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SPECIAL THANKS TO:
Milton Phegley
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Susan Smith

Panel
Fred R. Livingstone
Robert Mosher
Dale Naegle

Michael D'Ambrosia [layout]
Keith York [text]
1. APPLIED PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

Originally built as the Electrophysics Research Building by Muir College executive architect Robert Mosher (Mosher & Drew) in 1969, this fine example of local modernism anchors visitors' east entrance. Concrete brutalism yields to Joseph Yamada's (Wimmer and Yamada) landscape design that weaves through the campus.

2. BIOLOGY BUILDING

Though Frederick Liebhardt (Liebhardt & Weston) struggled initially with Mosher's architectural program for Muir College, the design challenge yielded this stunning concrete structure in 1969. Frederick Liebhardt and Eugene Weston III would continue their relationship with UC San Diego by building a total of eight structures for the campus.

3. HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Richard George Wheeler's partner, designer Gayne Wimer, represented one of San Diego's largest architectural firms with this imaginative design. Also fitting within Mosher's architectural program, the concrete structure extends into the landscape connecting it to the campus's neighboring structures.

4. McGUIll HALL

Robert Mosher hired another local architectural firm, Frank L. Hope and Associates to design McGill Hall for the John Muir College campus. Hope's long-time staff designer Fred R. Livingstone collaborated with Mosher, UCSD and the team of architects to design this beautiful, yet restrained, structure.

5. MUIR COMMONS

In the heart of the college, Muir Commons, acts as a hub at the center of Muir's residential architecture (Tioga Hall, Tenaya Halls, Muir College Apartments). Reflecting a more informal spirit than neighboring concrete towers, this may be the warmest structure to the visitor and student alike.
6. **Muir College Apartments**
   1969
   While the neighboring Tioga and Tenaya Halls stand tall, Dale Naegle’s apartment design for the campus melds with the southwest portion of the campus just across the landscaped plaza from the Commons.

7. **Tioga Hall**
   1969
   One of two tall, almost brutalist, designs for multi-story student housing that worked well with Mosher’s architectural program for the Muir campus. After driving south past the Saik Institute on Torrey Pines Road, passersby can’t help but reflect on the amount of exposed concrete in the surrounding area.

8. **Tenaya Hall**
   1969
   Standing tall next to its sister building, Tioga Hall, Tenaya Hall initially offered stunning views over the Muir College campus (and west to the ocean) and ease of access for students to a number of services and their classrooms.

9. **Maneville Arts Center**
   1975
   Following Robert E. Alexander’s exit as UC San Diego’s Consulting Architect, widely recognized Los Angeles-based modernist A. Quincy Jones (Jones & Emmons) was hired. Among the many byproducts of Jones’ work for UC San Diego is this delightful center for the arts.

10. **Gymnasium and Natatorium**
    1965
    Winning local design awards from the San Diego chapter of the AIA, Eugene Weston III’s (Liebhardt & Weston) design for a cluster of playing fields, a swimming pool, and a full-size gymnasium punctuate a visitor’s journey between Muir College and Revelle College.
HISTORY

Originally conceived in 1963 by Los Angeles architect Robert Alexander (formerly of Neutra and Alexander), the campus plan intended to group twelve academic colleges around a “Champs Elysees” on the path along the ridge occupied by Highway 101. The twelve colleges would be organized into three self-contained clusters of four each. Each college would be physically distinct from the others. Buildings within colleges would respect the same orientation, include housing and playfields and be organized around a central court. The San Diego firm Wimmer and Yamada proposed to bring unity to the plan through the landscape design. Their proposal called for informal treatments around campus edges with a clean more formal landscape on the interior.

In July 1965, Robert Alexander resigned his post as Consulting Architect. With William Pereira proposing to move the campus center to the east around his library design and newly appointed Consulting Architect A. Quincy Jones placing his design for Mandeville Center blocking the north-south promenade, much of Alexander’s plan was changed in the 1966 revision.

By 1966 it had been determined that John Muir College would take the “tower” form outlined in Alexander’s campus master plan; San Diego Robert Mather, of Mosher and Drew was named executive architect for the first Muir building and, following Alexander’s proposed method for achieving unity within colleges, was also commissioned to head a team of architects to design the remainder of the college buildings. Thus, Muir College, planned and designed under the eyes of both the founding fathers and the architect of the master plan, would serve as the model for the “Unity” concept in campus development.

The UCSD Master Plan Study and its Antecedents

MASTERS FORUM

Frederick Ralph Livingstone

After working for a number of firms including five years with Paderewski, Mitchell and Dean (1957-1961), Frederick Livingstone went into private practice designing homes from his Pacific Beach studio. In 1962, he established the firm Livingstone-Brown with Hyder Joseph Brown. From their La Jolla Shores office, the firm produced a number of progressive residential and commercial designs between 1962-1966. Between 1966-1968 Livingstone worked for the largest architecture practice in San Diego, Frank L. Hope and Associates, Architects and Engineers. During the early years of his tenure with the firm, he would manage the firm’s design for Muir College’s McGill Hall (1969).

Robert Mather

At the beginning of his architectural career, Robert Mather worked for Myron Hunt & H.C. Chambers, Harwell Hamilton Harris and William Templeton Johnson. Robert would design his first office on his father’s property, the Green Dragon Colony on Prospect in La Jolla.

Mather invited Roy Drew (whom he had met in Hunt and Chambers’ office in 1944) to stay in a Green Dragon apartment for 6-month trial period as they began work as a team. Mather and Drew, Architects, would flourish over the coming decades by engaging San Diegans in their brand of humanist/modernist architecture. Early designs for Gordon Gray, Herbert Kunzel, and James Copley drew attention from several publications including House Beautiful where Robert Mather worked while on sabbatical from his firm in New York City (1955-57). The firm grew in size and scope, to Mosher Drew Watson Ferguson, while always maintaining their original design philosophies.

Dale Noegle

Dale Noegle graduated from USC’s architecture program in 1954 at the height of Southern California’s modernist movement. With mentors William Pereira and A. Quincy Jones helping form his approach to design, Mr. Noegle was one of several Los Angeles ex-patohots to bring a design ideology steeped in the tenets of Art & Architecture to Go Diego.

Dale’s early career would include work with Ed Matson, Herb Turner and his early firm of Naegle, Coffey and Associates. The latter garnered a fair amount of attention for their early residential and commercial designs by widely published photographs by Julius Shulman.