

THANK YOU

UC San Diego Staff and Board members
SOHO Staff and Board members
SDAF Staff and Board members

SOHO Modernism Committee

Michael D'Ambrosia
Homer Delawie
John Eisenhart
Dean Glass
Bill Lawrence
Michael Nalu
Carmen Pauli
Todd Pitman
Eva Thorn
Keith York

San Diego 20th Century Modern Masters Committee

Jack Carpenter
Michael D'Ambrosia
Homer Delawie
John Henderson
Diane Kane
Neil Larson
Angeles Leira
Robert Mosher
Keith York

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Milton Phegley
Lea Rudee
Susan Smith

Panel
Fred R. Livingstone
Robert Mosher
Dale Naegle

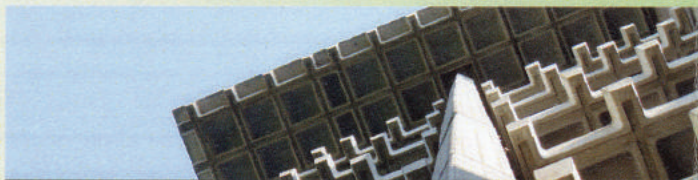
Michael D'Ambrosia (layout)
Keith York (text)



SOHO presents:

MASTERS OF SAN DIEGO MODERN ARCHITECTURE

MUIR COLLEGE
UC SAN DIEGO
09.30.2006



1 APPLIED PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS 1969

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 1969

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 1969

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 MCGILL HALL 1969

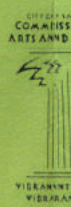
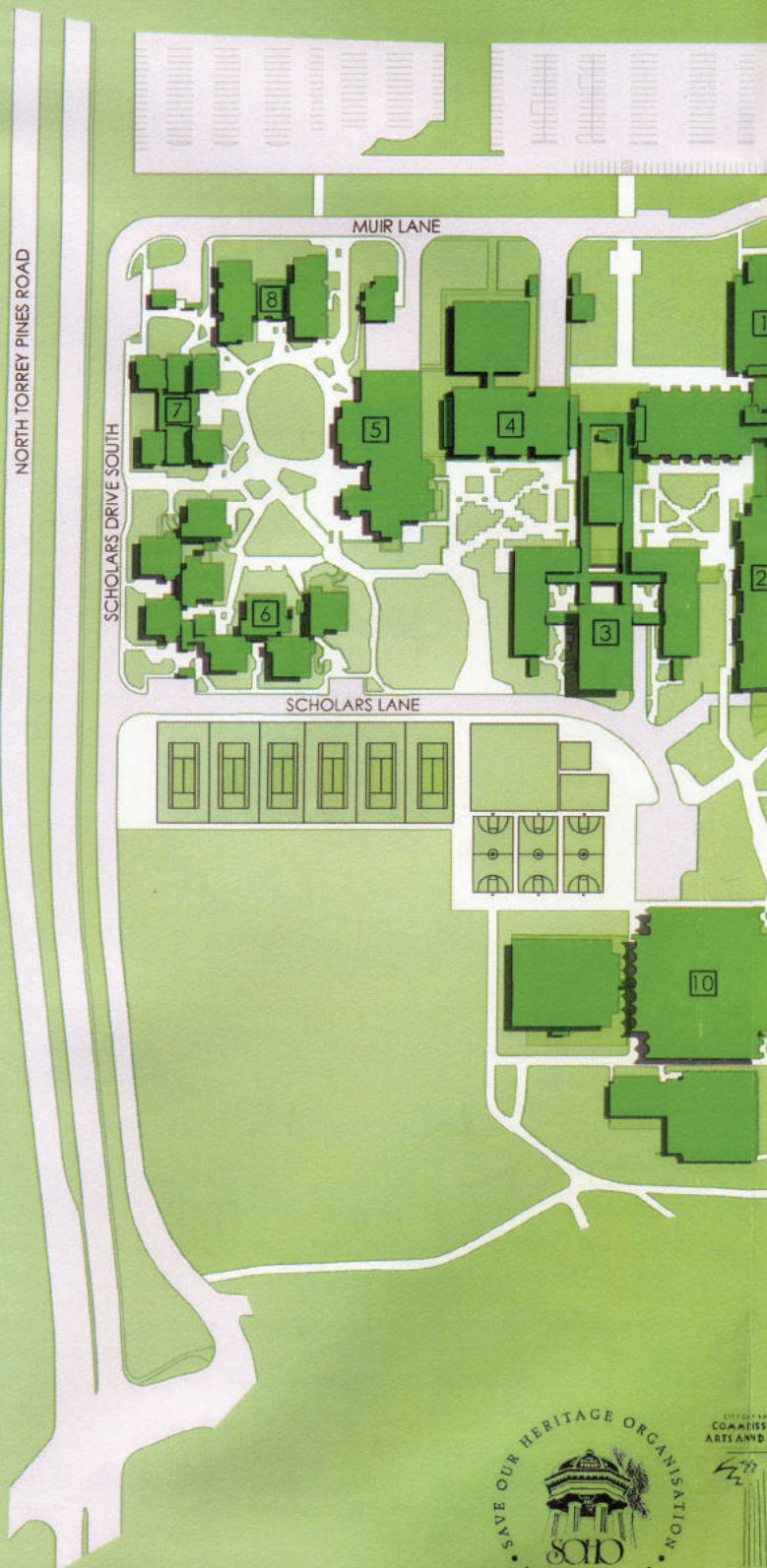
Robert Mosher hired another local architectural firm, Frank L. Hope and Associates to design McGill Hall for the John Muir College campus. Hope's long-time staff designer Fred R. Livingstone collaborated with Mosher, UCSD and the team of architects to design this beautiful, yet restrained, structure.



5 MUIR COMMONS 1969

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.

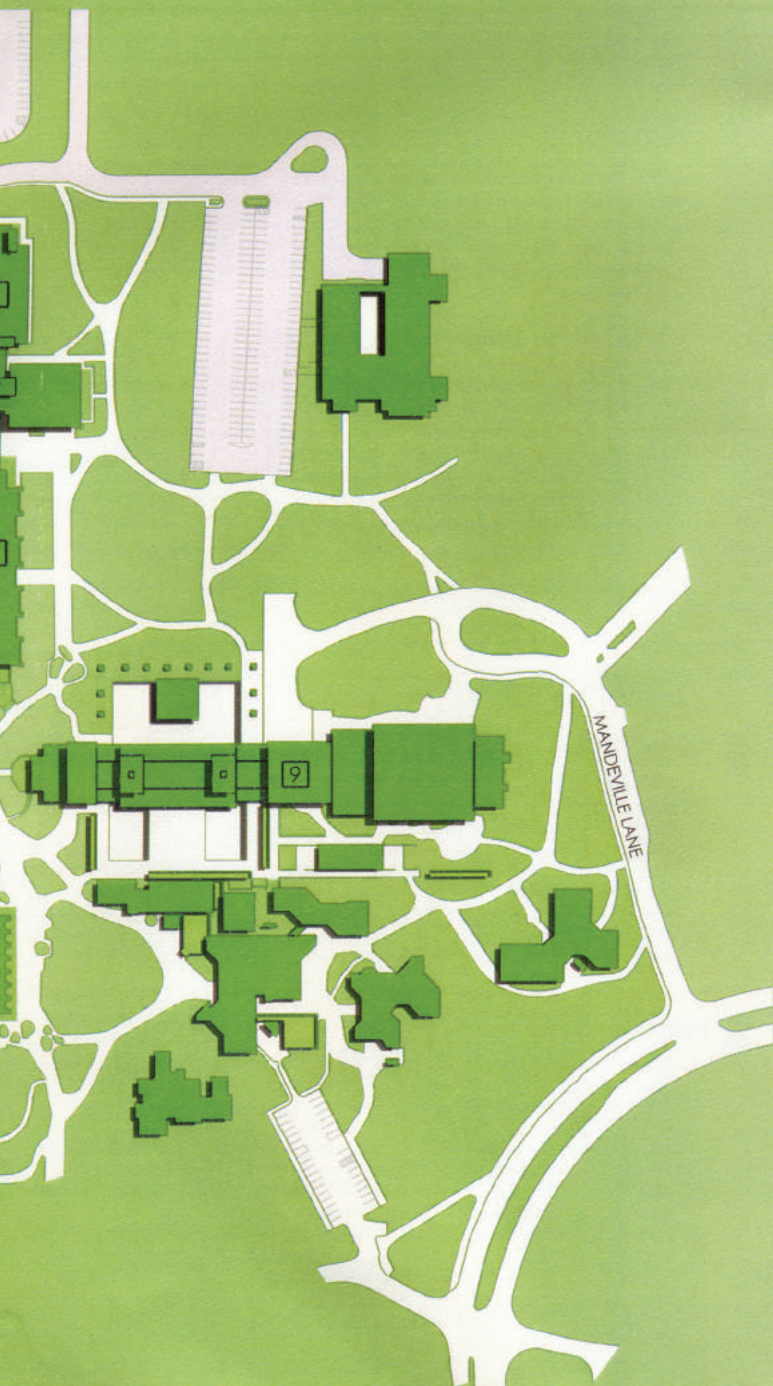
Masters of San Diego Modernism



SOHO presents:

ern Architecture

Muir College
UC San Diego



DESIGN
FOR
CULTURE
CITY

SDAB
SAN DIEGO
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDATION



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 bold, 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 Salk 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 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 MANDEVILLE 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.

TIMELINE

- 1903 Marine Biological Association (MBA) established.
- 1908 Ritter Hall designed by Irving Gill for MBA site.
- 1912 Board of Regents established Scripps Institute of Biological Research.
- 1925 MBA renamed Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO).
- 1931 Roger Revelle arrived at SIO as a young researcher.
- 1951 Roger Revelle named director of SIO.
- 1960 Regents changed name from UC La Jolla to UC San Diego. First students (graduate students in Physics) enrolled at UCSD. Robert Mosher first met Roger Revelle to discuss the construction of UC San Diego's Married Student Housing.
- 1962 The first plan for the campus featured a 30,000 seat building and a 350-foot tower sounding ship's bells every quarter hour. Regents approved new medical school.
- 1963 Board of Regents appointed Robert E. Alexander as Consulting Architect to develop the first campus Master Plan. Board of Regents also approved the UCSD Academic Plan. Graduate School of Science and Engineering is named First College.
- 1964 John Galbraith named UCSD's second chancellor. He vowed to build a library to boost the humanities on campus. First undergraduates enrolled at UCSD.
- 1965 First College was renamed in honor of Dr. Roger Revelle. Second College was established.
- 1966 Second College was renamed after conservationist and author, John Muir.
- 1967 Institute for Pure and Applied Physical Sciences established.
- 1968 Name changed to Applied Physics and Information Science. The first four-year undergraduate class received degrees. Main gymnasium opened.
- 1969 Applied Physics and Mathematics, the first building for John Muir College opened.
- 1970 Third College, Central University Library, Biology Building, and Humanities and Social Sciences Building opened.
- 1975 Mandeville Center opened.

- 8:30 AM Registration Opens
- 9:00 AM SOHO and SDAF Welcome
- 9:10 AM Susan Smith, Muir College Provost
- 9:20 AM Introductions and Slide Presentation
- 9:40 AM Modern Masters Forum
- 11:30 AM Self-Guided Tour

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. 1

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.1

By 1966 it had been determined that John Muir College would take the "tower" form outlined in Alexander's campus master plan; San Diegan Robert Mosher, 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. 1

1The UCSD Master Plan Study and It's 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 1966-1986 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 Mosher

At the beginning of his architectural career, Robert Mosher 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. Mosher invited Roy Drew (whom he had met in Hunt and Chambers' office in 1946) to stay in a Green Dragon apartment for 6-month trial period as they began work as a team. Mosher 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 Mosher 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 Naegle

Dale Naegle graduated from USC's architecture program in 1954 in the height of Southern California's modernist movement. With mentors William Pereira and A. Quincy Jones helping form his approach to design, Mr. Naegle was one of several Los Angeles ex-patriots to bring a design ideology steeped in the tenets of *Arts & Architecture* to San Diego. Dale's early career would include work with Ed Malone, 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.