt Hall, circa 1911). A non-contributing modern sunken plaza is located at the west side of Durant Hall.

East of the Harmon Way landscaped area California Hall (circa 1905) sits on a low terrace, symmetrically aligned north of Durant Hall. The massing of the northern end of Durant Hall and the southern end of California Hall correspond.

Immediately east of California Hall and Durant Hall is Sather Road, a north / south axial roadway that crosses Campanile Way at right angles.

Immediately east of, and uphill from, Sather Road are sloped hillside landscape zones rising to the massive blocks of Doe Library (circa 1908-11) on the north and Benjamin Ide Wheeler Hall (circa 1917) on the south. Beyond these buildings the eastern end of Campanile Way is flanked by the Doe Annex (circa 1950, informally known as Bancroft Library building) on the north and South Hall (circa 1873), the original building constructed on the campus, on the south.

Campanile Way terminates in South Hall Drive, a north / south road that borders the landscaped environs of the Jane K. Sather Campanile (circa 1915) on the east. Between the upper end of the Campanile Way roadway and South Hall Road, the former roadway was altered into a level, hardscape, terrace designed by Thomas Church and constructed circa 1960.

Campanile Way serves a variety of symbolic and utilitarian functions for the campus. It is:

1. A primarily pedestrian thoroughfare, providing a direct walking route in an approximate through approximately half of the east / west dimension of the central campus. Each day Campanile Way is traversed by thousands of pedestrians—and many on bicycles—traveling to and from classrooms, offices, laboratories, and other parts of the campus.
2. The second most important—and only remaining, uninterrupted—east / west axis through the campus, focused on the views towards the Golden Gate and the Berkeley Hills that defined the Berkeley campus site, and planning efforts, from its 1860s beginnings;
3. The only point remaining on the ground level of the campus from which San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate can be clearly seen;
4. A service vehicle corridor for the campus, carrying a steady but light load of delivery vehicles, passenger vehicles for dignitaries and the physically disabled, and University maintenance vehicles;
5. A landscape corridor reflecting Beaux Arts landscape planning tenets including symmetrical and axial plantings, largely of evergreen species, utilized as living architectural elements to frame and enhance the adjacent buildings.
6. Hidden from view, an important utility corridor, carrying buried campus steam lines, power lines, and telecommunications conduits and cables.

The landscape of Campanile Way mingles elements of naturalistic / picturesque, 19<sup>th</sup> century landscaping, formal Beaux Arts classicism of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and Modern era plantings.

The landscape has been somewhat compromised in recent decades by limited care of existing trees, pruning up into taller tree form what were originally intended as lower foundation shrubs, removal of some plantings for pavement, plantings not consistent with the formal character of the Way, and limited funds for maintenance and upkeep. Still, much of the original landscape character—including the all important early plantings of pollarded London Plane trees—remain, or could easily be restored.

## HISTORY

The history of the development evolution of Campanile Way can be divided into four general eras, each described under the subheadings below.

Beyond the campus context, the roadway is also one of the earliest thoroughfares in Berkeley, dating to the early 1870s when the community was not yet incorporated, and only a few roads and unimproved paths crossed the natural terrain. The only major roads in Berkeley that date earlier would be the “San Pablo Road” (now San Pablo Avenue), a few streets in West Berkeley, the Shattuck Avenue / Adeline street railway alignment, the “Telegraph Road” to Oakland, and the roadways / streets of the Berkeley Property Tract and College Homestead Tract, south of the campus and north of Dwight Way.

### **EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS AND CAMPANILE WAY (1860s through approximately 1900):**

What we know today as the core of University of California, Berkeley, campus was selected as a site for a new home for the private College of California in the 1850s. The College of California was located in what is now downtown Oakland, and wished to have a future, larger, campus site that was not in the midst of the city but still conveniently nearby urban services. After an extensive search, farmland in Berkeley fit the bill, and the College began purchasing parcels, primarily concentrated between what is now Hearst Avenue on the north, Oxford Street on the north and (roughly) the line of the southern branch of Strawberry Creek on the south.

On April 1, 1858, the College Trustees voted to make the future Berkeley campus site the official permanent location of their college, although financial constraints would mean the College itself would never move there. Two years later, April 16, 1860, the College Trustees gathered at what would become known as Founders Rock on the still undeveloped campus in order to “consecrate the site for learning.”

The editor of a San Francisco publication, The Pacific, afterwards editorialized in a much-quoted statement that *“There is not such another college site in America, if indeed anywhere in the world. It is the spot above all others we have yet seen or heard of where a man may look into the face of the nineteenth century and realize the glories that are coming on.”* The dedication made what is now the Berkeley campus the oldest site continuously dedicated to public higher education in California (the private University of Santa Clara has been on its site slightly longer).

James Warren, The Pacific editor, would also write of that dedicatory gathering at Founders’ Rock:

*“Before them was the Golden Gate in its broad-opening-out into the great Pacific. Ships were coming in and going out. Asia seemed near—the islands of the sea looking this way. Many nations a few years hence, as their fleets with the wealth of commerce seek these golden shores, will see the University before they see the metropolis, and their first thought of our greatness and strength will be impressed upon them by the intelligence and mind shaking mind within the walls of the College more than by the frowning batteries of Alcatraz.”*

His description, of course, corresponds exactly to what is still seen today from ships entering San Francisco Bay or from the Golden Gate Bridge; the hills of Berkeley, directly across the water from the Golden Gate, with the white shaft of the Campanile visible at their base to demarcate the site of the campus. And, similarly, from one point on the grounds of the campus (Campanile Way) and from many buildings, the same view out towards the Golden Gate that the Trustees saw and celebrated is still present.

The University's Landscape Heritage Plan (currently in force) echoes Warren's statements more prosaically:

*"The location had an adequate water supply, a mild climate without strong winds, sycamore and bay trees, and spectacular views to San Francisco and the Golden Gate."* (<http://www.cp.berkeley.edu/lhp/significance/history.html>)

The College of California would never move to the Berkeley site. It undertook only two physical improvements on the grounds: the planting of groves of trees (including plantations of pine and eucalyptus on the upper campus); construction of a "waterworks" consisting of a small dammed reservoir in the mouth of Strawberry Canyon and gravity fed pipes to various parts of the college grounds and the surrounding neighborhood. The waterworks were celebrated with a 'rural picnic' on August 24, 1867.

By the time the waterworks were in place, the College had also started to develop plans not only for the campus site but for adjacent property it owned to the south and southeast. The plan was to subdivide the southern areas outside the campus into residential neighborhoods where lots would be sold to help create an instant town next door to the campus and, importantly, help provide income for the College.

In 1864, the Trustees of the College of California asked Frederick Law Olmsted, who was in California helping to manage the Mariposa Mining Estate, to create plans for two aspects of their properties. He would also design Oakland's Mountain View Cemetery.

Olmsted had gained recognition as a co-winner of the 1857 competition to design a plan for Central Park in New York City and would become internationally famous in later decades as the "Father of American Landscape Architecture".

The two projects were to lay out a residential district next to the campus site, and to prepare a plan for the campus itself. The residential district was the Berkeley Property Tract, centered on what is today Piedmont Avenue, southeast of the campus.

*"In 1866, Olmsted developed a picturesque park-like campus plan with the major east-west axis set on a view of the Golden Gate, modeling it after Alexander Davis' and Howard Daniel's Llewellyn Park. His visionary landscape report for the College of California campus is also a significant project within the Olmsted legacy."* (Landscape Heritage Plan, University of California, Berkeley.)

Olmsted did not specifically define the future Campanile Way as a view corridor. Instead, he arranged the campus in a series of arcing glades around an axis that lay in a vale to the north of the future Campanile Way site. But it was this plan that established the basic principle—followed by almost every subsequent plan—that campus building should be aligned either parallel, or perpendicular, to the magnificent westward view.

That same year, on May 24, 1866, the campus site was named for George Berkeley, the 17<sup>th</sup> century Irish Bishop of Cloyne who had come to America to try to establish a new

college. Once again, the view of the Golden Gate figured in a seminal campus decision. Frederick Law Billings, the chair of the Trustees, noting the view, was inspired to recall Berkeley's poem "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in the Americas". The name was adopted the same day by the full Board of Trustees.

The College, as noted earlier, did not have the resources to build structures on the campus and relocate there. Less than two years after Olmsted's plan was adopted and the name was chosen, the Trustees agreed to donate their Berkeley campus site and other facilities and programs to the State of California to help found the new, public, University of California. The University formally came into being with the signing of the Organic Act by the Governor of California on March 23, 1868.

The University, which commenced operations in Oakland in 1869, began to plan for an early move to the Berkeley site. A number of designs for site and buildings were considered and San Francisco architect David Farquharson was commissioned to design the first campus building, South Hall. Significantly, the building was sited to sit at an angle to the nearby community street grid, and facing the view of the Golden Gate, adjacent to what would become Campanile Way.

*"Olmsted aligned the campus axis with the symbolic Golden Gate while utilizing the natural topography to site proposed buildings. The first campus buildings were sited on an upland plain, among trees lining the main fork of Strawberry Creek. This approach set the campus apart from its surroundings while providing views to the Golden Gate."* (UC Berkeley Landscape Master Plan, page 9).

A 1873 campus map shows both South Hall as the only building on the site, and, just north of it, a line labeled "baseline for buildings". This line ran well south of the Olmstedian axial suggestion but exactly parallel to it, and very close to the future line of Campanile Way.

**The creation of this axial view corridor, with buildings aligned along it, figures in the earliest Berkeley campus plans and development undertaken by the University of California, 40 years before the Campanile itself would start construction.**

What was demarcated as the "baseline for buildings" on the 1873 campus map became, in subsequent decades, an arrow straight pathway running up/ down through the campus and aligned with the Golden Gate to the west. This was often referred to as the "Center Street Path" since it connected, just west of the 1908 Bridge, with a pathway that ran down through "The Oaks" to Oxford and Center streets and the railroad terminus in downtown Berkeley.

The straight / linear character and extended length—more than a quarter of a mile—of the Center Street Path is unusual on the early / 19<sup>th</sup> century campus, because most other campus roads / paths followed curving routes through the natural topography or went only relatively short distances as "desire lines" between points, such as the entrances of two heavily used buildings.

As the 19<sup>th</sup> century continued along with campus development, the "baseline of buildings" was honored. South and North Halls, both built in the early 1870s, symmetrically flanked the path at its eastern end. Just beyond the eastern termination of the formal roadway the line of the path crossed through a small, circular, area where a tall campus flagpole was erected.

The flagpole stood on the site where the Campanile would later rise and, if one stood at its base and looked west, San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate would be visible beyond the end of the path, above a long, horizontal, line of riparian trees along Strawberry Creek.

In 1881 the University chose to site the most prominent campus building constructed to date, Bacon Hall, behind the flagpole and, again, at the head of the Center Street Path axis and on axis with the Golden Gate. Its tower would have afforded a splendid view of the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Bacon Hall was a brick edifice, combining library and museum facilities and, with South Hall and North Hall, formed a triangle of the core campus academic buildings around the flagpole.

Bacon Hall also had a steep-roofed tower that contained a clock, and a bell that sounded the hours. Thus, just steps from the future Campanile site, but 30 years before it was constructed, the campus had a bell / clock tower centered at the head of this axial view of the Golden Gate.

*“Given the spectacular setting of the campus on a gentle west facing slope at the base of the Berkeley Hills, views have always been a defining element of its plans. The primary example is the alignment of the campus’ historic core with the view of the Golden Gate.” (UC Berkeley, Landscape Master Plan, page 12).*

*“Views out from the campus lead the viewer to the connections beyond the campus. The view from the base of Sather Tower towards the Golden Gate serves to set the campus in its regional context. This breathtaking vista of the bay was one of the primary amenities considered when the site was selected in the 1860s...The view corridor from the foot of Sather Tower, down Campanile Way, defines a primary route of travel through campus and emphasizes the tower’s central place as a campus landmark and wayfinding device.” (UC Berkeley, Landscape Master Plan, page 13).*

### **BEAUX ARTS DEVELOPMENT, PRIOR TO THE SATHER CAMPANILE (1900 – 1913/15):**

The second major era of campus development was the Beaux Arts period that began at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Architectural Competition.

Named after the premiere school of architectural design in the world at the time, the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris, Beaux Arts design emphasized formal arrangements of buildings and adapting the best architectural elements and characteristics of the Classical past (ancient Greece and Rome) along with the European Renaissance, for modern day buildings and spaces.

The winning Hearst Competition plan was submitted by French architect Emile Benard, who, like most contestants, did not have the opportunity to visit the site during the competition. He thus developed his plans without direct personal reference to the views and aligned his buildings and campus courtyards, thoroughfares, and plazas, with the surrounding street grid.

The Regents adopted Bernard's plan as the competition winner, but within a short time hired the fourth place winner, New York architect John Galen Howard, as Supervising Campus Architect. Howard would preside as the primary designer—and architect of record of all campus buildings—until the mid-1920s.

*“The core of the Berkeley campus by John Galen Howard is considered to be one of the largest, most complete beaux-arts neoclassical ensembles ever executed in permanent materials in the history of American architecture. As of the 1930s, no other campus in the United States appears to have achieved UC Berkeley's combination of beaux-arts neoclassical architecture set primarily within a picturesque landscape.*

*The beaux-arts neoclassical style ascended in the United States during the last decade of the 19th Century with the work of such architectural firms as McKim, Mead and White. Soon, the beaux-arts neoclassical style eclipsed all others to reach its first apogee as the primary architectural character of Chicago's 1893 World's Columbian Exposition (the "White City"), where Frederick Law Olmsted was the landscape architect. Plans for the Washington Mall followed, and many cities determined the style was an appropriate statement of national - and international - status.*

*The beaux-arts neoclassical style utilized plans (partis), architectural form, and detail prototypes from eras where great economic and political power was manifested in design. The Caesar's of Rome and the 17th century French monarchs employed classical typologies driven by strong geometry for their public "personas". For American architects and landscape architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the beaux-arts neoclassical style provided a style for both building and site design that expressed America's "coming of age" as a great international power. **Grand vistas were often a part of these designs, usually taking the axial form of roads, water features, or "tapis verts" (great expanses of lawn).** (emphasis added).*

(Landscape Heritage Plan, University of California, Berkeley)

Howard's successive revisions of the Hearst Plan for the campus essentially abandoned the Bernard plan that was aligned with the street grid, for a return to the Olmsted plan of an axial orientation towards the Golden Gate view.

*“Howard conceived of the campus as a unified whole...He articulated the site by a series of smaller, discrete wholes: solid, block-like architectural masses set off and monumentalized by earthen and stone platforms...The architectural units were then organized symmetrically along either side of several axes which were interlocked in turn to form a unified grid.”* (Loren Partridge, John Galen Howard and the Berkeley Campus, page 19).

Howard defined what he called *“two cross-axes, each of which is the central line of a great group of buildings.”* (ibid). The axes were the “University Axis” running from today's Mining Circle west to the Oxford edge of campus and the narrower line of the Center Street Path, which Howard would formalize as Campanile Way.

*“...his Plan established the framework of the future campus form. The two main east-west axes were Campanile Way and the central Glade, with a minor north-south axis along Sather Road.”* (UC Berkeley, Landscape Master Plan, page 9).

Of the early buildings designed by Howard four of the most prominent—California Hall, Durant Hall, Doe Library, and Wheeler Hall—were constructed flanking the Campanile

Way axis between 1903 and 1917. This development filled the four corners of the important Campanile Way / Sather Road intersection, and fully defined the eastern / upper half of Campanile Way, at the end of which Howard sited his dominant bell tower.

Constructed largely between 1913 and 1915 and completed almost exactly a century ago, the Jane K. Sather Campanile replaced the four decade old University flagpole and stood directly in front of the Bacon Hall tower, supplanting that lower, older, building as the tallest and most central structure on the campus at the head of the view corridor.

He profoundly appreciated the significance of emphasizing the two view corridors to the west, and adjusted his plan to take complete advantage of them. "Taken as a whole...Howard felt that the site itself conformed naturally to the same universal laws of unity, axially, symmetry and hierarchy that distinguished the architectural ensemble: *'the vista eastward upon the main axis is closed in wonderful symmetry by the great hill which uplifts its noble front above the groves. But best of all, the view westwards...is one of absolute repose, the lines and masses of the landscape in foreground, middle ground, and distance, group and balance exquisitely about the axis, and conduct the eye as by an index to the Golden Gate.'*"

*"Howard was delighted with the coincidence that 'the line of natural cleavage of the University grounds tallied precisely with that visual axis'...Like Olmsted before him, he fully understood the symbolic significance of that coincidence...the vision of the campus as a microcosm of the entire nation on axis with the Golden Gate must have risen to his mind. This axial alignment seems to have had almost cosmic significance for Howard."* (Partridge, page 20-21).

Howard had a strong ally in Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the President of the University from 1899 to 1919, who had arrived at the conclusion of the Hearst Competition. "Wheeler and Howard were so completely in accord about the profound significance of the Golden Gate." (Partridge, page 21). It was Howard who prepared the designs but Wheeler who guided, authorized, and obtained public and private funding for the buildings that resulted. Together, their largely overlapping two-decade tenures and era, saw Campanile Way completely formalized as one of the two primary view corridors of the campus with both practical and symbolic importance.

Howard began developing landscape and grounds designs in conjunction with his building planning. In the first decade or so of his tenure he prepared specific plans that illustrated the layout and landscape of the future Campanile Way in considerable detail.

He defined the basic forms for the roadway / view corridor that it retains today;

- **An axial corridor between paired building facades approximately 100 feet wide, crossed at intervals and right angles by other formal roadways / pathways;**
- **a central, symmetrically placed, roadway occupying about one quarter of the width of the corridor, up which one can see the Campanile and the hills, and down which one can see the Golden Gate;**
- **flanking rows of London Plane trees**, regularly pollarded and pruned to keep a low profile;
- **flanking buildings set back uniform distances from the center line of the roadway, and "stepped down" from west to east so they appear to descend in terraces**, in harmony with the natural topography (*this feature was twice*

*partially compromised, in the late 1920s with the height of the Valley Life Sciences Building that was taller than structures Howard had projected for that site, and again in the 1990s with a two-floor top addition to the north wing of Dwinelle Hall, which brought Dwinelle's roof to a similar plane with that of Durant Hall to its east);*

- **between the plane trees and the building facades, low plantings of shrubs and ground covers**, and a few taller, columnar, tree plantings up against the building facades and at the corners of the buildings.

Howard made a few changes to the earlier conditions that dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He slightly shifted the Center Street Path a few feet south of its original alignment so it would precisely conform to his placement of flanking buildings, removed elements of asymmetrical landscape along it (including at least one low oak tree that was growing within his planned roadbed north of Durant Hall), and created a hard, crowned, roadbed edged with shallow gutters of red brick, laid on edge.

### **BEAUX ARTS-COMPATIBLE / CONSISTENT DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SATHER CAMPANILE (1915 to approximately 1960):**

Plans, maps, and photographs show the evolution of this landscape from the 1910s to the 1940s, characterized by few changes in the hardscape—the buildings and roadways remain largely the same—and a gradual maturing of the planted landscape.

The completion of the Campanile, as noted, replaced the flagpole and bell / clock tower at the top of Campanile Way with an even more substantial and handsome bell / clock tower. The construction of the Campanile and its immediate environs also brought pollarded London Plane trees to the campus, first planted by Howard out of stock brought to Berkeley from the grounds of the Panama Pacific International Exposition that closed in December, 1915. Nearly three dozen trees were placed in a grid north of the Campanile on what is now the Campanile Esplanade.

At some point in the next few years Howard matched those original plane tree plantings with the London Plane trees lining Campanile Way. They appear in photographs by the early 1920s, perhaps as soon as half a decade after the Esplanade trees were planted.

Howard used John Gregg, the founder of what would become the Department of Landscape Architecture, as a planting consultant for his designs. Howard would create, and illustrate, a landscape effect he would like to achieve—for example, narrow, columnar, evergreen trees at corners of buildings. Gregg would then help translate the design into planting details and appropriate species. Thus, Gregg, an important designer and teacher in his own right, was also probably a contributor to the landscape plan for Campanile Way.

Aside from narrow, tall, conifers planted right up against the building facades and not ending far into the visual corridor of the Way, Howard's drawings, and numerous early photographs, emphasize that plantings along Campanile Way were kept relatively low, although perhaps more densely clustered than today.

The effect to someone walking along the Way would have been low shrubs and lawn or ground cover right adjacent to the gutters, shading back to taller plantings against the buildings. The plane trees would have been the tallest landscape elements in most of

the corridor, and because they were kept pruned low and because of the sloping elevation, one could easily see past and over them to the distant view beyond.

By the middle of the century Campanile Way was well established as a landscape and view corridor. In 1952 Robert Sibley, the Executive Manager of the California Alumni Association, would write in a guide to University “lore and laughter”, that “*the view down Campanile Way, past California Hall, Boalt, Wheeler and the Library, and on out through the Golden Gate, is listed in Karl Baedeker’s Guide as one of the world’s great vistas.*” (Sibley, California Pilgrimage, 1952). Baedeker Guides were the gold standard, throughout the western world at least, for telling travelers what was important to see, and how to get there. Note that Sibley did not write “*the view from the top of the Campanile*” but, rather “*the view down Campanile Way*” itself.

As the century proceeded, the tree and shrub plantings matured. Two new buildings were also added to Campanile Way: what is now the Valley Life Sciences Building (circa 1930) at the northwestern end of the Way, and the Doe Annex (more commonly known as the Bancroft Library building today) at the northeastern edge.

Both buildings conformed to Howard’s plans and the general character of Campanile Way. Both were set back appropriately, and both placed on sites were Howard had designated future buildings. The Life Sciences Building was done by George Kelham in an architectural style somewhat at variance with the traditional Beaux Arts, but was not unharmonious with it. The Doe Annex, designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. was an exercise in what is sometimes called “stripped neoclassical”, having the basic massing and overall design character of a neoclassical building, but with considerably less decorative detail.

In the mid-1950s a third “new” building, Dwinelle Hall, was added west of Durant Hall. It was also set back symmetrically to reinforce the edge of Campanile Way, and done in a stripped neoclassical style.

All three structures essentially reinforced the frame for the axial corridor.

A fourth change to Campanile Way during this period was the construction of the first—and, to date, the only—memorial along the Way. This was the Class Gift of the Class of 1940, a landscaped area with an ornamental drinking fountain, placed on the south side of the Way, just outside the northeast entrance to Wheeler Hall. The fountain and adjacent hedge fronted a small, hexagonal, enclosure bordered by a low perimeter bench with a white flowering plum tree planted in the center.

The construction of this Class Gift occurred in the early 1940s and the plum tree can be reliably dated to as early as 1950 (Robert Brentano, personal statement to Steven Finacom); each winter the multi-trunked tree spreads a cloud of white blossoms along the Way.

### **THOMAS CHURCH / MODERN ERA (1960 to present):**

After World War II, the Berkeley campus burgeoned not only with new buildings but with a rapidly growing enrollment and enlarged faculty and staff. The rise of the automobile era also challenged campus administrators and planners to devise ways to keep cars from literally overrunning the campus, both as moving, and as parked, vehicles.

In the late 1940s students and the California Alumni Association prepared a far-ranging study called “Students At Berkeley” (1948) which directly confronted many of the growing pains facing the campus, from an inadequate student union and virtually no University run housing, to overflowing parking demand, to a deteriorated landscape that had necessarily become a low priority during the war years.

In the 1950s the first Chancellor at Berkeley, Clark Kerr, used this planning effort as a basis for a series of initiatives that evolved into the first Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) prepared for the Berkeley campus, adopted in 1956, revised in 1958, and replaced by a new version by 1962.

The LRDP’s and associated campus development and new administrative and planning policies brought three major changes that affected Campanile Way:

1. Motor vehicle traffic was restricted on several campus roadways, beginning the transition of Campanile Way from a mixed pedestrian / vehicle thoroughfare to the present, largely pedestrian, orientation of today;
2. Buildings constructed in the 1960s intruded into Olmsted’s major axes and Howard’s “Central Glade” north of Dow Library. Evans Hall and Moffitt Library blocked the previously unobstructed views to the west, leaving Campanile Way as the only un-compromised view corridor towards the Golden Gate;
3. Many campus pathways were widened and plazas enlarged or added to accommodate the increased foot traffic that came with a much larger student enrollment.

For Campanile Way, this meant some alterations. These were carried out to the design of Thomas Church, who had been appointed the first Consulting Landscape Architect for the Berkeley campus.

Church was a prominent designer whose lasting impact came in the form of his work on private gardens. *“Church’s design approach combined with the local natural environment and economic climate of the 1930s through the 1970s to lead to the development of what became known as the California style. Church designed gardens primarily for the expanding middle class, both in cities and in the rapidly developing suburbs of the Bay Area...Church’s designs were much publicized...”* (<http://pdf.oac.cdlib.org/pdf/berkeley/ceda/church.pdf>) However, he also did a number of influential designs for institutional and public spaces, including the Berkeley campus.

For Campanile Way, Church proposed, and the campus accepted, two key interventions. One was a modest plaza that would mediate between the roadway and South Hall Road at the eastern / top end of the Way. This plaza was constructed in the early 1960s and carried over elements of Beaux Arts formalism from the Howard era. It is also, today, the flat podium at the top of the sloping road where many visitors and campus pedestrians—including student tour guides—stop to admire, or point out, the view of the Golden Gate to the west.

The second element was widening the roadway itself. A number of the London Plane trees were surrounded by round planters, with the roadway asphalt spilling out of its earlier, constrained, bed and closer to the buildings in somewhat irregular forms. This development had two impacts on Campanile Way. First, it blurred the previously well-defined formal central roadway; second, it created new hardscape spaces that, instead of being used by pedestrians as Church had intended, were appropriated haphazardly for uses such as parking and dumpster storage. It is also likely in this period that many of the earlier plantings were removed and replaced with plants popular with mid-century designers, such as pittosporum shrubs.

The Church changes altered, but did not obliterate the Howard / Gregg design character of Campanile Way. And, most importantly, they did not make it impossible to restore the earlier character.

The pittosporum plantings, however, did have a major unintended impact on Campanile Way that has temporarily compromised understanding of its design and significance.

In the 1980s, the campus police began emphasizing clearing sight lines for crime prevention. This resulted in the installation of more lighting—an ongoing project today—along with a “pruning up” of shrubs and low trees throughout the campus, so people couldn’t hide within the foliage, near pathways. In addition, from the 1970s onwards the campus landscape maintenance budget was repeatedly cut, meaning that formal Beaux Arts landscaping—which could require frequent pruning and shaping of shrubs and hedges—was allowed to grow out beyond the original bounds intended for it. Thus, Campanile Way between Sather Road and South Hall Road is now lined with an irregular set of shrubs grown into trees, with the foliage cut off the lower sections, but, above that level, allowed to grow taller, unchecked.

This condition has resulted in a narrowing of the Golden Gate view, particularly because of three pittosporum trees adjacent to the northwest entrance to Wheeler Hall. The condition is, however, entirely reversible, either by removing or lowering the unintended “tree” canopy.

## PROPOSED DESIGNATION FEATURES:

### PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Period of Significance of the built / physical Campanile Way is suggested as extending from approximately 1905—when California Hall, the first Beaux Arts building, was constructed adjacent to the Way—to approximately 1960 when alterations were made to the road and landscaping by Thomas Church.

The Period of Significance of the roadway as a formal view corridor facing both east and west begins circa 1873 when it was designated on campus maps as a “baseline for buildings” and extends to the present.

### SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF CAMPANILE WAY THAT SHOULD BE PRESERVED:

1. **The presence of a central, linear, roadway, slightly crowned in the center, extending from South Hall Road to the 1908 Bridge, approximately 20-25 feet wide and running straight, without deviation from South Hall Road to north of the center of the Valley Life Sciences Building. At that point the road curves slightly south/southwest in order to intersect with the eastern end of the 1908 Bridge.** The curve appears, from early photographs, to mark the point where an original native oak grove of the campus began; thus the road was straight, until it passed into the grove and curved. The one exception to the straight, crowned, roadway evident in some early photographs is the crossing of Sather Road, where the Sather Road surface and sidewalks interrupted Campanile Way, but did not rise above the ground plane.
2. **The Tilden Football Players Statue and Class of 1911 marble bench, and associated flagstone pathways,** adjoining the south side of the western end of Campanile Way and dating to 1900, 1911, and the 1920s respectively.
3. **Red brick gutters (both original, and restored) found intermittently along portions of the roadway,** particularly portions of the edges near the Valley Life Sciences Building. The gutters are significant not only for their composition, but for their location; they exactly define the Howard-era northern edge of Campanile Way.
4. **London Plane trees, planted in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and pollarded** (trimmed back annually or semiannually to knobby branch ends). These trees form two parallel rows, flanking the original roadway. There were, originally, probably as many as 40 or more trees, but a number were removed for the eastern plaza and at other points along the Way, and some have died and been replaced with younger specimens of the same species.
5. **The Class of 1940 memorial, north of the northeast corner of Wheeler Hall.** Significant features include a multi-trunked white flowering plum tree dating to circa 1940, a stone drinking fountain with bronze basin, and a hexagonal arrangement of bench seating around the tree, on original concrete piers.

6. **The 1908 Bridge**, a single arched, reinforced concrete, structure, including original gutters / drains, and wrought iron railings, each containing a six pointed star reflecting the University's original emblem.
7. **Views:**
  - **east, towards Sather Tower and the undeveloped slope of upper Charter Hill, beyond.** The undeveloped character of this hillside is an essential feature of the significance since it allows the natural hill to stand as a backdrop to the Campanile, rather than a site for buildings that would visually compete with the view of the tower to those walking east / up Campanile Way.
  - **Unobstructed, west, from the ground plane of Campanile Way towards San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate;**
  - **Unobstructed, south, along Sather Road, towards Sather Gate;**
  - **Unobstructed, north, along Sather Road**, across the landscape panel of "Sophomore Lawn" between California Hall and Doe Library, to the southern edge of the original "central glade" area north of Doe Library.
8. **Original entrance connections via formal pathway at right angles to Campanile Way, between the roadway proper and doorways / entrances to pre-1960s buildings;** Durant (Boalt) Hall; California Hall; Doe Library; Wheeler Hall; Valley Life Sciences Building. Although in all cases the paving surface and the constructed entry approaches have been altered, so no original materials appear to be present, the presence of these entrances to five major campus buildings, arranged at right angles to the roadway, emphasizes the formal and central character of not only Campanile Way but the Beaux Arts era on campus. Durant and California Halls each have one entrance; Doe Library has two (one near each corner of the building); Wheeler Hall also has two, also near each corner of the building.
9. **A general landscape character of;** paved central, linear roadway, connected at right angles to formal building entrances / plazas; two rows of pollarded London Plane trees flanking the roadway on either side; low evergreen shrub plantings and low groundcover plantings between the roadway and a zone extending about 20 feet from the adjacent building facades; intermediate "foundation plantings" of somewhat higher shrubs and narrow, columnar, evergreen trees arranged symmetrically close to the facades and at the corners of some of the buildings.
10. **The relationship, at the western / lower end of Campanile Way** to two flagstone paths (re-set and refurbished in 2014) that date to the 1920s and align with earlier walkways, the Tilden Football Players statue, installed in 1900, and a small marble memorial bench given to the campus about a decade later, south of the Tilden statue. All of these features—statue, bench, flagstone paths, and Campanile Way—are in the same relationship to each other that they were a century ago, and form an important and historic cluster.

## CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

These are features that are harmonious with the historic character of Campanile Way, but are not necessarily original features.

1. **London Plane trees replacing originals** that have died and planted in this (21<sup>st</sup>) century, situated on the southern side of Campanile Way, south of the Valley Life Sciences Building.
2. **Yews, or similar, adjacent to the original south entrances and southeast corner of the Valley Life Sciences Building.**
3. **California live oak, California buckeye, and bay / laurel trees at the west end of Campanile Way, in the vicinity of the 1908 Bridge.** Howard, and other designers, left the natural / native riparian landscape of the Strawberry Creek zone in this area intact. There appears to have been no effort, or design intent, to extend the formal landscape of Campanile Way into the immediate creek zone or the oak grove adjacent to it and around the Tilden statue. The informal plantings and native growth in this area are thus contextual and historic, particularly bay laurel trees and a venerable buckeye immediately up and down stream from the bridge that probably pre-date the establishment of the campus.
4. **Replacement wooden bench surfaces (21<sup>st</sup> century) in the Class of 1940 monument.** These are not original, but are generally harmonious with the original character and use of the monument area.
5. **Cast stone benches at various points along Campanile Way, including north of Durant Hall and north of Dwinelle Hall.** These, presumably added in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, are generally classical in form and harmonious with the design character of Campanile Way.
6. **Two classically styled light fixtures flanking the southeast entrance to Doe Library** and apparently dating to the circa 1950 construction of the Doe Annex. These are a light colored metal, possibly aluminum, with lanterns on top.
7. **Some elements of the plaza designed by Thomas Church at the top of Campanile Way, immediately west of South Hall Road.** This plaza incorporates on its western side two sections of low cast-stone railings in “U” shape with classical balusters, a broad brick staircase descending four steps, to the west and slightly wider than the original Campanile Way, two square planter beds, currently containing small specimens of California Live Oaks, a central lawn panel in lozange shape with beveled corners (currently containing the campus National Register Multiple Listing plaque), and approximately 52 large squares, and approximately 58 small squares, of aggregate paving, bordered by intersecting lines of red brick and arranged in a 13 x 8 grid (counting the squares within the brick borders). Of these features, the overall presence of a rectangular plaza, the railings and general arrangement of the plaza and the use of red / pink brick, light cast stone, and light aggregate paving, and use of three planter beds are significant, expressing as they do the fusion of the Beaux Arts campus design with the work of noted landscape architect Thomas Church.
8. **Formal north entrance plaza to Dwinelle Hall** sympathetically laid out central to the building façade and at right angles to the Campanile Way roadway, to correspond with the older entrances of other buildings on the Way. This is most probably a Thomas Church design, or at least is similar to, and compatible with, his aggregate / brick plaza at the top of Campanile Way.

9. **Circular concrete planters created around several of the London Plane trees at points where the original curb lines of Campanile Way were expanded.** These are not original to the Beaux Arts landscape design and generally represent points where the asphalt paved area was widened / expanded around the plane tree rows. However, since these circular planters are apparently part of the late 1950s / early 1960s Thomas Church renovations, of Campanile Way, they may have contributing significance as a landscape design by Church; this should be further evaluated.
10. **Stairs / entrance plaza at center of south façade of Valley Life Sciences Building.** The building originally had only corner entrances on the south. The large staircase and entrance doors in the center of the south façade are a 1980s intervention as part of a revision of circulation spaces within the building. The design is not historic, but it was sympathetically done in the context of Campanile Way and is not incompatible with other building entrances, particularly the north west entrance to Wheeler Hall along Campanile Way which has a similar arrangement of a central staircase to main doors, above a hidden ground level / basement entrance accessible by pathway around either side of the staircase.

#### **NON-SIGNIFICANT / NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:**

These are features that are either not historically significant, and/or visually / physically detract from the historically significant features and character of Campanile Way. They could be removed / replaced / altered without affecting the historic significance. In several cases, removal would result in enhancement of the historic character of Campanile Way.

1. **Current paving surface of Campanile Way**, asphalt, added from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards. (by non-significant, in this context, it is meant that the paving could be partially or entirely replaced with new paving / pavers in a historically contextual style, without impact on the historic character of Campanile Way. It is not suggested that the roadway be returned to its original surface of packed earth / gravel).
2. **One coastal redwood tree south of Doe Library and north of the roadway.**
3. **Pitosporum species and other existing shrub and perennial plantings between Campanile Way and the facades of the adjacent buildings**, except inasmuch as the use of low foundation plantings of evergreen shrubs is characteristic with the original Howard / Gregg treatment of these spaces
4. **One London Plane tree sapling just east of the southeast corner of the intersection of Sather Road and Campanile Way.** This was planted in the past year to replace an original London Plane that died. However, the new tree was situated too far to the south, interrupting the linear arrangement of the alley.
5. **The Dwinelle parking lot, south of Campanile Way.**
6. **Smaller parking areas, formal and informal, along Campanile Way**, particularly in the zone between Doe Library and Wheeler Hall were a number of head-in parking spaces for service vehicles and senior campus staff / visiting dignitaries have been carved out in what were originally landscaped areas. (*Campus plans state that these parking spaces are intended to be replaced with a single service court north of / adjacent to South Hall*);
7. **Utility covers**, including access holes and large metal gratings and plates, situated at various points along or adjacent to the roadway.

8. **The use of portions of the perimeter of Campanile Way** (particularly adjacent to the southwest corner entrance of Wheeler Hall, and west of the southwest emergency exit to Doe Library) for storage of unscreened dumpsters, recycling bins, and similar items.
9. **A square, concrete, planter around an oak tree between Campanile Way and the Tilden Football statue.** This was constructed at the time of the Valley Life Sciences Addition in the 1980s, and is inconsistent in setting and design with the historic character of Campanile Way;
10. **The service court / loading dock for the Valley Life Sciences Addition** adjacent to the 1908 Bridge.
11. **The modern sunken plaza west of Durant Hall,** added in the 21<sup>st</sup> century adjacent to a new entry to the building basement level.

The following section, which does not continue the page numbering of this section, contains images and photographs.