

executed by master architects. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

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Bridge Memorial Hall (BRI)

Bridge Memorial Hall was designed by John and Donald Parkinson in the Romanesque Revival style, and constructed in 1928. The building was originally used by the Engineering School, subsequently the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, and currently serves as facilities for the Business School. It is four stories in height, clad in brick and stone, and features a gable roof with a lower, intersecting gable at the west end. The brick is laid in a distinctive lattice pattern at the northern and southern ends of the main (west) elevation. The main entrance features a recessed, arched entryway with cast-stone-bay leaf-garland and rope molding and ornamental grill. The entrance consists of a decorative cast iron door and grille. The main entrance is flanked by wood casement windows. Six-over-six double-hung, wood windows at the second story and four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows at the third story are separated by an intermediate cornice with intersecting engaged columns capped with winged busts. A concrete walkway supported by squared concrete pillars connects the building at its east elevation to the neighboring building (HOH). The building retains a high degree of integrity.

Bridge Memorial Hall appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as a strong example of the Romanesque Revival style on Campus and as the work of a master architect. It is eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

Doheny Memorial Library (DML)

The Edward L. Doheny, Jr. Memorial Library was designed by Samuel E. Lunden in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, and constructed in 1932. The landscaped gardens surrounding the building were designed by landscape architect A. E. Hanson and are integral features to the overall setting of the Library. It is a monumental, four-story, brick and limestone building characterized by arched window openings and a symmetrical layout. Roughly I-shaped in plan, the building embraces elaborate landscaped areas at the west and east elevations. The main (west) elevation features a central main entrance with a two-story limestone entry surround featuring sculptures in niches flanking the arched entryway. The arched entryway is heavily decorated with marble columns, decorative moldings, thirteen-foot frieze of Porto Santo marble, and a pair of hand-chased bronze doors. The interior is equally decorative with Roman travertine floors and stairway. The windows are two-by-five, wood casement windows with multi-light arched upper portions

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grouped in pairs, sharing arched, stone lintels and columns. A covered corridor with a vaulted wood ceiling lines the perimeter of a gated courtyard at the rear of the building. A central tower with arched, louvered vents rises above the fourth story. The building was renovated and seismically retrofitted in 1999 and reopened in 2001. It retains a high degree of integrity.

The Doheny Library was constructed to meet the need for a proper library facility and soon became an important focal point from which the University campus expanded. The interior and exterior design was a collaboration between the architect, landscape architect, and many artists, including: Joseph Mario Korbel, sculptor of the marble bust of Edward L. Doheny Jr. in Treasure Room; John (Giovanni) D. Smeraldi, muralist and furniture designer responsible for decorated coffered ceilings at first floor Reading Room; and Howard Verbeck, interior decorator of first floor.

Samuel E. Lunden who was renowned for his signature Art Deco style illustrated in the old Pacific Stock Exchange in downtown. He was Fellow of the AIA and national president in 1965. Lunden possessed an extensive architectural vocabulary, and the EVK dormitory appears to be one of his more modest projects, most likely because it sought to adhere to the design guidelines that were first proposed in the 1946 Gallion campus plan to use brick and concrete in order to create compatible modern buildings.

The Doheny Memorial Library is individually significant and appears to be a potential contributor to the identified California Register-eligible Historic District. It is eligible under Criterion 3 as one of the strongest examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style on Campus and as the work of a master architect. It is significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the patterns of educational and architectural development of the University.

Emery and Joyce Stoops Education Library (EDL)

The Emery and Joyce Stoops Education Library was designed by L. H. Hubbard, H. S. Gerity, and H. A. Kerton in the Romanesque Revival Style, and constructed in 1923. The building originally housed the University Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library and was designed to blend with the nearby University buildings. After the widening of Hoover Street in 1931, the west-facing building was moved back and reoriented to the southwest. Before Doheny Library was constructed in 1932, this building served as the University library. Once Doheny was constructed it became a community branch library until 1965 when it was purchased by the University and became the Education Library.

The building is two stories in height, rectangular in plan, and finished in brick laid in a Flemish bond. It has a gable roof with intersecting gables at the lower story and a

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