

Campus Public Art + Architecture Map



Berkeley Arts + Design



Explore UC Berkeley's rich landscape of outdoor public artworks and architecture.

Berkeley Arts + Design invites the community to explore UC Berkeley's rich arts landscape with the new Campus Public Art + Architecture Map. This map offers three self-guided tours, each featuring UC Berkeley's most significant works of public art and a varying range of architectural styles that span nearly 150 years.

This map offers multiple ways to explore the arts outdoors:

1. Visit each of the locations in person by following the tours indicated in the map.
2. View images of the public art and architecture through the Artivive app to experience the campus virtually.

Berkeley Arts + Design features, fortifies, and mobilizes existing excellence in the arts and design at UC Berkeley, while fostering dynamic collaboration, innovation, and public access across all arts and design fields, on campus and in public life.

For more, visit artsdesign.berkeley.edu.

Scan the images in this map through the Artivive App to experience UC Berkeley's arts landscape virtually.



ARTIVIVE



1. **Install** the Artivive app



2. **Find** pages marked with the Artivive icon



3. **View** the artwork through your smartphone

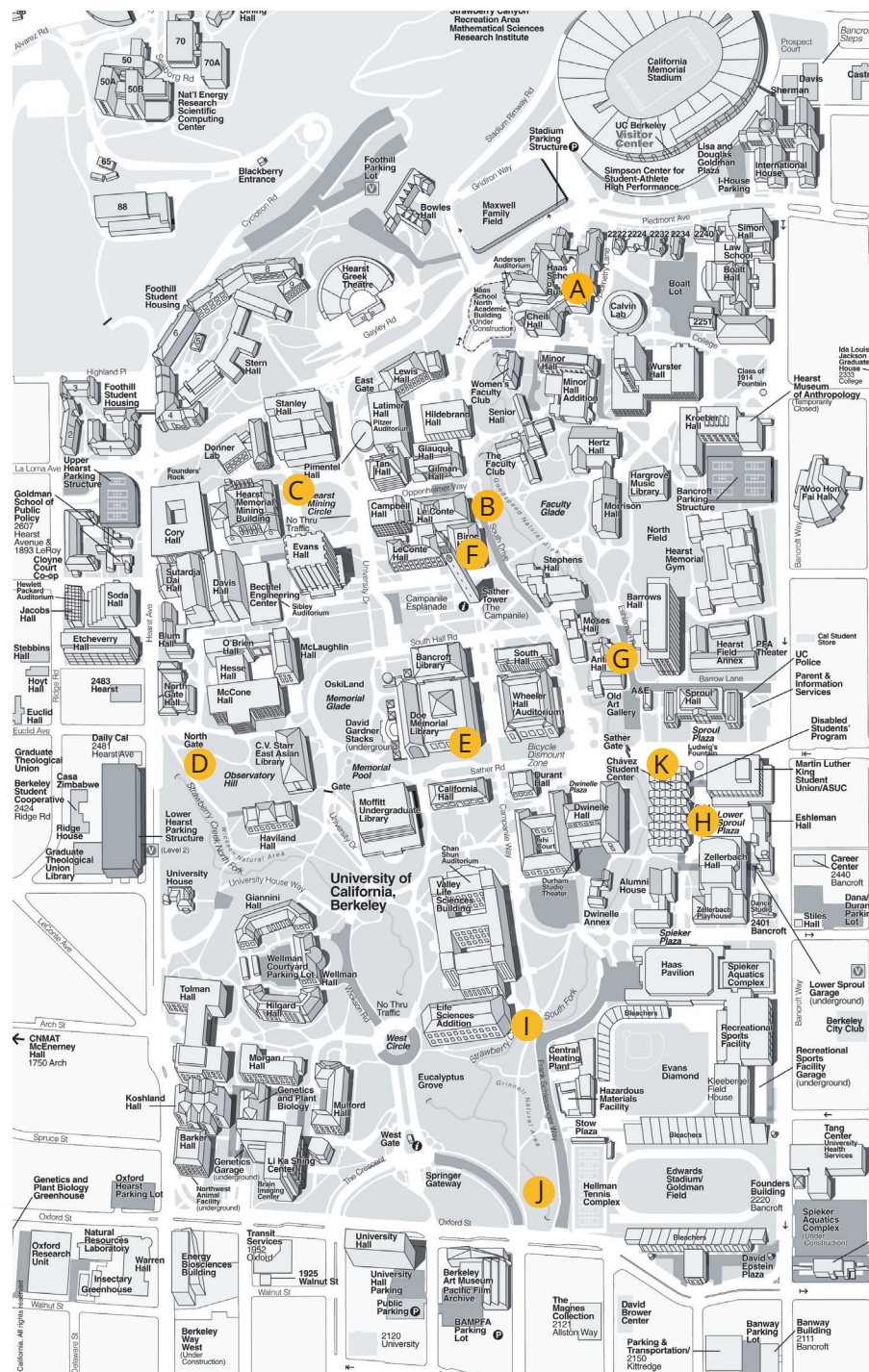
Public Art Tour

Est. Time 1.5hrs

A tour featuring UC Berkeley's most prominent and historically significant works of public art.

- A** *Folded Circle Trio*
Fletcher Benton
- B** *The Last Dryad*
Stirling Calder
- C** *Rondo II*
Bruce Beasley
- D** *Outgrown Pyramid*
Richard Hunt
- E** *Minerva*
Earl Cummings
- F** *Bust of Abraham Lincoln*
Gutzon Borglum
- G** *Old Art Gallery Mosaics*
Helen Bruton & Florence Swift
- H** *Cast Concrete Panel*
Emmy Lou Packard
- I** *The Football Players*
Douglas Tilden
- J** *Rotante Dal Foro Centrale*
Arnaldo Pomodoro
- K** *Black Wednesday Wall*
The Black Community Triad

Learn more about each artwork by following the yellow tabs throughout the map



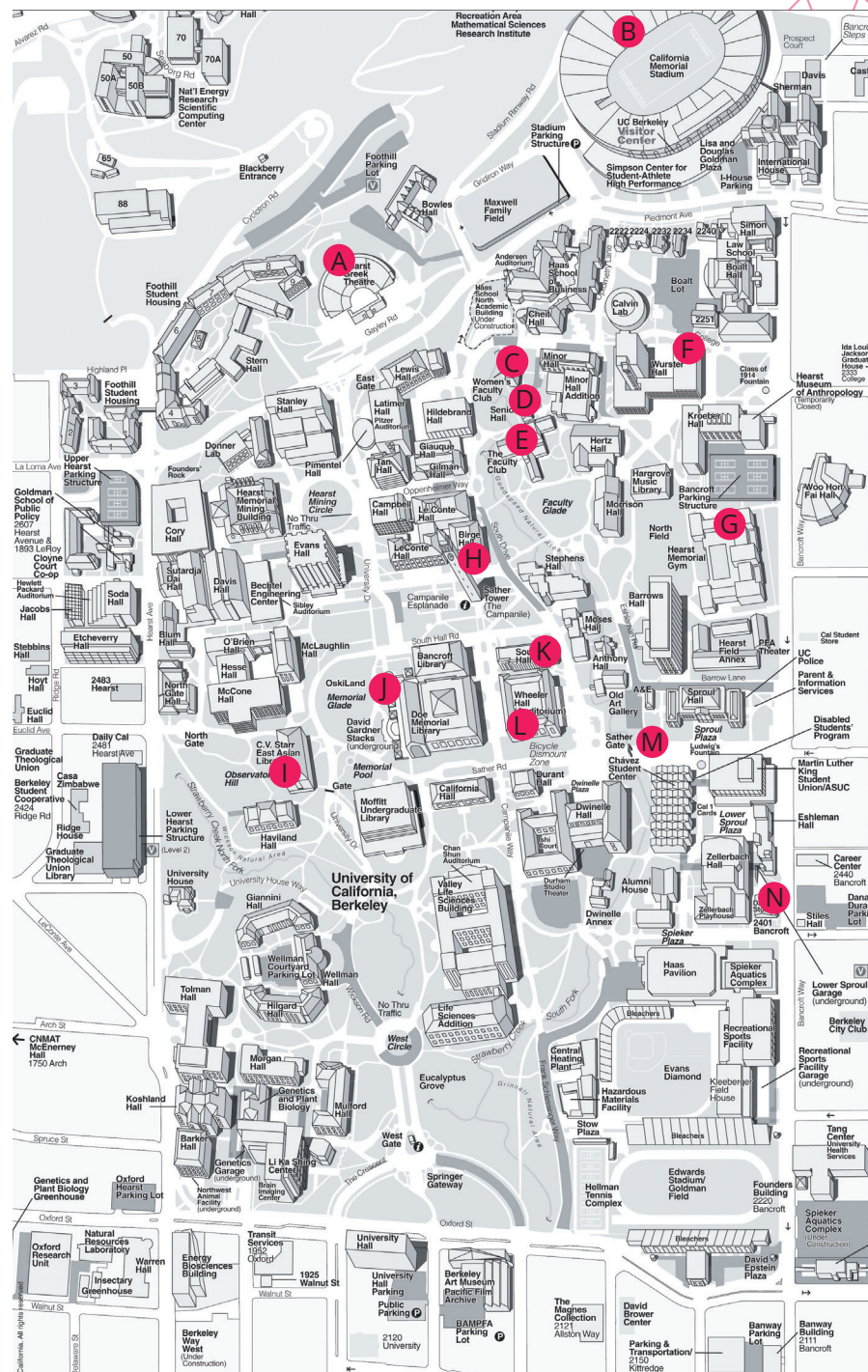
Architecture Tour

Est. Time 1.5hrs

This tour features a varying range of architectural styles that span nearly 150 years.

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| A | Greek Theater
John Galen Howard | H | Campanile
John Galen Howard |
| B | Memorial Stadium
John Galen Howard | I | C.V. Starr East Asian Library
Tod Williams and Billie Tsien |
| C | Women's Faculty Club
John Galen Howard | J | University Library
John Galen Howard |
| D | Senior Men's Hall
John Galen Howard | K | South Hall
David Farquharson |
| E | Men's Faculty Club
Bernard Maybeck | L | Wheeler Hall
John Galen Howard |
| F | Wurster Hall
DeMars, Esherick, and Olsen | M | Sather Gate and Bridge
John Galen Howard |
| G | Hearst Women's Gymnasium
Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan | N | Bancroft Dance Studio
A.C. Schweinfurth |

Learn more about each architectural style by following the pink tabs throughout the map.

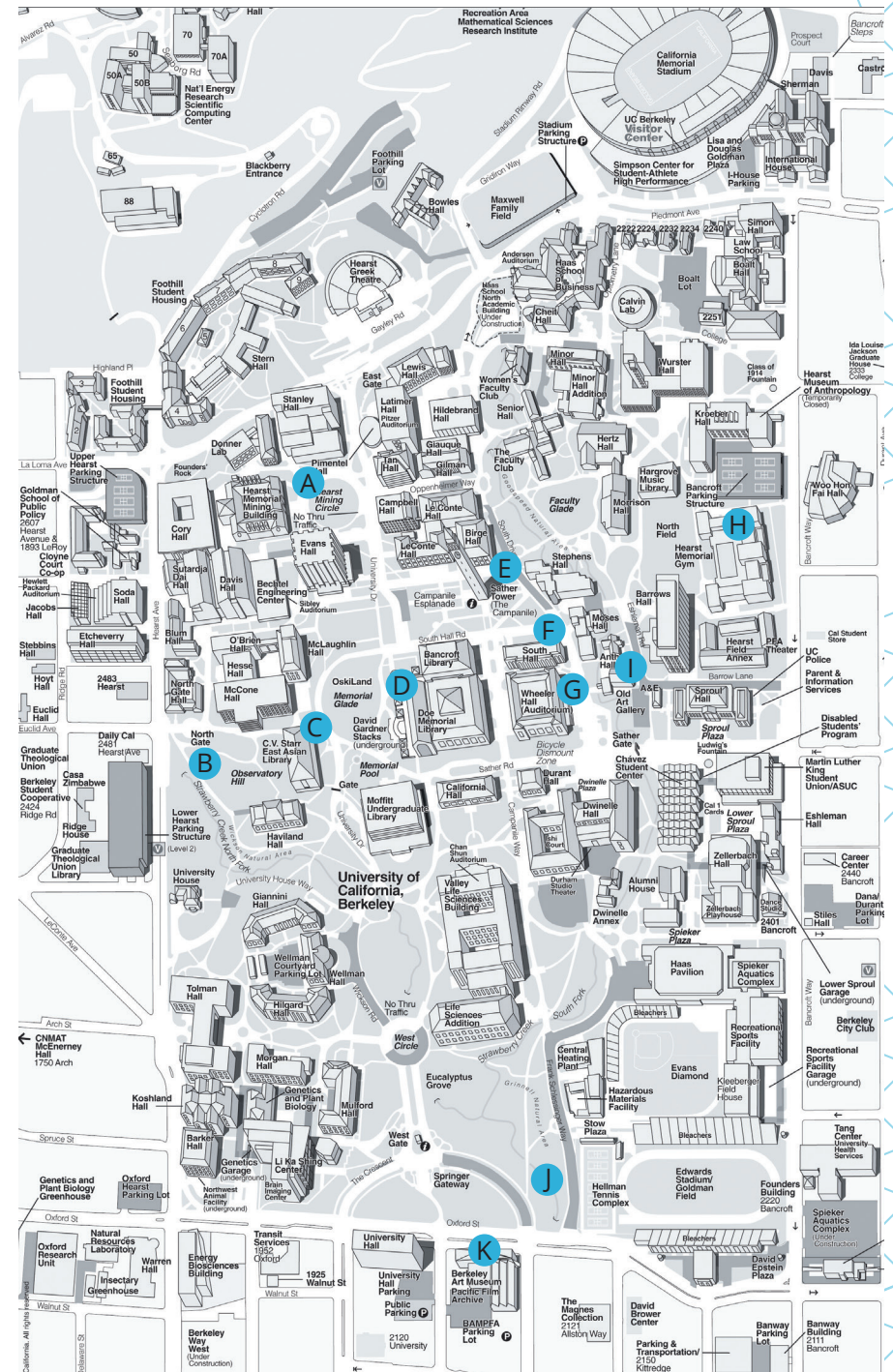


Art + Architecture Highlights

Est. Time 1.5hrs

This is the best tour to see a partial panoply of campus art and architecture.

- A** *Rondo II*
Bruce Beasley
- B** *Outgrown Pyramid*
Richard Hunt
- C** *C.V. Starr East Asian Library*
Tod Williams and Billie Tsien
- D** *University Library*
John Galen Howard
- E** *Campanile*
John Galen Howard
- F** *South Hall*
David Farquharson
- G** *Wheeler Hall*
John Galen Howard
- H** *Hearst Women's Gymnasium*
Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan
- I** *Mosaics*
Esther Bruton, Florence Swift
- J** *Rotante Dal Foro Centrale*
Arnaldo Pomodoro
- K** *Berkeley Art Museum & Pacific Film Archive*
Diller Scofidio + Renfro



Follow the blue tabs for art and architecture highlights throughout the map.





Folded Circle Trio

Fletcher Benton, 1993

The Folded Circle Trio is a corten steel sculpture gifted to the Haas School of Business, and created by Fletcher Benton, a contemporary American artist best known for his kinetic sculptures, a popular art movement in the late twentieth century. Benton is known for playing with shapes, lines, balance, and movement to create gravity-defying sculptures of all sizes, as well as abstract geometric works on paper. In addition to the Berkeley campus, his work can be seen in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Whitney Museum of American Art, San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, and Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington, D.C., among others.



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The Last Dryad

Stirling Calder, 1921

After sitting in Calder's studio for twenty years and after his death, the Dryad, a wood nymph and protector of trees, was given to the University of California by his wife and daughter, where it was frequently moved around due to it being "extremely naked." Then, in 1948, the Dryad was installed in the inner courtyard of the Hearst Women's Gymnasium. Finally in the 1970s, Calder's daughter asked that the statue be moved to Faculty Glade, where it could be out in the open and enjoyed by all.



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Rondo II

Bruce Beasley, 2013

Rondo II is one of several artworks included in Bruce Beasley's Rondo series made of interlaced, stainless-steel rings. A local artist and a Berkeley alumnus, Beasley was one of the first artists to use 3D modeling, auto design, and aerospace industry software in his work. Precise engineering is needed in order to have the rings stand on their own—there can be no mistakes. Rondo II appears to float just above the surface of the Hearst Mining Circle Pool, allowing there to be a double image of the rings reflected in the placid pool.



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Outgrown Pyramid #1

Richard Hunt, 1973

This welded steel sculpture by Chicago-based African American sculptor Richard Hunt resembles a reconfiguration of a pyramid. Hunt's sculptures form "a kind of bridge between what we experience in nature and what we experience from the urban, industrial, technology-driven society we live in." This specific piece was purchased for the UC Berkeley Art Museum with funds from the H.W. Anderson Charitable Foundation and originally stood in the museum's sculpture garden before being relocated to this site in 2001.



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Minerva

Earl Cummings, 1911

San Francisco native Earl Cummings sculpted Minerva, the goddess of wisdom (or Athena, to the Greeks) to guide students on their educational journey into the Main Library. Cummings's artistic journey began when he attended the School of Design at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art after winning a San Francisco Art Association Scholarship. He continued his education under Douglas Tilden (sculptor of *The Football Players*) then had his work noticed by Phoebe Hearst, one of UC Berkeley's most important benefactors, who sent him to study at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. Cummings created a number of notable works, including the panels on Sather Gate, and taught modeling in the architecture department at UC Berkeley until his death in 1936.



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Bust of Abraham Lincoln

Gutzon Borglum, 1908

Gutzon Borglum, creator of Mount Rushmore, created a bronze bust of Lincoln around the centennial of Lincoln's birth, which was then purchased and donated to UC Berkeley by Berkeley alumnus and Washington Post publisher Eugene Meyer in 1909. Originally intended for display in Doe Library, the bust was instead stored in the building's basement. More than a decade later, Ralph W. Kinney gave money to the stone pedestal, and the sculpture was moved to stand against the south face of Sather Tower. The sculpture was dedicated on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth in 1921. Berkeley has an interesting connection to Lincoln: Lincoln passed the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862, giving acreage to colleges to focus on agriculture and land based practices, and enabled UC Berkeley to be created by merging with the College of California, then located in Oakland.



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Old Art Gallery Mosaics

Helen Bruton & Florence Swift, 1936

These mosaics are the first permanent outdoor art made by women on campus, funded by the Depression-era Works Progress Administration. Created by Helen Bruton and F. Alston Swift, these Byzantine-style mosaic murals were installed in 1936, two years after the University Art Gallery opened (1934-1970), and are located on the eastern face, flanking the building's original entrance. The left panel depicts music and painting and the right panel is said to depict sculpture and dance. The buildings in the background might look familiar - can you identify these campus buildings? In addition, there is a WPA label to the right of the doors.



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Cast Concrete Panel

Emmy Lou Packard, 1960s

Created by Berkeley alumna Emmy Lou Packard, the Cast Concrete Panel is an 85-foot long, 5-foot high, bas-relief (shallow), mural depicting California landscape features, including coastal bluffs, agriculture, mountains, and rivers, mounted on the south wall of the César Chávez Student Center. Packard is known as a Californian post-war artist that created many paintings, prints, and murals, and who worked as a studio assistant for Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo. She briefly worked as an illustrator for a labor newspaper, and then was commissioned to draw the mural for UC Berkeley.



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The Football Players

Douglas Tilden, 1893

UC Berkeley alum Douglas Tilden created this sculpture while studying in Paris, where it won a medal at the Paris Exposition. Then mayor of San Francisco, James Phelan, purchased a casting and promised to award the statue to the football team that would win two consecutive Big Games, Cal or Stanford. Cal won in 1898 and 1899 and secured the prize, where it is now displayed just south of the first athletic field on campus. The pedestal lists the names of donors and players and carries the Greek inscription, "Everyone that striveth for mystery is temperate in all things." The statue has also been seen as a queer symbol in the last century, and offers a welcoming and open spirit to all who enter from the west side of campus.



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Rotante Dal Foro Centrale

Arnaldo Pomodoro, 1971

The Rotante dal Foro Centrale is a 78-inch-wide bronze sphere hollowed out through the middle by Arnaldo Pomodoro. One of many such works, several can be found on other university campuses such as Trinity College in Dublin and the University of Tehran in Iran. According to the artist, the inner ball of the sphere represents Earth, and the outer ball represents Christianity, the rigid cracks symbolizing the fragility and complexity of the world around us. The sculpture stood outside of the south entrance to the UC Berkeley Art Museum, then located on Bancroft Way, until 2001, and now stands at the west entrance to the UC Berkeley campus.



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Black Wednesday Wall The Black Community Triad

The goal of the Black Public Arts space, the Black Wednesday wall on campus is to celebrate the legacy, impact and value that Black students and the Black Community have had throughout UC Berkeley's history and continue to have on the UC Berkeley Campus. For over 30 years, the "Black Wednesday Wall" has provided a community gathering space for Black Students at Cal. Between the early beginnings of UC Berkeley and the year 2017, there were no official spaces on the UC Berkeley campus for the Black Community to gather and build community. Over 3 decades ago, Black students, now important alumni, started gathering daily at the wall outside of the Golden Bear Cafe to meet, greet and support one another. This legacy continued for over 30 years and grew into a weekly community event that is now called Black Wednesday. Black Wednesday was created to provide an opportunity for Black undergraduate, graduates, staff, faculty, alumni and community members to be in community together.



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Greek Theater

John Galen Howard, 1903

The Greek Theater is a neoclassical amphitheatre with outdoor seating for 8,500 people. With its excellent acoustics, the theater is a hub for live entertainment. Its hillside location provides a beautiful view of UC Berkeley and the San Francisco Bay, and is the scene for university ceremonial events, student bonfire rallies, and dramatic and musical performances. The full name of the theater is The William Randolph Hearst Greek Theater, named after William Randolph Hearst, who donated funds for its construction and spoke an address at the theater. Other notable speakers include President Theodore Roosevelt and the Dalai Lama.



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Memorial Stadium

John Galen Howard, 1923

For almost 100 years, the Women's Faculty Club has served as a symbol of UC Berkeley's commitment to the equality of the sexes in higher education. Built in the classic Shingle style and neoclassical entrance, its founders were women faculty who were truly 'the first' of everything they did on campus. The club was created in order to provide a space for women to flourish, as they were excluded from the existing men's faculty club. Throughout its 100 year history, the club has continued to provide a special place for women on campus to gather and learn from each other, and now serves the entire Cal community—men and women, faculty, staff, and alumni.



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John Galen Howard, 1923

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Senior Men's Hall

John Galen Howard, 1906

The Senior Men's Hall harkens back to the nineteenth-century structures built in prairies and frontier. Crafted of redwood logs and nestled along Strawberry Creek, the hall is a perfect hiding spot for the exclusive Order of the Golden Bear, one of the oldest student organizations on campus committed to bettering the university. Later on, this building opened up to all student organizations on campus. Though the building is currently closed, we await the day that it reopens.



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Men's Faculty Club

Bernard Maybeck, 1902

The Men's Faculty Club was designed by the distinguished local architect Bernard Maybeck "to promote mutual acquaintance and fellowship among officers of instruction and government of the University." This Arts and Crafts structure provides dining facilities for faculty members and guests, and temporary quarters for visiting professors, members and their guests. Today, the Faculty Club is considered an architectural gem of Craftsman design, with its carved beams, fireplaces, and stained glass windows reflecting a special northern California aesthetic.



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Wurster Hall

DeMars, Esherick, and Olsen 1964

Home to Berkeley's architecture department, Wurster is often (ironically) voted Berkeley's ugliest building for its Brutalist appearance. The building was intentionally designed to accommodate the rough treatment associated with the creative training of architects and artists. Concrete was selected as an economical structural material early in the process as steel was deemed unnecessary for any long spans. The interior was left unfinished to expose students to what design team member DeMars described as "the bones and nerves of the circulatory systems that make a building work." Wurster Hall was named for William Wurster, dean of the School of Architecture and its successor, the College of Environmental Design (1950-62), and his wife, lecturer Catherine Bauer Wurster.



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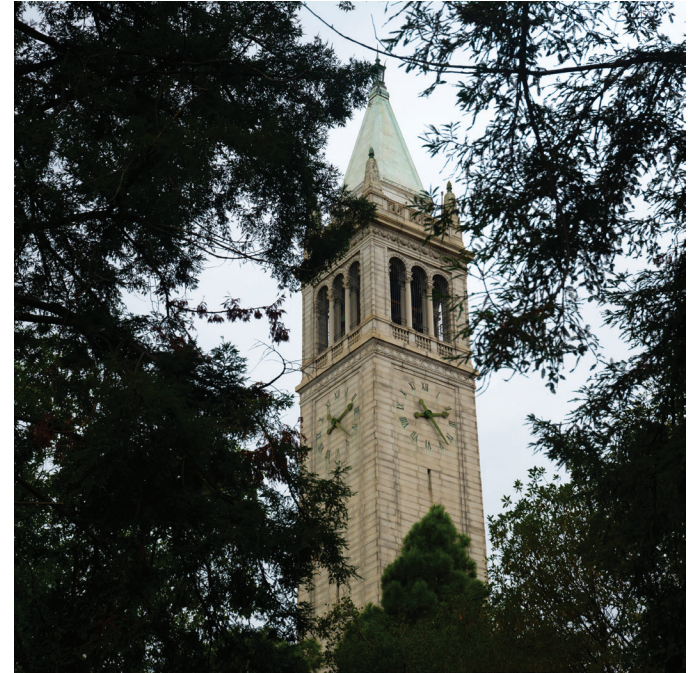
Hearst Women's Gymnasium

Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan, 1927

The Hearst Women's Gymnasium was imagined by William Randolph Hearst in memory of his mother, Phoebe Apperson Hearst, the main benefactor of UC Berkeley. It was meant to replace Hearst Hall, which burned down, to accommodate women's health, along with an auditorium and museum (neither of which were actually built due to the Great Depression). The building includes two gyms, three dance studios, and three outdoor swimming pools, in addition to housing all of the ROTC units on campus. The enormous reception hall—which can seat 500 people at banquet tables and stage musical and dramatic productions—was used for balls, art exhibits, and performances that enriched university cultural life at the turn of the century.



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Campanile

John Galen Howard, 1915

Sather Tower, more commonly known as the Campanile, is UC Berkeley's most iconic landmark, donated by Jane K. Sather. Its prototype, the twelfth century Campanile of the Basilica of San Marco in Venice, collapsed in 1902. Using the previous Campanile as inspiration, Howard decided to rebuild it as an elevator-accessible secular landmark on campus. The Campanile holds a sixty one bell carillon at the top, stores fossils from the La Brea tar pits in its central floors, and most recently has been a roost for the fastest member of the animal kingdom, the Peregrine falcon.



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C.V. Starr East Asian Library

Tod Williams and Billie Tsien, 2008

The first freestanding library in the United States constructed exclusively for an East Asian collection, the C.V. Starr East Asian Library contains one of the most comprehensive collections of materials in East Asian languages in the country. Its combined holdings, totaling over one million volumes in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other East Asian languages, makes it one of the top two such collections in the United States outside of the Library of Congress. The library's central location on campus next to Memorial Glade and Doe Library reflects Berkeley's role as a Pacific Rim hub for students and researchers of East Asian studies.



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University Library

John Galen Howard, 1911

Located at the center of the UC Berkeley campus, the University Library is John Galen Howard's most ambitious building. The library features a 221-foot long Reading Room that accommodates four hundred scholars under a barrel-vaulted coffered ceiling overhead. The blocks are made of granite and a bronze Athena stands at the entrance. Gifted by San Francisco lumberman and book collector Charles Franklin Doe, the library currently houses both the undergraduate and Gardner (main) stacks collections.



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South Hall

David Farquharson, 1873

South Hall was the first of two original campus buildings repurposed for various departments throughout the years. A Second Empire style fire-resistant building for laboratories of Agriculture, Physical and Natural Sciences, it also housed a library until 1881 and the Office of the Secretary to Regents until 1906. The building was then remodeled for the Departments of Political Science, Economics, Business Administration, and Sociology until 1964. South Hall embodies the founding spirit of the university, and is the only surviving major work of architect David Farquharson, making it the oldest UC building in the state.



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Wheeler Hall

John Galen Howard, 1917

Wheeler Hall was named for Benjamin Ide Wheeler, university president during Berkeley's "golden years" from 1899-1919, and was built to accommodate the ever-growing student body. The Baroque facade includes arched doorways leading into a vaulted auditorium lobby, ionic columns across the middle floors, and a colonnade ornamented with urn-shaped lamps symbolizing "the light of learning," according to designer John Galen Howard. Currently, Wheeler Hall holds classrooms for the humanities and social sciences, faculty offices on the top floor, and a large auditorium on the first floor with seating for over 900.



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Sather Gate and Bridge
John Galen Howard, 1910

Designed by John Galen Howard and built by Giovanni "John" Meneghetti in the Beaux-Arts style, Sather Gate was the original entrance to campus until the entrance was officially moved south to Bancroft Way in the 1950s. Now, Sather Gate is the site for various student activities, including midday acapella performances. It was created as a memorial to Peder Sather, San Francisco banker and trustee of College of California, by his wife, Jane K. Sather. The gate can be seen in one of the most iconic photographs of the Free Speech movement, a shot of students carrying the Free Speech banner walking through in the Fall of 1964.



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Bancroft Dance Studio
John Galen Howard, 1898

The Bancroft Dance Studio began life as the First Unitarian Church. Designed by A.C. Schweinfurth, the church was unconventionally created with Shingle Style architecture, which was usually only applied to residential spaces. The studio was acquired by the university in 1960, where it became the second oldest building standing on campus.



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Berkeley Art Museum & Pacific Film Archive Diller Scofidio + Renfro, 2016

In 1997, the original location of the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive (BAMPFA) was declared seismically unsafe, and construction of a new home for BAMPFA began. The new BAMPFA opened on January 31, 2016, designed by New York-based architectural firm Diller Scofidio + Renfro. The building integrates a 1939 Art Deco-style building, formerly the UC Berkeley printing plant, with a new structure, creating a dynamic new home for BAMPFA's collections, programs, and offices. The printing plant's distinctive sawtooth roof was preserved, allowing filtered natural light into many of the ground-floor galleries. The structure, a stainless steel-clad curvilinear volume, carries into the twenty-first century the streamlined Deco style of the 1939 printing plant.



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Survey + Sources



Share your thoughts on the Campus Public Art + Architecture Map! Scan the QR code above with your smartphone or tablet to be taken directly to the survey.

The descriptions of the public artwork and architecture in this map were based on a variety of existing sources. For further reading, please visit the following:

"Campus Map." UC Berkeley, www.berkeley.edu/map.

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