



## Santa Clara University

Santa Clara, California

### Draft Historic Resources Technical Report

October 23, 2015

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#### I. PURPOSE AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

David J. Powers & Associates has requested Carey & Co.'s assistance in evaluating three proposed projects at Santa Clara University which could affect buildings that are older than, or almost, 50 years of age. This report provides David J. Powers & Associates and the City Santa Clara with a description of the buildings within the vicinity of the project sites and those adjacent to the project sites, as well as evaluating each structure for potential historic resource status. Impacts and mitigation measures pertaining to the proposed projects potential effects on any historic resources are identified.

##### Description of the Proposed Project

###### Project 2 – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Center

The STEM Center would be comprised of three buildings to be constructed in three phases. Phase 1 will be located in the current location of Buildings 402 (Bannan Engineering Labs) and 403 (Murphy Hall). The existing buildings, both constructed in 1960, total 38,496 square feet. The new building on this site will be two attached structures totaling 157,900 square feet with a maximum height of four stories.

Phase 2 will be located in the current location of Building 202 (Heafey Law Library). The existing building was originally constructed in 1962 and has had a number of additions over the

years. The building is currently 47,568 square feet. The new building on this site will be a 67,200 square foot, three-story structure.

Project 4 – Demolition of the Daly Science Center

The Daly Science Center consists of three buildings totaling 42,813 square feet. The buildings were constructed in 1965. The buildings are currently used for the STEM program, which is proposed to be relocated into a new facility as described in Project 2 above. Once the proposed STEM Center is complete, the Daly Science Center would be demolished and the area used as open space. There are no current development plans for this location.

Project 5 – Renovation of Benson Center

The existing Benson Center is a 100,716 square foot building constructed in 1965. The facility is used for meeting and dining space, as well as common areas for students. The project proposes to expand the building on the north, east, and west, adding 49,000 square feet to support the proposed increase in the student population.

**II. METHODOLOGY**

Carey & Co. prepared this evaluation by conducting a reconnaissance level survey of the buildings, taking photographs, and conducting archival research concerning the general area and campus. Additionally, each building was individually researched. Two site visits were completed on May 12 and May 19, 2015. During the site visits Carey & Co. evaluated the existing conditions, historic features, and architectural significance of the buildings on the project sites and in the immediate vicinities. Carey & Co. also conducted archival research on the general history of the area, using Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, city directories, historical aerial and topographical maps, historical photographs and newspaper articles. San Jose’s California History room and the Santa Clara University’s archive provided additional research material. The City of Santa Clara Planning and Building Department’s records provided some information on dates of additions to the older existing structures.

**III. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

Upon completion of the survey and archival work Carey & Co. determined six of the buildings within, or adjacent to, the project areas are potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and the same six buildings are potentially eligible for listing on the City of Santa Clara’s local resource list. Many of the buildings are associated with significant events – periods of campus expansion – and/or are architecturally important.

	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architect/ Contractor</b>	<b>CRHR Eligible</b>	<b>City of Santa Clara Eligible</b>
<b>Project 2, Phase 1</b>	James D. Murphy Hall	1960	Norton S. Curtis & Associates	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Bannan Engineering Laboratories	1960	Norton S. Curtis & Associates	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Harrington Learning Commons	2008	Pfeiffer Partners	Not Eligible	Not Eligible

	Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building	1986		Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Berchman A. Bannan Hall	1973	Norton S. Curtis & Associates	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
<b>Project 2, Phase 2</b>	Heafey Law Library	1963	Ruth & Going, Inc./ E. A. Hathaway Co. Inc.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Walsh Administration Building	1949	Binder & Curtis/ Carl N. Swenson	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
	Bergin Hall	1938	Binder & Curtis/ H. C. Miller	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
	Kenna Hall	1924	John J. Donovan	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 1 and Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
<b>Project 4</b>	Daly Science Center (3 building complex)	1966	Ruth and Going, Inc.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	de Saisset Museum	1955	Binder & Curtis/ Carl N. Swenson	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
	Alumni Science Hall	1923	John J. Donovan	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 1 and Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
	O'Connor Hall	1912	William D. Shea	Potentially Eligible – Criteria 1 and Criteria 3	Potentially Eligible – Historical or Cultural Significance and Architectural Significance
<b>Project 5</b>	Benson Memorial Center	1963	Norton S. Curtis & Associates/ O. E. Anderson Co.	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	MCC - Shapell Lounge	c. 1983		Not Eligible	Not Eligible
	Campus Bookstore	c. 1983		Not Eligible	Not Eligible

## IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

### History of Santa Clara University

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

### Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.<sup>4</sup>

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea's massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan's plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of

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<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara's History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara's History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara's History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.<sup>5</sup>

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.”<sup>6</sup> Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.<sup>7</sup>

### Academic and Athletic Expansion

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.<sup>8</sup>

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.<sup>9</sup>

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> John W. Snyder, Caltrans, “University of Santa Clara Quadrangle,” Department of Parks and Recreation – Historic Resource Inventory, State of California, 1981.

<sup>6</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 194-195.

<sup>7</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 201-202, 204, and 214 and Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara’s History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 253-257.

<sup>9</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 269-271.

<sup>10</sup> Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, “Jack Going ‘49” Moving the Alameda,” <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

### Expansion During the 1960s

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.<sup>11</sup>

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.<sup>12</sup>

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.<sup>13</sup>

### Mission Revival Architectural Style

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 288-291 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>12</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 302-304, Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>13</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015), Santa Clara University, "SCU at a Glance," [http://www.scu.edu/about/at\\_a\\_glance.cfm](http://www.scu.edu/about/at_a_glance.cfm) (accessed May 25, 2015) and Santa Clara University, "Student Profile – Fall 2013," <http://www.scu.edu/about/students.cfm> (accessed May 25, 2015).

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013, pp 510-514, City of Riverside, "Historic Districts of Riverside - Mission Revival," p 4, <http://www.riversideca.gov/historic/pdf/hpDistrictBrochureText.pdf> (accessed May 26, 2015) and Living Places, "Mission Revival – Popular 1890-1920," [http://www.livingplaces.com/architecturalstyles/Mission\\_Revival.html](http://www.livingplaces.com/architecturalstyles/Mission_Revival.html) (accessed May 26, 2015).

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.<sup>15</sup>

## **V. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The regulatory background provided below offers an overview of state and local criteria used to assess historic significance. As mentioned above, there several buildings within the immediate vicinity of the project sites that may satisfy the criteria for historic significance at the local level or state level. A CRHR-listed or eligible resource is referred to as “historical resource,” for purposes of compliance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

### **State of California Criteria**

The California Office of Historic Preservation’s Technical Assistance Series #6, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, outlines the differences between the federal and state processes. The context types to be used when establishing the significance of a property for listing in the CRHR are very similar to that of the NRHP. They are:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.<sup>16</sup>

### **Integrity**

Second, for a property to qualify under the CRHR’s Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain “historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.”<sup>17</sup> While a property’s significance relates to its role within a specific historic context, its integrity refers to “a property’s physical features and how they relate to its significance.”<sup>18</sup> To determine if a property retains the

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<sup>15</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013, pp 520-526.

<sup>16</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, Technical Assistance Series 6, (Sacramento, 2011), p 1.

<sup>17</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin, No. 15, (Washington, D.C., 1997), p 3.

<sup>18</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin, No. 15, (Washington, D.C., 1997), p 44.

physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the CRHR has identified seven aspects of integrity – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – which are defined by the National Register of Historic Places as:<sup>19</sup>

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.<sup>20</sup>

Since integrity is based on a property's significance within a specific historic context, an evaluation of a property's integrity can only occur after historic significance has been established.<sup>21</sup>

California's list of special considerations includes some allowances for moved buildings, structures, or objects, for resources achieving significance within the last 50 years, and for reconstructed buildings. Additionally, cemeteries do not come under the scrutiny of special considerations for the CRHR.<sup>22</sup> In addition to separate evaluations for eligibility for the CRHR, the state automatically lists in the CRHR resources that are listed or determined eligible for the NRHP.<sup>23</sup>

### **California Historical Resource Status Codes**

The California Historical Resource Status Codes (status codes) are a series of ratings created by the California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) to quickly and easily identify the historic status of resources listed in the state's historic properties database. These codes were revised in August 2003 to better reflect the many historic status options available to evaluators. The following are the seven major status code headings:

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<sup>19</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin, No. 15, (Washington, D.C., 1997), pp 1 and 2.

<sup>20</sup> United States Department of the Interior, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin, No. 15, (Washington, D.C., 1997), pp 44-45.

<sup>21</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, p 2.

<sup>22</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *California Register and National Register: A Comparison*, p 3.

<sup>23</sup> California Office of Historic Preservation, *User's Guide to the California Historical Resource Status Codes & Historic Resources Inventory Directory*, Technical Assistance Bulletin 8, <http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf>, p 3.

1. Properties listed in the National Register or the California Register.
2. Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register.
3. Appears eligible for National Register or California Register through Survey Evaluation.
4. Appears eligible for National Register or California Register through other evaluation.
5. Properties recognized as historically significant by local government.
6. Not eligible for listing or designation.
7. Not evaluated for National Register or California Register or needs reevaluation.

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

When a proposed project may adversely affect a historical resource, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a city or county to carefully consider the possible impacts before proceeding (Public Resources Code Sections 21084 and 21084.1). CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1). The Act explicitly prohibits the use of a categorical exemption within the CEQA Guidelines for projects which may cause such a change (Section 21084).

A “substantial adverse change” is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.” Further, that the “significance of an historic resource is materially impaired when a project “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources;” or “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources...” or demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.”

CEQA effectively requires preparation of a mitigated Negative Declaration or an EIR whenever a project may adversely impact historic resources. Current CEQA law provides that an EIR must be prepared whenever it can be fairly argued, on the basis of substantial evidence in the administrative record, that a project may have a significant effect on a historical resource (Guidelines Section 15064). A mitigated Negative Declaration may be used where all potentially significant effects can be mitigated to a level of insignificance (Section 21080). For example, a mitigated Negative Declaration may be adopted for a project which meets the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and local historic preservation regulations, and so will not adversely affect the resource.

For the purposes of CEQA (Guidelines Section 15064.5), the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et.seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section

- 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4800.3) as follows:
    - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (Guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act)

**City of Santa Clara Historic Preservation Ordinance** (adopted April 8, 2004)

***Qualified Historic Resource***

Any building, site, or property in the City that is 50 years old or older and meets certain criteria of architectural, cultural, historical, geographical or archeological significance is potentially eligible.

***Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance***

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criterion:

1. The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.
2. The property is associated with a historical event.
3. The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.
4. The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.

5. A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.
6. A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.

***Criterion for Architectural Significance***

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criterion:

1. The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.
2. The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.
3. The property is architecturally unique or innovative.
4. The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.
5. The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.
7. A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.

***Criterion for Geographic Significance***

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criterion:

1. A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.
2. A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.
3. An intact, historical landscape or landscape features associated with an existing building.
4. A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> City of Santa Clara, "City of Santa Clara General Plan – 8.9 Historic Preservation and Resource Inventory," p 8.9-18 and 8.9-19.

## VI. EVALUATION

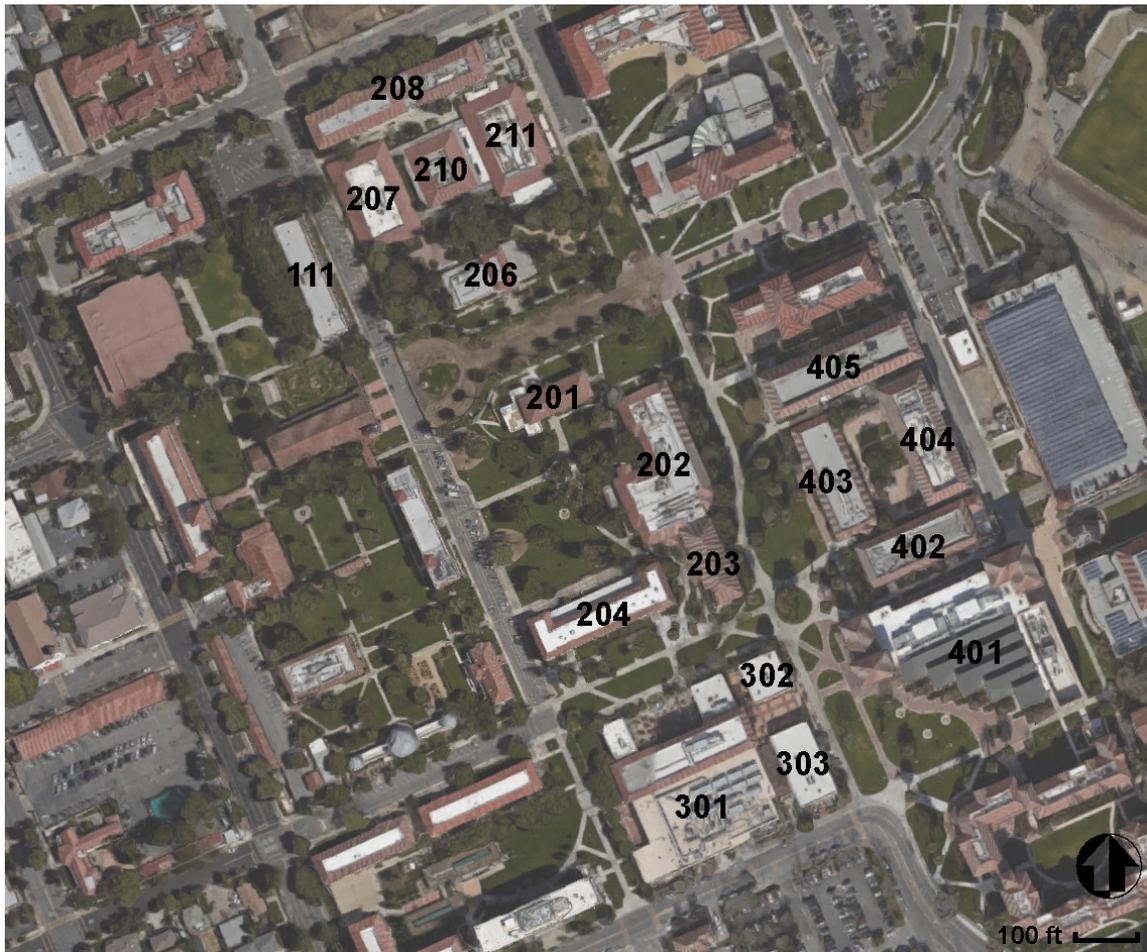


Figure 1. Map of the campus with surveyed buildings identified with building number

- Building 111 – O'Connor Hall
- Building 201 – Walsh Administration Building
- Building 202 – Heafey Law Library
- Building 203 – Bergin Hall
- Building 204 – Kenna Hall
- Building 206 – de Saisset Museum
- Building 207, 210 and 211– Daly Science Center
- Building 208 – Alumni Science Building
- Building 301 – Benson Memorial Center
- Building 302 – MCC-Shapell Lounge
- Building 303 – Campus Bookstore
- Building 401 – Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library
- Building 402 – Murphy Hall
- Building 403 – Bannan Engineering Laboratories
- Building 404 - Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building
- Building 405 – Bannan Hall

## PROJECT 2, PHASE 1

The following structures impacted by Project 2, Phase 1 were reviewed for eligibility as potential historic resources:

### James D. Murphy Hall (1960) – Building 402

This two-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. Enclosed eaves highlight the roof overhang. The primary window type is aluminum-sash fixed and awning grouped in sets of four. A typical window configuration consists of four rows of four windows per structural bay. The first, second and fourth rows are glazed (clear or obscured depending on the function of the room) while the third row has painted panels. There are three entrances to the building. The main entrance on the south elevation has a double door located below a typical grouping of windows and aluminum double doors with transoms are situated at both corners of the north elevation. Doors on the north elevation have pilasters and pediments as decoration. Four structures added off the eastern end of the building are for equipment and storage. The building houses offices, classrooms and laboratories and its overall condition is good.

Built in 1960 and named after an engineering alumnus from the 1890s, Murphy Hall is an integral part of the School of Engineering.<sup>25</sup> Credited with the design of the building was the San Jose architectural firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates.<sup>26</sup>



Figure 2. Murphy Hall

<sup>25</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 290 and Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>26</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

### *Architect*

Norton “Bud” Curtis began his architectural career in 1947 at his father’s prominent firm Binder & Curtis. He worked there until he closed the firm after both founders’ deaths. In the early 1960s, Curtis opened his own architectural practice, Norton S. Curtis & Associates. Religious, civic, educational and commercial structures became the focus of the firm’s work. During the 1970s, for roughly five years, Curtis worked closely with the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. For a period of time, the firm was known as Ruth, Going, and Curtis, Inc. After the merger ended, Curtis practiced on his own until the 1990s. Notable works include the San José Police Administration Building and Police Garage expansion, and the following buildings in San Jose: Security Savings & Loan Building, Wells Fargo building, Bank of America building, the former Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Notre Dame Convent, and the Church of the Holy Spirit Worship Center, Parish Hall, and Rectory.<sup>27</sup> In all, Norton Curtis designed over half a dozen buildings on the Santa Clara University campus.<sup>28</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Murphy Hall does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing engineering department, the building enhanced the department’s facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, Murphy Hall’s association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a notable individual, that is not reason enough for the building to possess historic significance. Properties eligible under this criterion are usually those associated with a person’s productive life. In this case that would most likely be teaching, researching, or otherwise having done something in the building. James D. Murphy was an early professor and alumnus, but was never directly associated with this building.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm’s most significant works. Originally, this building was part of a three building complex designed by Curtis. Today this structure, along with the Bannan Engineering Laboratories, remains. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

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<sup>27</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 139-140.

<sup>28</sup> “Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948,” *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

### City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance

#### *Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Murphy Hall, constructed in 1960, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The building was constructed during the University's expansion in the 1960s to accommodate the needs of the growing student body. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the city of Santa Clara as a whole.
- 2. The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
- 3. The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as classrooms, the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
- 4. The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Built during the University's expansion of the 1960s the structure's significance on the campus is limited – the building is not an important structure for the college. Murphy Hall, built outside the original Quadrangle, only slightly relates to that area of the campus.
- 5. A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the city of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the city, the campus developed as necessary.
- 6. A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building lacks a historical relationship with its immediate environment.

Murphy Hall does not appear to be eligible for local listing under historical or cultural significance.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is loosely associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof and stucco cladding are characteristic of the style. However, overall the building lacks a distinct style.

2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates – a successful, well-known firm in the area. However, the structure is not one of the firm’s most notable works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
As it is outside of the original Quadrangle Murphy Hall lacks a strong relationship with the Quadrangle buildings which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance. The cladding materials and scale of the building do minimally relate Murphy Hall to the structures within the Quadrangle.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building’s unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building’s notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure is ordinary with no notable or special attributes.

Murphy Hall does not appear eligible for listing for architectural significance. Although a notable firm designed the structure, it lacks architectural importance or character.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
In this case, the property is a single building and not a neighborhood, group, or unique area, and therefore is not associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building’s continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Murphy Hall is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Most buildings are similar in scale and material. While relating to other structures on campus through its scale and material, the connection is minimal, and this does not create a significant visual link with the older adjacent buildings.
3. *An intact, historical landscape or landscape features associated with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Murphy Hall.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
Murphy Hall does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Murphy Hall appears not to be eligible for listing for geographic significance.

*Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Murphy Hall was not evaluated for archeological significance.

*Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location as it has not been moved. Murphy Hall lacks integrity of setting and design as one of the three buildings in the complex was demolished. Integrity of materials and workmanship are maintained as only minor alterations to the exterior of the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

**Bannan Engineering Laboratories (1960) – Building 403**

This one-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. Enclosed eaves highlight the roof overhang. The typical window is aluminum-sash grouped in sets of four. Each structural bay has two rows of glazed windows above a row of painted panels. The east and west elevations have multiple entrances (aluminum doors) which are part of the described window system. Two additional entrances, a single wood door with transom on the north and double wood doors on the south, have stucco pilasters. The building houses research laboratories along with a large multipurpose space and is in good condition.

The Bannan Engineering Laboratories building, constructed in 1960, house classrooms, research laboratories and multipurpose spaces.<sup>29</sup> The San Jose architectural firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates designed the structure.<sup>30</sup>



Figure 3. Bannan Engineering Laboratories.

<sup>29</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 290 and Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>30</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

*Architect*

For information on Norton S. Curtis & Associates see discussion of Murphy Hall.

**CRHR Evaluation**

*Criterion 1*

Bannan Engineering Laboratories does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing engineering department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, Bannan Engineering Laboratories' association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

*Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a notable individual, that is not reason enough for the building to possess historic significance. Properties eligible under this criterion are usually those associated with a person's productive life. In this case that would most likely be teaching, researching, or otherwise having done something in the building. Thomas J. Bannan was an early professor and alumnus, but was never directly associated with this building.

*Criterion 3*

Attributed to the architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Originally, this building was part of a three building complex designed by Curtis. Today, this building, along with Murphy Hall, remains. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Bannan Engineering Laboratories, constructed in 1960, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The building was constructed during the University's expansion in the 1960s to accommodate the needs of the growing student body. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the city as a whole.
2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.

3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as classroom and laboratory space, the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Built during the University's expansion of the 1960s the structure's significance on the campus is limited – the building is not an important structure for the college. Bannan Engineering Laboratories, built outside the original Quadrangle, only slightly relates to that area of the campus.
5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the city of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the city, the campus developed as needed.
6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building lacks a historical relationship with its immediate environment.

Bannan Engineering Laboratories does not appear to be eligible for local listing under historical or cultural significance.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is loosely associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof and stucco cladding are characteristic of the style. Overall the building lacks a distinct style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates – a successful, well-known firm in the area. However, the structure is not one of the firm's most notable works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
As it is outside of the original Quadrangle, Bannan Engineering Laboratories lacks a strong relationship with the Quadrangle buildings which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance. The cladding materials and scale of the building do minimally relate Bannan Engineering Laboratories to the structures within the Quadrangle.

5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure is ordinary with no notable or special attributes.

Bannan Engineering Laboratories does not appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. Although a notable firm designed the facility, it lacks architectural importance or character.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
In this case, the property is a single building and not a neighborhood, group, or unique area, and therefore is not associated with broad patterns of the local area..
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Bannan Engineering Laboratories is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Most buildings are similar in scale and material. The relation to other structures on campus through scale and materials is minimal and does not create a significant visual link with the older adjacent buildings.
3. *An intact, historical landscape or landscape features associated with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Bannan Engineering Laboratories.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
Bannan Engineering Laboratories does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Bannan Engineering Laboratories is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Bannan Engineering Laboratories was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location as it has not been moved. Bannan Engineering Laboratories lacks integrity of setting and design as one of the three buildings in the complex was demolished. Integrity of materials and workmanship are maintained as only minor alterations to the exterior of the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### **Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library (2008) – Building 401**

This three-story contemporary library building is roughly triangular in plan. The steel-frame building has stucco and stone cladding, with three feet of stone veneer along the foundation. Rooflines vary with a mix of flat, hipped and shed roofs. Aluminum windows, typically fixed, vary in shape and size. A full-width entry porch with massive columns shelters the main entrance on the west and provides a semi-open space in front of the library. The L-shaped part of the building with a flat and red tile hipped roofs is more conventional in design. Square and rectangular windows are located rhythmically along the north elevation. Service entrances and windows on the upper floors of the northeast corner punctuate the mostly solid east elevation. The more playful central part of the library building features five stepped blocks. Each block has a black, metal-clad shed roof and a band of windows below the roofline. These stepped blocks are on the inside of the “L.” The lower floors of these structures are perforated by two-story high narrow windows. The overall condition of the building is good.

Built in 2008, the structure replaced SCU’s former Orradre Library. Credited with the design of the building is Pfeiffer Partners of Los Angeles and New York.<sup>31</sup>



Figure 4. Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library.

#### **CRHR Evaluation and City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

The new library, added to the campus less than ten years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

### **Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building (1986) – Building 404**

This three-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The steel frame building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. A semi-open

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<sup>31</sup> Pfeiffer Partners, “Santa Clara University, Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library,” [http://www.pfeifferpartners.com/project\\_detail.php?id=68](http://www.pfeifferpartners.com/project_detail.php?id=68) (accessed May 20, 2015).

circulation system encompasses all four sides of the structure on the second floor. The same circulation design is applied to the longer sides of the rectangle on other floors. These open corridors are clad in red floor tiles. The second and third floors of the west elevation have wood sun screens. The short ends of the building are much less open in terms of design with the first floor having no openings and the third floor having only a band of windows along the roofline. Windows and doors are typically aluminum. All metal accents of the building are painted dark red. Inner walls with aluminum storefront assemblies are set back from exterior concrete columns creating an approximately 7 foot-wide corridor. Various structures are located on the east side of the building and are additions – an attached one-story concrete structure with a shed roof, a three-story concrete structure with a flat roof, and a one-story steel-frame structure with screens (to conceal mechanical equipment). Overall, the condition of the building is good.

Named after engineering alumnus Thomas J. Bannan and constructed in 1986, the building with many laboratories has a robotics and a nano-electronics lab.<sup>32</sup>



Figure 5. Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building.

### **CRHR Evaluation and City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

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<sup>32</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

### **Berchman A. Bannan Hall (1973) – Building 405**

This three-story Modern building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco walls with flat terra cotta tile cladding the first floor and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. Arranged horizontally with a differentiated base, middle and top the building is more sculptural than most on campus. Flat terra cotta tiles clad the base which is punctuated only by doors along two long sides of the building. The main entrances are double aluminum doors with tinted glazing and sidelights. Service doors are aluminum panel. Exposed concrete frames all doors. Projecting from the base the middle is curved painted concrete. This bulky part has narrow, vertical slits of dark aluminum-sash double-hung windows placed rhythmically on all four sides of the building. The top part of the structure has narrow, dark aluminum-sash sliding ribbon windows wrapping around the building and a wide eave overhang. Notable features include the overall form and volume of the structure, bare concrete planter boxes and benches around three sides of the building. The overall condition of Bannan Hall is good.

Designed and built for the School of Law, Bannan Hall contains classrooms and offices.<sup>33</sup> “Designed by San Jose architect Norton S. Curtis, Bannan Hall will use many precast elements in construction, and will blend into the Mission style architecture of the rest of the campus. The deep set windows of the second and third floors will be of bronze tinted glass to reduce glare. The building of course will be topped with the red tile roof that has become the university’s signature.”<sup>34</sup>



Figure 6. Bannan Hall.

<sup>33</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>34</sup> “Work Begins,” *San Jose Mercury*, July 12, 1972 (pages 36, 37, 38/41).

*Architect*

For information on Norton S. Curtis & Associates see discussion of Murphy Hall.

**CRHR Evaluation and City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

Bannan Hall, only 42 years old, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

**PROJECT 2, PHASE 2**

The following structures impacted by Project 2, Phase 2 were reviewed for eligibility as potential historic resources:

**Heafey Law Library (1963) – Building 202**

Constructed in 1963, this two-story library building is L-shaped in plan and is connected to Bergin Hall. The building was expanded in two phases, first between 1968 and 1980, likely in 1972, and second between 1987 and 1993.<sup>35</sup> The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The dark-aluminum windows vary in shape and size. Two main entrances, on the north and west elevations, have double doors surrounded by a transom and sidelights. Secondary entrances are reached from three exterior staircases around the short arm of the “L.” The institutional building has Mission Revival characteristics – a red tile hip roof and stucco cladding. Notable features include a wide eave overhang, textured stucco, and exposed concrete frame around exterior stairs. The overall condition of the library is good.

The firm of Ruth & Going, Civil Engineers, in San Jose, was noted as the designer of the original building and the first addition. E. A. Hathaway Co. Inc. constructed the building.<sup>36</sup> Housing one of two libraries on campus, the Edwin J. Heafey Law Library was named for an alumnus who went on to become an attorney and a regent on the University’s board.<sup>37</sup>



Figure 7. The 1963 portion of Heafey Law Library.

<sup>35</sup> City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1972-40266, [http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

<sup>36</sup> “Changes in SCU Campus Greatest in Past 38 Years,” *Santa Clara Journal*, July 25, 1962.

<sup>37</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015) and Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, “Jack Going ‘49” Moving the Alameda,” <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

#### *Engineer*

Ruth & Going, Inc., founded by Jack Going and Leo Ruth over 65 years ago, remains in practice today. The firm has a hands-on approach to design and has many major clients including KB Homes and Stanford University.<sup>38</sup> Jack Going graduated from Santa Clara University's School of Engineering in 1949. Ruth and Going, Inc. worked on numerous projects on the campus including Daly Science Center, Buck Shaw Stadium and Heafey Law Library.<sup>39</sup>

#### *Builder/Contractor*

Founded in 1923 by Ernest Hathaway, E. A. Hathaway & Co. became a prominent contracting firm in the area and on the west coast. The firm is credited with many structures in the area including Lincoln Glen Elementary School (1950) and Firehouse Engine Co. No. 5 (1948). In 1996, the company merged with W. S. Dinwiddie to become one of the largest and oldest construction companies on the west coast, Hathaway Dinwiddie Construction Group.<sup>40</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Heafey Law Library does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing law department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, its association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for an alumnus, the building's association with a single prominent person is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc., the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor E. A. Hathaway & Co. is credited with the building's construction. Hathaway grew his business to be one of the largest on the west coast. However, this structure is one of the minor buildings in the company's portfolio. The structure is not a distinctive example of an architectural style.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

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<sup>38</sup> Jessica Lyons Hardcastle, "Times change; Ruth and Going hands-on philosophy doesn't," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, October 5, 2012, <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/print-edition/2012/10/05/times-change-ruth-and-going-hands-on.html> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>39</sup> Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>40</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 166.

### City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance

#### *Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Heafey Law Library, constructed in 1963, reflects the continued development of the campus built during the expansion of the 1960s. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.
- 2. The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
- 3. The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as a library the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
- 4. The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Built during the University's expansion of the 1960s the structure's significance on the campus is limited – the building is not an important structure for the college. Heafey Law Library, built outside the original Quadrangle, only slightly relates to that area of the campus.
- 5. A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as required.
- 6. A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building lacks a historical relationship with its immediate environment.

Heafey Law Library does not appear to be eligible for local listing under historical or cultural significance.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is loosely associated with the campus' architectural style with its red tile roof and stucco cladding. Overall the building lacks a distinct style.
- 2. The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*

The building is attributed to the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. Local contractor E. A. Hathaway is credited with constructing the building. However, the structure is a minor work for both firms.

3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Heafey Law Library does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – Bergin Hall, Kenna Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus. The strong relationship is based only upon the use of similar building materials.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure is ordinary with no notable or special attributes.

Heafey Law Library does not appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It lacks the architectural detail to be considered a good example of institutional Mission Revival style.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Heafey Law Library is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Most buildings are similar in scale and material. The relation to other structures on campus through scale and materials is minimal and does not create a significant visual link with the older adjacent buildings.
3. *An intact, historical landscape or landscape features associated with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Heafey Law Library.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*

Heafey Law Library does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Heafey Law Library is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

*Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Heafey Law Library was not evaluated for archeological significance.

*Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. Heafey Law Library lacks integrity of design as major additions have taken place. Integrity of materials and workmanship is maintained as the original character and materials of building are found on the structure. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

**Walsh Administration Building (1949) – Building 201**

Built in 1949, this Mission Revival institutional building is cross-shaped in plan. The reinforced concrete building with stucco cladding has two parts: a two-story rectangular building with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof and a T-shaped, one-story wing with a flat roof. The primary window type is wood casement. A recessed, segmental-arched entry is located on the north elevation. Accessed by a flight of stairs, the glazed double wood doors, surrounded by a transom and sidelights, have pilasters. Less elaborate pilasters adorn the east and west elevations which have matching arched doors. Two arched windows, on the T-shaped wing, are designed in a similar manner. Notable features include the slight eave overhang with exposed rafters and stucco decoration above select windows. Alterations to the building include replacement windows and an accessible ramp. The overall condition of the building is good.

Credited with the design of the Walsh Administration Building is the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>41</sup> San Jose contractor Carl N. Swenson built the structure.<sup>42</sup> As a gift from the widow of alumnus James Walsh, the Walsh Administration Building bears his name. Additionally, constructed with funds from the Walsh family, the Walsh Residence Hall, also honors the late alumnus. Both building were constructed during the same period.<sup>43</sup>



Figure 8. Walsh Administration Building.

<sup>41</sup> "SCU Takes New Step in Building Program," *San Jose Mercury*, August 25, 1949.

<sup>42</sup> "University of Santa Clara lets \$143,482 Building Contract," *San Jose Mercury*, September 9, 1949.

<sup>43</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

### *Architect*

William Binder began his career in 1890 as an apprentice to San Jose architect George W. Page. Many consider Binder the areas first “modern” architect because of his reinforced concrete commercial structures which survived the 1906 earthquake well. After designing a number of houses, Binder opened his own firm in 1897. He was the architect of many notable San Jose buildings including the Old St. James Hotel (ca. 1892), Alcantara Building (1903), Carnegie Library (1903), José Theatre (1904), San José’s first steel frame skyscraper the Garden City Bank and Trust Co. (1907), Montgomery Hotel (1911), and Twohy Building (1917). In 1918, along with one of his draftsman, Binder established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>44</sup>

Ernest N. Curtis also began his career at the firm of George W. Page. Curtis served in the military during World War I. After serving as Binder’s draftsman for eight years, they established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis. During the Depression, after partnering with Binder, Curtis did much of the firm’s design work. In 1936, he developed plans for the striking Civic Auditorium in San Jose. Curtis was a member of San Jose’s Planning Commission during the late 1930s and was selected as the architect to oversee the development of the Civic Center in the 1950s. Curtis’ son Norton, or Bud, worked for the firm beginning in 1947 and closed the firm once Binder and his father had died in 1956.<sup>45</sup>

The San Jose architectural firm of Binder & Curtis became one of the most well-known and productive firms of the time and in the area. For over four decades, their work primarily focused on educational, commercial, civic and institutional structures. However, residential buildings were part of the firm’s portfolio. A few notable commissions include Hippodrome Theatre (1919), Towne Theater (1927), Salvation Army building (1928), Hale’s Department Store (1931), Burrell Building, Hall of Justice, Civic Auditorium (1934-1936), Fire Station No. 1 (1951), and Wheeler Municipal Auditorium (1940). In 1956 the firm closed.<sup>46</sup>

### *Builder/Contractor*

Carl N. Swenson, a native of Sweden, arrived in the United States in 1902 to work on the construction of the railroads in the Midwest. By 1911 Swenson moved to California and began constructing homes, civic buildings and farm structures. In 1928, with his business based in Turlock, Swenson completed the eleven-story Medico-Dental Building in San Jose. The reinforced concrete structure featured a high rise elevator and attached automobile garage. The business relocated to San Jose by 1929 where construction was booming. Carl N. Swenson and his company constructed numerous buildings around the Bay Area. Carl remained president of the company until 1956 when his son Clifford assumed the role. However, Carl was still involved with the business as the chairman of the board. Carl N. Swenson died in 1974.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 113 and 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *William Binder*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1655/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>45</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114, 117 and 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Ernest Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>46</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Binder and Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>47</sup> Swenson Group, “History,” <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

The following was taken from Carey & Co.'s 2007 *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report - Historic Resources Evaluation*.

When it closed in 1986, the Carl N. Swenson Company was called one of Santa Clara County's oldest, largest and most powerful construction companies by the San Jose Mercury News. According to the Mercury, the company's growth paralleled that of Silicon Valley and the company was the builder of many of the area's most prominent landmarks including San Jose City Hall, the Santa Clara County Government Center, the San Jose Airport terminal, San Jose High School, San Jose City Hall (Old City Hall), the Santa Clara County Superior Court building, 777 North First Street (formerly the "Swenson Building," at seven stories the City of San Jose's first high rise office building), the Stanford Hospital School of Medicine, the Air Force Satellite Test Center, the San Jose Mercury News plant, and several buildings associated with IBM, Ford Motor Co., General Motors and the Lockheed Corp. By the 1980s, the Carl N. Swenson Company's annual billings reached \$165 million, employing approximately 500 people. According to the San Jose Mercury News, probably every resident in the San Jose area has at one time or another been in a building that Swenson and his company constructed.<sup>48</sup>

By 1984 Carl's grandson, Barry, established Barry Swenson Builder which became the predominate family company and still operates today.<sup>49</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

The Walsh Administration Building does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Funds donated by a single family allowed for the construction of the building when little else was constructed on campus. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the Walsh family donated the funds for the construction, the building's association with a single prominent family is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the well-known architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor Carl N. Swenson is credited with the building's construction. Swenson, a prolific contractor in San Jose, is known for constructing quality buildings and influencing building trends in the region. However, this building is one of the minor works in the company's portfolio. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival style structure. The structure has a red tile roof, wide eave overhangs and ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

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<sup>48</sup> Carey & Co., Inc. *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report – Historic Resources Evaluation*, October 3, 2007.

<sup>49</sup> Swenson Group, "History," <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*

The Walsh Administration Building, constructed in 1949, reflects the continued development of the campus. The structure does reflect campus development, but not of the City as a whole.

2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*

Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.

3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*

Used as an administration building the structure is not closely associated with the cultural life of the campus or the larger community.

4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*

The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the continued development of that part of the campus.

5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*

This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as needed.

6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*

This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings.

The Walsh Administration Building may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

*Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof, arched openings and decorative plaster are characteristic of the style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis – one of the most successful and well-known firms in the area. Noted builder Carl N. Swenson constructed the administration building. However, the structure is a minor work for both firms.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative, and is typical of the style.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Located within the original Quadrangle the Walsh Administration Building does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – Kenna Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
Notable features of the building are the decorative plaster details, the window pattern and the monumental entryway.

The Walsh Administration Building appears to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It is a good example of an institutional Mission Revival style building designed by a local architecture firm and built by a local contractor.

*Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.

2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
The Walsh Administration Building is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, the Walsh Administration Building is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with the Walsh Administration Building.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
The Walsh Administration Building does not have a notable use of landscape design.

The Walsh Administration Building is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

The Walsh Administration Building was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The Walsh Administration Building retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### **Bergin Hall (1938) – Building 203**

Built in 1938, this two-story Mission Revival institutional building is rectangular in plan and adjoins the Heafey Law Library. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. The primary window type is multi-lite wood awning. The main entry located on the west elevation is a wood double door surrounded by a multi-lite transom and sidelights. Red-tile clad stairs access the entry. The door has subtle pilasters and moldings above. Notable features include a slight eave overhang with exposed rafters, decorative vents, stucco banding, and two-story high windows with obscure glass at the southern end of the building. The overall condition of the building is good.

Credited with the design of Bergin Hall was the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>50</sup> H. C. Miller oversaw the construction of the building.<sup>51</sup> The hall opened with “swivel chairs, [...] individual offices for faculty members, a luxuriously paneled suite for the dean of the school, classrooms fitted with long ‘streamlined’ desks made of heavy mahogany with inlaid composition tops.”<sup>52</sup> Officially called the Thomas I. Bergin Hall, the structure houses the School of Law. The proceeds from the school’s appearance in the Sugar Bowl partially covered the cost of the building’s construction.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> “Concrete Poured on School Campus for Law Building,” *Mercury Herald*, July 23, 1938.

<sup>51</sup> “SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled,” *Mercury Herald*, date illegible.

<sup>52</sup> “\$100,000 Law Building Goes Into Service at Santa Clara,” *Mercury Herald*, March 4, 1939.

<sup>53</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).



Figure 9. Bergin Hall.

*Architect*

For information on the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis see discussion of the Walsh Administration Building.

*Builder/Contractor*

No information was located regarding the life or career of contractor H. C. Miller.

**CRHR Evaluation**

*Criterion 1*

Bergin Hall does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed for the School of Law, the building added a much needed modern facility to the campus. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

*Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for the first graduate of Santa Clara College in 1857, the building's association with a single notable person from the University is not significant.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Santa Clara University, "The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University," <http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

*Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Contractor H. C. Miller is credited with the building's construction. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, stucco banding, stuccoed vents and simply ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*

Bergin Hall, constructed in 1938, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.

2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*

Research has indicated the building is not associated with a particular historical event.

3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*

Used for classrooms and offices the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.

4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*

The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the continued development of that part of the campus.

5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*

This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as needed.

6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*

This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings.

Bergin Hall may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

*Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof, arched openings and decorative plaster are characteristics of the style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis – one of the most successful and well-known firms in the area.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Located within the original Quadrangle, Bergin Hall does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – Kenna Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure's most notable feature is the two-story high multi-lite windows found toward the east end of the building.

Bergin Hall does appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It features key architectural details of the Mission Revival style and was designed by the well-known firm of Binder & Curtis.

*Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.

2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Bergin Hall is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, the Bergin Hall is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Bergin Hall.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
Bergin Hall does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Bergin Hall is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

*Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Bergin Hall was not evaluated for archeological significance.

*Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Bergin Hall retains a majority of integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only the addition of the Heafey Law Library off the west. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

**Kenna Hall (1924) – Building 204**

Constructed in 1924, this Mission Revival/Spanish Revival building is rectangular in plan with a three-story U-shaped mass wrapping around a one-story rectangular block. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. The primary window type is dark aluminum-sash, double-hung with tinted/reflective glass. The building has symmetrical elevations. The centered, slightly projecting main entrance, has a double door with a transom and large, double-hung windows on each side. Pilasters further emphasize the entry, as does the cornice with dentils, an inscribed medallion with spiral columns, and carved, low-relief ornaments. Two side entrances, which were converted to large windows, are more modest with inscribed medallions and low-relief ornaments above. The south entrances to the building are two double-glazed doors sheltered by simple canopies. Alterations to the building include window replacements, secondary entry modifications and interior remodels. The overall condition of the building is good.

Originally home to an associated Jesuit high school, Kenna Hall later functioned as a residence hall. After renovations in 1967, it housed the Leavey School of Business. Today numerous classrooms serving the Religious Studies and Philosophy departments and the Drahmman Center are contained within the building.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).



Figure 10. Kenna Hall.

#### *Architect*

Architect John J. Donovan designed Kenna Hall. Architect John J. Donovan while growing up in Massachusetts studied architecture at the Phillips Andover Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon graduating from MIT in 1896 he moved to New York where he worked as a draftsman for Ernest Flagg. In 1911, Donovan relocated to Oakland to supervise the construction of Palmer and Hornbostel's Oakland City Hall. He briefly partnered with Charles William Dickey from 1916 to 1917. Subsequently Donovan started his own practice which focused mostly on schools. He authored "School Architecture" which explored the design and planning of schools. Saint Mary's College in Moraga, CA hired him as campus architect. He also served as one of several consultants on the Bay Bridge.<sup>56</sup>

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

Kenna Hall does appear to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1. While the building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history it is associated with the initial development of the property. Initially constructed for the high school, it eventually became home to the business school. The building is located in the original Quadrangle and was part of the initial design, therefore Kenna Hall maybe eligible for the CRHR.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for one of the University's past presidents, the building's association with a single notable person from the University is not significant.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *John J. Donovan*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/3415/> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>57</sup> Santa Clara University, "The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University," <http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

*Criterion 3*

Designed by prominent Oakland architect John J. Donovan, the design of the structure is typical of his work. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of the Mission Revival/Spanish Revival style. The structure has a red tile roof, a symmetrical design, exposed rafter tails and ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

Kenna Hall is already identified as a historic resource on the City of Santa Clara's Historic Preservation and Resource Inventory.

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Kenna Hall, constructed in 1924, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The structure does reflect the campus' development, but not that of the City as a whole.
2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used for classrooms and offices the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the continued development of that part of the campus.
5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as needed.
6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*

This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings.

Kenna Hall may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

*Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof, symmetrical design and decorative plaster door surrounds are characteristic of the style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to architect, John J. Donovan, who was known for his school designs. He studied, wrote and taught about the design of educational facilities. However, the structure is one of Donovan's minor works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Located within the original Quadrangle, Kenna Hall does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – the Mission, Bergin Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure's most notable features are the highly ornamented entrances.

Kenna Hall does appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It features key architectural details of the Mission Revival style and was designed by the well-known architect John J. Donovan.

*Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*

The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.

2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Kenna Hall is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, the Kenna Hall is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Kenna Hall.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
Kenna Hall does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Kenna Hall is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Kenna Hall was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Kenna Hall retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

## **PROJECT 4**

The following structures impacted by Project 4 were reviewed for eligibility as potential historic resources:

### **Daly Science Center (1966) – Buildings 207, 210 and 211**

#### **Building 207**

This one-story building is part of the three-building Edward J. Daly Science Center. The reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. It complements the style and color palette of the campus. The walls are set back on all four sides to create an arcade. The building does not have a main entrance; single or double doors on all four elevations open to classrooms and laboratories. A few narrow, vertical windows with tinted glass are located on the east and south elevations. The notable features include the wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails.



Figure 11. Building 207, one of three buildings in the Daly Science Center complex.

### Building 210

Part of the Daly Science Center this one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. It is set back on the east and west elevations creating arcades which shelter several dark-aluminum doors. The building has a set of six aluminum windows at the center of the west elevation. A small rectangular addition on the south side houses laboratories; it has a flat roof and a mix of stucco and wood panel walls. A pergola shelters a similar aluminum door at the recessed entrance to the addition. The wood paneled walls have high ribbon windows while the stuccoed walls have none. The notable features include a wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails. Three structures with stucco cladded walls were added to the north, northwest and southwest of the building to store mechanical equipment.

### Building 211

The western most building of the Edward J. Daly Science Center is a single-story reinforced concrete building. The structure is square in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The walls are set back on all four sides to create an arcade. The main entrance is located on the north elevation; it is a dark-aluminum storefront with tinted glass. Single or double doors on all four elevations open to classrooms and laboratories. The building has no windows. Notable features include a wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails.

The overall condition of the three building complex is good. Completed in 1966, the Edward J. Daly Science Center includes laboratories and classroom facilities for chemistry, physics, and biology.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

*Engineer*

The engineering firm Ruth & Going, Inc. is credited with the design of the three building complex. See Heafey Law Library for information about the firm.

**CRHR Evaluation**

*Criterion 1*

The Daly Science Center does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The three building complex is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing science department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, its association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

*Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the complex is named for a member of the Board of Regents and a University benefactor, the building's association with a single prominent person is not significant.

*Criterion 3*

Attributed to the engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc., the design of the complex is not one of the firm's most significant works. The buildings are not distinctive examples of an architectural style.

*Criterion 4*

This complex /site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*

The Daly Science Center, constructed in 1966, reflects the continued development occurring during the campus expansion of the 1960s. The structures do reflect the development the campus, but not of the City as a whole.

2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*

Research has not indicated the buildings are associated with a particular historical event.

3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*

Used as classrooms and laboratory spaces the buildings are closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.

4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Built during the University's expansion of the 1960s the structure's significance on the campus is limited – the building is not an important structure for the college. Daly Science Center, built outside the original Quadrangle, only slightly relates to that area of the campus.
5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
These building are not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as needed.
6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building lacks a historical relationship with its immediate environment.

The Daly Science Center does not appear to be eligible for local listing under historical or cultural significance.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The buildings are loosely associated with the campus' architectural style with its red tile roof and stucco cladding. Overall the building lacks a distinct style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The buildings are attributed to the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. However, the structure is not one of the firm's most notable works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structures do not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
While it is within the original Quadrangle, the Daly Science Center lacks a strong relationship with the Quadrangle buildings which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance. The cladding materials and scale of the buildings do minimally relate Daly Science Center to the structures within the Quadrangle.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The buildings do not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*

These buildings appear to have been of common construction and materials and are not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for their time.

7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structures are ordinary with no notable or special attributes.

The Daly Science Center does not appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It lacks the architectural detail to be considered a good example of an institutional Mission Revival style type building.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
The Daly Science Center is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Most buildings are similar in scale and material. The relation to other structures on campus through scale and materials is minimal and does not create a significant visual link with the older adjacent buildings.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with the Daly Science Center.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
The Daly Science Center does not have a notable use of landscape design.

The Daly Science Center is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

The Daly Science Center was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The complex maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The Daly Science Center retains integrity of design. Integrity of materials and workmanship is maintained as the original character and materials of the buildings are found on the structure. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the buildings are still associated with Santa Clara University and remain a vital part of the campus.

#### **de Saisset Museum (1955) – Building 206**

Completed in 1955, this Mission Revival museum is irregular in plan. It is composed of three sections all of which are reinforced concrete and have stucco cladding. The two-story high central block has a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The one-story

east and west wings both have flat roofs with parapets. The east wing has a higher central area serving as a large exhibition/performance hall. An elevated terrace leads to the main entrance facing south. Stucco quoins border the two-story glazed entry with double doors and a multi-lite transom. Projections on both sides of the entry further emphasize the door. Wood windows with horizontal panes are common on the south, east and west elevations where the building faces the pedestrian plaza. Other windows are casement. Two side entrances are glazed single doors in aluminum frames and reached by a flight of stairs. The rear office entrance is a wood paneled door with side lights with a canopy above. The building is very plain in terms of decoration except for textured stucco cladding and medallions along the roofline. Alterations to the building include window modifications and an accessible ramp addition. The overall condition of the museum is good.

The architecture firm Binder & Curtis designed the de Saisset Museum and local builder Carl N. Swenson acted as the contractor.<sup>59</sup> The museum exhibits and cares for the University's California History Collection which includes Native American, Mission and early Santa Clara College period artifacts.<sup>60</sup>

Upon her death in 1950, Isabel de Saisset bequeathed to Santa Clara University (formerly Santa Clara College) parcels of real estate located at the northwest corner of Market and Post Streets and the northeast corner of San Pedro and Post Streets in the city of San Jose. She donated the property for the purpose of enabling Santa Clara University to raise funds to build a museum on the campus. The architectural style of the building was to conform to the other buildings on campus and bear the family name. Isabel de Saisset also bequeathed some of her household and personal items, including jewelry and silver, as well as her entire collection of paintings. These were formerly located in her home on Market Street in San Jose and they were painted by her deceased brother Ernest de Saisset, a Santa Clara College student between 1884 and 1899.<sup>61</sup>

The de Saisset Art Gallery and Museum opened in 1955 and exhibited the de Saisset paintings and artifacts as well as Santa Clara Mission artifacts from the Galtes Museum, formerly housed in the basement of O'Connor Hall.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> "SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery," *San Jose Mercury*, July 1954.

<sup>60</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>61</sup> Santa Clara University, "de Saisset – The South Bay's Free Museum of Art and History," <http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>62</sup> Santa Clara University, "de Saisset – The South Bay's Free Museum of Art and History," <http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).



Figure 12. The de Saisset Museum.

*Architect*

For information on the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis see discussion of the Walsh Administration Building.

*Builder/Contractor*

Also, see discussion of the Walsh Administration Building for information on Carl N. Swenson.

**CRHR Evaluation**

*Criterion 1*

The de Saisset Museum does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

*Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the de Saisset family donated the funds for the construction, the building's association with a single prominent family is not significant.

*Criterion 3*

Attributed to the well-known architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor Carl N. Swenson is credited with the building's construction. Swenson, a prolific contractor in San Jose, is known for constructing quality buildings and influencing building trends in the region. However, this structure is one of the minor works in the company's portfolio. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is an example of a Mission Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, stucco banding and stucco cladding – all characteristic of the style.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

### City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance

#### *Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
The de Saisset Museum, constructed in 1955, reflects the continued development of the campus. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.
- 2. The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
- 3. The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as a museum, the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus and that of the larger community.
- 4. The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the continued development of that part of the campus.
- 5. A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as required.
- 6. A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings.

The de Saisset Museum may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof, stucco banding and decorative plaster are common to the style.

2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis – one of the most successful and well-known firms in the area. Noted builder Carl N. Swenson constructed the administration building. However, the structure is a minor work for both firms.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative, and is typical of the style.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Located within the original Quadrangle the de Saisset Museum does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – the Mission, Kenna Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
Notable features of the building are the decorative plaster details, the window patterns and the monumental entryway.

The de Saisset Museum appears to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It is a good example of an institutional Mission Revival style building designed by a local architecture firm.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
The de Saisset Museum is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, the de Saisset Museum is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with the de Saisset Museum.

4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*

The de Saisset Museum does not have a notable use of landscape design.

The de Saisset Museum is likely not eligible for listing for geographic significance.

*Criterion for Archeological Significance*

The de Saisset Museum was not evaluated for archeological significance.

*Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The de Saisset Museum retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

**Alumni Science Hall (1923 and 1997) – Building 208**

The Alumni Science Hall is a three-story Mission Revival/Spanish Revival structure built in 1923 with a large three-story addition constructed off the east end in 1997.<sup>63</sup> The 1923 portion of the building is reinforced concrete with stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof with brackets and exposed rafters. The 1997 side of the structure is steel frame with stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well, with a slight boxed eave overhang. Dark-colored aluminum-sash windows in varying sizes and shapes adorn the building. The 1923 hall has arched window openings on the first floor while the rest of the windows are rectangular or square. The slightly projected main entrance on the south elevation is the most elaborate part of the building. A double arched door with pilasters, a broken segmental pediment and a Juliet balcony define the entry. Two-story high pilasters and stucco decorations are located above the door. Off the east elevation is a three-story addition. Stucco banding between the first and second floors wraps both buildings. The stucco on the newer portion of building is scored. The addition is connected to the older building with a slightly recessed portion having a tile clad gable roof. A large aluminum storefront system with two pairs of double doors provides an entrance to the section of the newer building. Alterations include window replacements, door modifications, exterior stairs and accessible ramp additions to the older structure. The overall condition of the building is good.

Funds raised by the Alumni Association paid for the construction in 1923. Today housed within are “lecture rooms and laboratories for biology, chemistry, and psychology. Labs are equipped with everything from fume hoods, chemistry benches, to a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer. Also located in this building are the University's archaeology lab, the Department of Psychology's sleep lab and the University's greenhouse located on the second floor.”<sup>64</sup> Credited with the design of the structure is architect John J. Donovan.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1997-116165, [http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

<sup>64</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>65</sup> “Building for Santa Clara College,” *Architect and Engineer*, July 1922, p 109.



Figures 13 and 14. Original side of the Alumni Science Hall (left). Addition is visible on far right off the east elevation (right).

#### *Architect*

For information on architect John J. Donovan see discussion of Kenna Hall.

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

Alumni Science Hall does appear to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1. While the building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history it is associated with the initial development of the property. Initially constructed for the science department, the building still houses classrooms and laboratories. The building is located in the original Quadrangle and was part of the initial design, therefore Alumni Science Hall maybe eligible for the CRHR.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. The building was funded with money raised by the alumni.

##### *Criterion 3*

Designed by prominent Oakland architect John J. Donovan, the design of the structure is typical of his work. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival/Spanish Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, a symmetrical design, exposed rafter tails, an arcade, plaster ornamentation at the entry and shaped parapets – all characteristic of the style.

##### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### **City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

##### *Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Alumni Science Hall, constructed in 1923, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.
2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used for classrooms and laboratories the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the early development of that part of the campus.
5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as necessary.
6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings.

Alumni Science Hall may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof, symmetrical design, decorative plaster door surround and open arcade are characteristic of the style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to architect, John J. Donovan, who was known for his school designs. He studied, wrote and taught about the design of educational facilities. However, the structure is not one of Donovan's most notable works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.

4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
Alumni Science Hall, as part of the campus' Quadrangle, does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – the Mission, Bergin Hall, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall, O'Connor Hall and many other buildings on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure's most notable features are the highly ornamented entrance.

Alumni Science Hall does appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It features key architectural details of the Mission Revival/Spanish Revival and was designed by the well-known architect John J. Donovan.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Alumni Science Hall is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, Alumni Science Hall is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with the Alumni Science Hall.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
The Alumni Science Hall does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Alumni Science Hall does not appear eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Alumni Science Hall was not evaluated for archeological significance.

### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Alumni Science Hall's integrity of design has been compromised by a large three-story addition off the east elevation. However, the original portion of the structure maintains integrity of materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### **O'Connor Hall (1912) – Building 111**

Completed in 1912, this three-story, plus basement, Mission Revival building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a shaped parapet. Symmetrically arranged in three parts, the structure has two smaller wings on the ends of its central mass. An arched arcade lines the ground level of the west elevation and shelters two main entries. Several classroom doors open directly onto the arcade. A centrally located arched passageway connects the east and west sides of the building. Accessed from stairs on the east side and the arcade on the west, the vaulted passage has marble walls, a decorated coffered ceiling, and a patterned tile floor. Classical-inspired ornaments – pilasters, cornice, and dentils – adorn the opening of the passageway on the east side. The majority of the windows are rectangular painted aluminum-sash casement and slider. The central part of the building, on the first floor has arched windows. Arched windows are also located on the wings at the third floor. On the east elevation, grouped together in sets of five, decorative pilasters, columns and Juliet balconies with exposed brackets, emphasize the arched windows. Notable features include quatrefoil details at the shaped parapet, eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafters supporting a false red tile roof, the highly decorated passageway and entry, the arcade and the Juliet balconies. Major alterations to the building include window replacement, metal exit staircase installations on the north and south ends, and an accessible ramp along the east elevation. The overall condition of O'Connor Hall is good.

The structure first functioned as a residence hall for senior students, "Senior Hall," before becoming O'Connor Hall.<sup>66</sup> Credited with the design of this building is architect Will D. Shea. Shea designed several structures on campus. At the time the most current engineering and science was applied to the design of the building to make it modern and functional.<sup>67</sup> "The first floor contains the class rooms, eight in number, all modernly designed in conformity with the latest scientific arrangement of schoolroom planning. These rooms are mechanically ventilated and heated from a central plant in the basement. In the basement story, which is two-thirds above ground, is also located the recreation and music rooms for the senior students. The second and third floors in the Senior Building are utilized for students' dormitories and studies. Each story contains sixty living rooms, with shower rooms and other conveniences essential to the proper housing of students."<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>67</sup> University of Santa Clara, *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912*, [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912, p 31.

<sup>68</sup> University of Santa Clara, *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912*, [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912, p 49.



Figure 15. O'Connor Hall.

#### *Architect*

Architect William D. Shea held the position of supervising architect for the City of San Francisco. He was removed from this job when the Board of Supervisors created the job of city “architect” for Newton J. Tharp in 1907.<sup>69</sup> His first firm, Shea and Shea, established in 1890 with his brother Frank, became well-known for designing Catholic churches. For a short period, Shea partnered with John D. Lofquist forming the firm Shea and Lofquist, Architects. With Lofquist, Shea designed the monumental Bank of Italy building in San Francisco. Notable works include the Church of the Holy Cross in San Francisco, Saint Brigid's in San Francisco, Star of the Sea in San Francisco, Bank of Italy in San Francisco, Brasfield Hotel in Berkeley, and the Hall of Justice in Sacramento.<sup>70</sup>

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

O'Connor Hall appears to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1 for association with an event that has made a broad contribution to patterns of history. The building was one of first, along with the Administration Hall, built in the campus' now iconic Mission Revival style. O'Connor Hall's architectural style set the tone for the rest of the buildings which would later be constructed. Therefore, the building may be potentially eligible for listing as it was the first of many Mission Revival style buildings on campus and part of the campus' first master plan.

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<sup>69</sup> “Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office,” *San Francisco Call*, Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

<sup>70</sup> “Million Dollar Bank Building,” *Architect and Engineer*, October 1918, p 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *William D. Shea*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1173/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

*Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While one of the school's many notable presidents, James P. Morrissey, commissioned O'Connor Hall, the building's association with him is not significant.

*Criterion 3*

While successful local architect William D. Shea is credited with the design of O'Conner and other campus buildings, this structure would not be considered the work of a master architect. Even so, O'Conner Hall may potentially be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because of its distinctive Mission Revival style. The structure has a red tile roof, quatrefoil details, arched windows and an arcade – all characteristics of the Mission Revival style. The building is associated with the establishment of the Mission Revival architectural style on the campus.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

O'Conner Hall is already identified as a historic resource on the City of Santa Clara's Historic Preservation and Resource Inventory.

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
O'Connor Hall, constructed in 1912, reflects the development of the campus, as it was one of the first buildings, aside from the Mission, to be built in the Mission Revival style. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.
2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as a residence hall with several classrooms, O'Connor Hall is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not the larger community. However the building is, and has been, a vital part of the campus for over 100 years.
4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Added to the original Quadrangle, the building is associated with the initial development of that part of the campus.

5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*

This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as required.

6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*

This building does have a notable historical relationship with its immediate environment. Located in the original Quadrangle the building, designed in the typical architectural style of the campus, it has a strong relationship to the surrounding older buildings. Additionally, as one of the first structures in the built under the Quadrangle plan, the construction of O'Connor Hall marked the beginning of campus development.

O'Connor Hall may be locally significant for its historical or cultural associations.

#### *Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is associated with the architectural style of the 1890s-1920s. Its red tile roof, quatrefoil details, arched windows and an arcade are characteristic of this era.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
Attributed to architect William D. Shea, a successful architect in the area, he designed churches, schools and offices. However, the building is not one of Shea's most notable works.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative, and is typical for the period. However, the building became one of the first Mission Revival structures on campus.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
O'Connor Hall, as part of the campus' Quadrangle, does have a strong relationship to other area structures which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance – the Mission Church, Administrative Hall, Nobili Hall and many other building on campus.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.

7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.* Notable features of O'Connor Hall are the decorative plaster door surround, the Juliette balconies, the groupings of windows and the passageway.

O'Connor Hall appears to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. It is a good example of an institutional Mission Revival style building designed by a local architect.

#### *Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.* The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.* O'Connor Hall is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Like most buildings, O'Connor Hall is similar in scale, material and style to the surrounding structures.
3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.* There are no intact historical landscape features associated with O'Connor Hall.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.* O'Connor Hall does not have a notable use of landscape design.

O'Connor Hall does not appear eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

O'Connor Hall was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. O'Connor Hall retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

## **PROJECT 5**

The following structures impacted by Project 5 were reviewed for eligibility as potential historic resources:

### **Benson Memorial Center (1963) – Building 301**

Benson Memorial Center is a U-shaped complex that is composed of a rectangular, two-story central portion with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof, flanked by one-story sections with flat roofs and simple parapets. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding. Windows are usually grouped in sets of four and the primary window type is aluminum-sash awning. There are

several public entrances to the building, all of which are aluminum storefronts with single or double doors. North, east and west entrances all have raised terraces, each reached by a flight of stairs and a ramp. A two-story high entry porch, with concrete columns, shelters the east and west entrances. Service entrances and a loading deck appear on the south elevation. Solar panels are installed on a portion of the roof on the south side. Concrete and brick pave the north terrace, Alumni Terrace, which is surrounded by the building on three sides and has a stepped fountain and concrete planters in front. All doors opening to this terrace have fabric awnings. The east terrace has a pergola at the entrance. The building is mostly plain except for simple square stucco detailing along the roofline. Housed with the Benson Memorial Center are a dining hall, conference rooms and offices. The overall condition of the complex is good.

Credited with the design of Benson Memorial Center is the local architecture firm Norton S. Curtis & Associates.<sup>71</sup> O. E. Anderson Co. worked as the contractor on the building.<sup>72</sup>

“Robert F. Benson Memorial Center, which opened in 1963, is a critical asset of Santa Clara University. It provides not only the services required by students; it also brings to life the co-curricular and extra-curricular activities of students, faculty, staff, administration, alumni and guests of the University.

Benson Memorial Center was originally built in the University expansion that took place in the early 1960's when women were admitted for the first time. At one time, the building housed sixteen billiard tables, a locker room, eight bowling lanes, the Red Lounge (completed with a fireplace), and a hair salon. The first significant modification occurred from 1983-85 with a \$5.5 million construction/renovation project which included building Shapell Lounge, the Campus Bookstore, and the ASSCU complex (all in a space that once was a parking lot directly off of the Alameda), a convenience store called Down Under, Brass Rail, and Television Lounge), reorganization of the second floor office space and a make-over of the student cafeteria. These changes reflected the ever-changing needs of students and captured how they were spending their time, at work and at play. In the summer of 1995 the food service venues enjoyed a \$2 million renovations at the residential board plan changed from a cafeteria style to all retail. The student cafeteria became Market Square with a collection of "restaurants." Mission Bakery was created at this time as well.

Outside the scope of food service changes, the University began to address the need for building community and thus created an outdoor gathering location as the Donohoe Fountain and the Alumni Terrace (formerly known as the Quad) were built. [...] Significant to indoor events was the flooding of the Brass Rail as El Nino caused the ground water to swell. For fifteen months, the primary student-programming venue was closed. In the summer of 2000, a general face lift to the entire building began that included changing floor tiles, wall treatments, lighting changes and the reshaping of the ASSCU complex. This work was all done with the core value, community building, as the central guiding principle. Today, Benson Memorial Center is a comprehensive campus center.”<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> Santa Clara University, University Library – Digital Collections, “Art Rendering of Benson,” <http://content.scu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/buildings/id/386/rec/1> (accessed May 9, 2015).

<sup>72</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 166.

<sup>73</sup> Santa Clara University, “About Benson,” <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015).



Figure 16 . Benson Memorial Center.

#### *Architect*

For information on the architectural firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, see Murphy Hall.

#### *Builder/Contractor*

Oscar Anderson, the founder of O. E. Anderson Co., began his contracting career with Carl N. Swenson Co. He spent over a decade with Swenson and later worked for Roy M. Butcher Electric before establishing his own contracting business in 1947. Anderson constructed many buildings for educational institutions including structures at San Jose State University, Santa Clara University, Foothill College and De Anza College.<sup>74</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Benson Memorial Center does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing student body, the new student center added another facility to the campus. While built when the campus was expanding, the student center's association with overall campus expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a prominent individual, the building's association with a single notable person is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. The contracting firm O. E. Anderson Co. is credited with the building's construction. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little

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<sup>74</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 182.

ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

*Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

**City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

*Criterion for Historical or Cultural Significance*

To be historically or culturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The site, building or property has character, interest, integrity and reflects the heritage and cultural development of the city, region, state, or nation.*  
Benson Memorial Center, constructed in 1963, reflects the continued development and growth of the campus. The building was constructed during the University's expansion in the 1960s to accommodate the needs of the growing student body. The structure does reflect the development of the campus, but not of the City as a whole.
2. *The property is associated with a historical event.*  
Research has not indicated the building is associated with a particular historical event.
3. *The property is associated with an important individual or group who contributed in a significant way to the political, social and/or cultural life of the community.*  
Used as a student center with food services, conference areas, and gathering spaces, the building is closely associated with the cultural life of the campus, but not that of the larger community.
4. *The property is associated with a significant industrial, institutional, commercial, agricultural, or transportation activity.*  
The building is associated with Santa Clara University, a prominent institution. Built during the University's expansion of the 1960s the structure's significance on the campus is limited – the building is not an important structure for the college. Benson Memorial Center, built outside the original Quadrangle, only slightly relates to that area of the campus.
5. *A building's direct association with broad patterns of local area history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes or social, political, or economic trends and activities. Included is the recognition of urban street pattern and infrastructure.*  
This building is not associated with development patterns of the City of Santa Clara. Located on the east side of the City, the campus developed as required.
6. *A notable historical relationship between a site, building, or property's site and its immediate environment, including original native trees, topographical features, outbuildings or agricultural setting.*  
This building lacks a historical relationship with its immediate environment.

Benson Memorial Center does not appear to be eligible for local listing under historical or cultural significance.

*Criterion for Architectural Significance*

To be architecturally significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *The property characterizes an architectural style associated with a particular era and/or ethnic group.*  
The building is loosely associated with the campus' architectural style. Its red tile roof and stucco cladding are characteristic of the style. Overall, the building lacks a distinct style.
2. *The property is identified with a particular architect, master builder or craftsman.*  
The building is attributed to the architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates – a successful, well-known firm in the area. Local contractor O. E. Anderson is credited with constructing the building. However, the structure is a minor work for both firms.
3. *The property is architecturally unique or innovative.*  
The style of the structure does not appear to be architecturally unique or innovative.
4. *The property has a strong or unique relationship to other areas potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance.*  
As it is outside of the original Quadrangle the Benson Memorial Center lacks a strong relationship with the Quadrangle buildings which are potentially eligible for preservation because of architectural significance. The cladding materials and scale of the building do minimally relate the Benson Memorial Center to the structures within the Quadrangle.
5. *The property has a visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.*  
The building does not appear to have any visual symbolic meaning or appeal for the community.
6. *A building's unique or uncommon building materials, or its historically early or innovative method of construction or assembly.*  
This building appears to have been of common construction and materials and is not unique or innovative in construction or assembly for its time.
7. *A building's notable or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature. These may include massing, proportion, materials, details, fenestration, ornamentation, artwork or functional layout.*  
The structure is ordinary with no notable or special attributes.

Benson Memorial Center does not appear to be eligible for listing for architectural significance. Although a notable firm designed the center, it lacks architectural importance or character.

*Criterion for Geographic Significance*

To be geographically significant, a property must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. *A neighborhood, group or unique area directly associated with broad patterns of local area history.*  
The campus, first established in 1851, has continually grown over the decades. Surrounded by mostly residential and commercial properties the growth of the campus is not directly associated with broad patterns of the local area.
2. *A building's continuity and compatibility with adjacent buildings and/or visual contribution to a group of similar buildings.*  
Benson Memorial Center is compatible with the surrounding buildings and landscape. Most buildings are similar in scale and material. The relation to other structures on campus

through scale and materials is minimal and does not create a significant visual link with the older adjacent buildings.

3. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
There are no intact historical landscape features associated with Benson Memorial Center.
4. *A notable use of landscaping design in conjunction with an existing building.*  
Benson Memorial Center does not have a notable use of landscape design.

Benson Memorial Center does not appear eligible for listing for geographic significance.

#### *Criterion for Archeological Significance*

Benson Memorial Center was not evaluated for archeological significance.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Benson Memorial Center retains the majority of integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior of the building. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### **MCC – Shapell Lounge (c. 1983) – Building 302**

This one-story building is square in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a simple parapet. Window and door openings located at the center of each elevation are black fixed aluminum-sash with tinted glass. Located on south, the main entrance has double sliding doors with sidelights and a fabric awning. One-story high window and door openings on the west, north and east elevations are grouped in sets of four. Overall, the condition of the building is good.

Shapell Lounge, built in 1983-1985, as part of a larger construction and renovation project, was designed to be compatible with Benson Memorial Center.<sup>75</sup>



Figure 17. Shapell Lounge.

<sup>75</sup> Santa Clara University, “About Benson,” <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015) and City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1983-61947, [http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

**CRHR Evaluation and City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

Shapell Lounge, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

**Campus Bookstore (c. 1983) – Building 303**

This one-story commercial building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a simple parapet. Generally, windows are fixed aluminum-sash with tinted glass. Four square concrete columns and a wood pergola, reached by a flight of stairs and a ramp, mark the east entry porch sheltering one-story high openings: a series of windows and a double door with a transom. Display cases and sidelights flank the north entry. Installed above the storefront entrance is a fabric awning. Three windows with projecting sills and crowns, decorative tiles and iron grilles are later alterations to the west elevation. The overall condition of the building is good.

The Campus Bookstore, like Shapell Lounge, was constructed as part of a larger building and renovation project undertaken in 1983-1985.<sup>76</sup>



Figure 18. Campus Bookstore.

**CRHR Evaluation and City of Santa Clara Criteria for Local Significance**

The Campus Bookstore, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

## VII. IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

### POTENTIAL IMPACTS: PROJECT 2 – SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) CENTER

<sup>76</sup> Santa Clara University, "About Benson," <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015).

The STEM Center would be comprised of three buildings to be constructed in two phases. Phase 1 will be located in the current location of Bannon Engineering Laboratories-Building 402 and Murphy Hall-Building 403 necessitating their demolition. The existing buildings, although over 50 years old, do not possess historic significance. The new building on this site will be two attached structures totaling 157,900 square feet with a maximum height of four stories. The three adjacent buildings, the Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building, Berchman A. Bannan Hall and Harrington Learning Center/Sobrato Technology Center/Orrade Library are also not historic resources for purposes of CEQA.

Phase 2 will be located on the current site of the Heafey Law Library-Building 202, necessitating its demolition together with Bergin Hall-Building 203. The two buildings are attached to each other. The Heafey Law Library was originally constructed in 1962 and has had a number of additions over the years. The evaluation for this EIR identified the Heafey Law Library as not possessing historic significance. The proposed project would also demolish Bergin Hall-Building 203 and replace it with open space. The evaluation for this EIR identified Bergin Hall as possessing historic significance. The new building on this site will be a 67,200 square foot, three-story structure.<sup>77</sup>

The Heafey Law Building and Bergin Hall are adjacent to the Walsh Administration Building and Kenna Hall. These latter two buildings were found to eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and are considered historic resources.

Impact 1. Implementation of Project 2, Phase 1, would result in demolition of Bannan Engineering Laboratories-Building 402, Murphy Hall-Building 403, which are not historic resources under CEQA. Potential impacts from demolition and new construction could have impacts to Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building, Berchman A. Bannan Hall and Harrington Learning Center/Sobrato Technology Center/Orrade Library. However, with no historic resources present, no mitigation is required.

Impact 2. Implementation of Project 2, Phase 2, would result in demolition of the Heafey Law Library-Building 202 and Bergin Hall-Building 203. The latter is a historic resource, and adjacent to the Walsh Administration Building and Kenna Hall, which are also identified as historic resources.

The loss of Bergin Hall-Building-203 would be a significant adverse impact as it would result in a significant adverse change in the significance of a historic resource by its physical demolition. The implementation of Mitigation Measure 1, which calls for the documentation of the historic resources would reduce the impact of demolition, but not to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource. The impact would remain significant, adverse and unavoidable.

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<sup>77</sup> This EIR is being prepared for a proposed project with this square footage. Although the new building will be constructed substantially on the site of the existing Heafey Law Library-Building 202, there could be changes in the design that could place portions of the new building on the current site of Bergin Hall-Building 203 and what would be new open space when Bergin Hall is demolished. Such design changes could bring the new building closer in distance to Kenna Hall-Building-204, a historic resource. Potential indirect impacts of demolition and new construction on Kenna Hall have been identified in Impact 2 and mitigation measures recommended in Mitigation Measures 1 and 2. These same impacts would be associated with any design changes and implementation of the mitigation measures would result in a less than significant impact on the historic resource.

The proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the two adjacent historic resources by activities associated with demolition of the law library buildings and by new construction. Indirect damage to the two adjacent historic resources, Walsh Administration Building and Kenna Hall, could come from construction machinery operating near the buildings and storage of materials up against the buildings. The implementation of Mitigation Measure 1, which calls for the documentation of the historic resources, together with Mitigation Measure 2, the preparation of a protection plan for historic resources, would reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

#### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS: PROJECT 4 – DEMOLITION OF THE DALY SCIENCE CENTER**

The Daly Science Center consists of three buildings: Physics Building-Building 207, Chemistry Building-Building 210 and Daly Science Center-Building 211. The buildings were constructed in 1966 and are not identified as CEQA historic resources. The buildings are currently used for the STEM program, which is proposed to be relocated into a new facility as described in Project 2 above. Once the proposed STEM Center is complete, the Daly Science Center would be demolished and the area used as open space. There are no current development plans for this location.

Impact 3. Implementation of Project 4 would result in demolition of three buildings: Physics Building-Building 207, Chemistry Building-Building 210 and Daly Science Center-Building 211, which are not historic resources under CEQA. With no historic resources present, no mitigation is required.

Impact 4. The proposed project could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of three adjacent historic resources by activities associated with demolition of the Daly Science Center. Damage to the Alumni Science Hall, O'Connor Hall and deSaisset Museum could come from construction machinery operating near the buildings and storage of materials up against the buildings. The implementation of Mitigation Measure 1, which calls for the documentation of the historic resources, together with Mitigation Measure 2, the preparation of a protection plan for historic resources, would reduce the impacts to a less than significant level.

#### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS: PROJECT 5 – RENOVATION OF BENSON CENTER**

The Benson Center is a 100,716 square foot building constructed in 1965. The facility is used for meeting and dining space, as well as common areas for students. The project proposes to expand the building on the north, east, and west, adding 49,000 square feet to support the proposed increase in the student population. The Benson Center was identified as not possessing historic significance. Adjacent to the Benson Center are the Campus Bookstore and MCC-Shapell Lounge. Built in 1983, neither building is a historic resource.

Impact 5. Implementation of Project 5 would result in additions to the existing Benson Center, which is not a historic resource under CEQA. The two adjacent buildings are also not historic resources. With no historic resource present, no mitigation is required.

#### **MITIGATION MEASURES**

##### ***Mitigation Measure 1. Prepare HABS-Level Recordation***

Documentation of the historic resources shall be prepared in accordance with the guidelines established for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).<sup>78</sup> This documentation shall consist of the following components:

1. Drawings: Prepare sketch floor plans.
2. Photographs: Digital photographic documentation of selected interior spaces, exterior elevations and architectural details, and setting of the six properties. HABS standard digital photography may be used, and must be in compliance with National Register Photo Policy Factsheet and have a permanency rating of approximately 75 years;<sup>79</sup> such permanence shall be verified by a professional photographic processing laboratory for digital ink and paper combinations.
3. Written Data: HABS Written Documentation in Short Format. A report shall be prepared that documents the existing condition of the six properties as well as their overall history within the context of Santa Clara and late nineteenth century residential architecture. The historic context information and DPR forms contained in this report may be used to substantially complete the written documentation for each historic resource.

***Mitigation Measure 2. Prepare protection plans for adjacent historic resources.***

The historical architect with a minimum of five years of experience in the rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings, as well as meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, Professional Qualifications Standards Qualifications Standards shall be engaged to prepare protection plans for the historic resources adjacent to proposed demolition and new construction activities.

1. Prior to the start of the project, the historical architect shall undertake an existing condition study of the affected historic resources. The purpose of the study would be to establish the baseline condition of the buildings prior to construction, including the location and extent of any visible cracks or spalls. The documentation shall take the form of written descriptions and photographs, and shall include those physical characteristics of the resources that convey their historic significance and that justify their inclusion on, or eligibility for inclusion on, the California Register of Historical Resources and local register. The documentation shall be reviewed and approved by the staff to the City of Santa Clara's Historical and Landmarks Commission, or equivalent.
2. The historical architect shall prepare designs and specifications for protective barriers required to protect the historic resources from potential damage caused by demolition and new construction activities. All documents prepared in accordance with this Measure shall be reviewed and approved by the staff to the City of Santa Clara's Historical and Landmarks Commission, or equivalent.

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<sup>78</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation: HABS/HAER Standards* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990).

<sup>79</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register-National Historic Landmark Photo Expansion Policy*, <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/policyexpansion.htm> (accessed June 26, 2009).

3. The historical architect shall establish a training program for construction workers involved in the projects that emphasizes the importance of protecting historic resources. This program shall include information on recognizing historic fabric and materials, and directions on how to exercise care when working around and operating equipment near the historic structures, including storage of materials away from historic buildings. It shall also include a reporting program for any potential problems that could affect the historic resources in the area. A provision for establishing this training program shall be incorporated into the contract, and the contract provisions shall be reviewed and approved by the staff to the City of Santa Clara's Historical and Landmarks Commission, or equivalent.
4. The historical architect shall periodically monitor the historic resources during construction. Any changes to existing conditions will be reported, including, but not limited to, expansion of existing cracks, new spalls, or other exterior deterioration. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the City's historic preservation officer, or equivalent on a periodic basis. If in the opinion of the historical architect, substantial adverse impacts to historic resources related to construction activities are found during construction, the historical architect shall so inform the project sponsor, or sponsor's designated representative responsible for construction activities, as well as the city's historic preservation officer, or equivalent. The project sponsor shall adhere to the monitoring team's reasonable recommendations for corrective measures. The historic preservation officer, or equivalent, shall establish the frequency of monitoring and reporting.

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<b>State of California</b> □ <b>The Resources Agency</b> <b>DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION</b> <b>PRIMARY RECORD</b>	Primary # _____ HRI # _____ Trinomial _____ <b>NRHP Status Code</b> _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____
Other Review Code _____	Listings _____

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 405 Bannan Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_; R \_\_\_; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This three-story Modern building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco walls with flat terra cotta tile cladding the first floor and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. Arranged horizontally with a differentiated base, middle and top the building is more sculptural than most on campus. Flat terra cotta tiles clad the base which is punctuated only by doors along two long sides of the building. The main entrances are double aluminum doors with tinted glazing and sidelights. Service doors are aluminum panel. Exposed concrete frames all doors. Projecting from the base the middle is curved painted concrete. This bulky part has narrow, vertical slits of dark aluminum-sash double-hung windows placed rhythmically on all four sides of the building.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) SE view, 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1973 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California □ The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 405 Bannan Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: Berchman A. Bannan Hall

B2. Common Name: Bannan Hall

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1973.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Norton S. Curtis b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

Page 3 of 8

### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

The top part of the structure has narrow, dark aluminum-sash sliding ribbon windows wrapping around the building and a wide eave overhang. Notable features include the overall form and volume of the structure, bare concrete planter boxes and benches around three sides of the building. The overall condition of Bannan Hall is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

Page 4 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

Page 5 of 8

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### Spanish Revival Architectural Style

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### Bannan Hall

Designed and built for the School of Law, Bannan Hall contains classrooms and offices.<sup>4</sup> “Designed by San Jose architect Norton S. Curtis, Bannan Hall will use many precast elements in construction, and will blend into the Mission style architecture of the rest of the campus. The deep set windows of the second and third floors will be of bronze tinted glass to reduce glare. The building of course will be topped with the red tile roof that has become the university’s signature.”<sup>5</sup>

### Architect

Norton “Bud” Curtis began his architectural career in 1947 at his father’s prominent firm Binder & Curtis. He worked there until he closed the firm after both founders’ deaths. In the early 1960s, Curtis opened his own architectural practice, Norton S. Curtis & Associates. Religious, civic, educational and commercial structures became the focus of the firm’s work. During the 1970s, for roughly five years, Curtis worked closely with the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. For a period of time, the firm was known as Ruth, Going, and Curtis, Inc. After the merger ended, Curtis practiced on his own until the 1990s. Notable works include the San José Police Administration Building and Police Garage expansion, and the following buildings in San Jose: Security Savings & Loan Building, Wells Fargo building, Bank of America building, the former Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Notre Dame Convent, and the Church of the Holy Spirit Worship Center, Parish Hall, and Rectory.<sup>6</sup> In all, Norton Curtis designed over half a dozen buildings on the Santa Clara University campus.<sup>7</sup>

### CRHR Evaluation

Bannan Hall, only 42 years old, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara’s History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, “Santa Clara’s History,” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

Page 6 of 8

### Endnotes, Continued:

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> "Work Begins," *San Jose Mercury*, July 12, 1972 (pages 36, 37, 38/41).

<sup>6</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

"Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office." *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 405 Bannan Hall

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This three-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The steel frame building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. A semi-open circulation system encompasses all four sides of the structure on the second floor. The same circulation design is applied to the longer sides of the rectangle on other floors. These open corridors are clad in red floor tiles. The second and third floors of the west elevation have wood sun screens. The short ends of the building are much less open in terms of design with the first floor having no openings and the third floor having only a band of windows along the roofline. Windows and doors are typically aluminum. All metal accents of the building are painted dark red.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) East elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1986 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

B2. Common Name: Bannan Engineering

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Institutional

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1986.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 3 of 8

### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

Inner walls with aluminum storefront assemblies are set back from exterior concrete columns creating an approximately 7 foot-wide corridor. Various structures are located on the east side of the building and are additions – an attached one-story concrete structure with a shed roof, a three-story concrete structure with a flat roof, and a one-story steel-frame structure with screens (to conceal mechanical equipment). Overall, the condition of the building is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 4 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 5 of 8

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### Spanish Revival Architectural Style

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Named after engineering alumnus Thomas J. Bannan and constructed in 1986, the building with many laboratories has a robotics and a nano-electronics lab.<sup>4</sup>

### CRHR Evaluation

Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

### \*B12. References:

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"Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office." *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

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"Building for Santa Clara College." *Architect and Engineer*. July 1922.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 6 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

“Concrete Poured on School Campus for Law Building.” *Mercury Herald*. July 23, 1938.

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1983-61947.  
[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1997-116165.  
[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 7 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Hardcastle, Jessica Lyons. "Times change; Ruth and Going hands-on philosophy doesn't." *Silicon Valley Business Journa*. October 5, 2012.  
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<http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 404 Thomas J. Bannan Engineering Building

Page 8 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Santa Clara University. "Santa Clara's History." <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

Santa Clara University – School of Engineering. "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

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Snyder, John W. Caltrans. "University of Santa Clara Quadrangle." Department of Parks and Recreation – Historic Resource Inventory, State of California, 1981.

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State of California □ The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. Enclosed eaves highlight the roof overhang. The typical window is aluminum-sash grouped in sets of four. Each structural bay has two rows of glazed windows above a row of painted panels. The east and west elevations have multiple entrances (aluminum doors) which are part of the described window system. Two additional entrances, a single wood door with transom on the north and double wood doors on the south, have stucco pilasters. The building houses research laboratories along with a large multipurpose space and is in good condition.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1960 – Gerald McKeivitt, S.J., *The University of Santa Clara, A History 1851-1977* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1979), 290.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 9

B1. Historic Name: Philip L. Bannan Engineering Laboratories

B2. Common Name: Bannan Engineering Laboratories

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1960.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Norton S. Curtis & Associates b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

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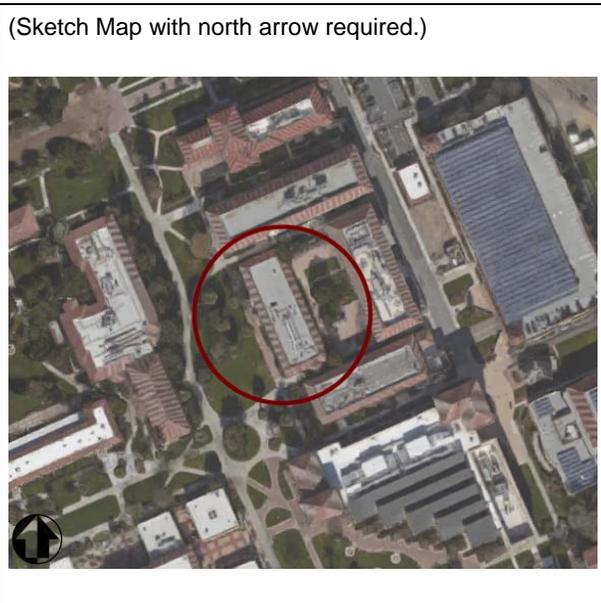
See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 3 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 4 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 5 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Bannan Engineering Laboratories**

The Bannan Engineering Laboratories building, constructed in 1960, house classrooms, research laboratories and multipurpose spaces.<sup>4</sup> The San Jose architectural firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates designed the structure.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Architect**

Norton “Bud” Curtis began his architectural career in 1947 at his father’s prominent firm Binder & Curtis. He worked there until he closed the firm after both founders’ deaths. In the early 1960s, Curtis opened his own architectural practice, Norton S. Curtis & Associates. Religious, civic, educational and commercial structures became the focus of the firm’s work. During the 1970s, for roughly five years, Curtis worked closely with the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. For a period of time, the firm was known as Ruth, Going, and Curtis, Inc. After the merger ended, Curtis practiced on his own until the 1990s. Notable works include the San José Police Administration Building and Police Garage expansion, and the following buildings in San Jose: Security Savings & Loan Building, Wells Fargo building, Bank of America building, the former Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Notre Dame Convent, and the Church of the Holy Spirit Worship Center, Parish Hall, and Rectory.<sup>6</sup> In all, Norton Curtis designed over half a dozen buildings on the Santa Clara University campus.<sup>7</sup>

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

Bannan Engineering Laboratories does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing engineering department, the building enhanced the department’s facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, Bannan Engineering Laboratories’ association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a notable individual, that is not reason enough for the building to possess historic significance. Properties eligible under this criterion are usually those associated with a person’s productive life. In this case that would most likely be teaching, researching, or otherwise having done something in the building. Thomas J. Bannan was an early professor and alumnus, but was never directly associated with this building.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 6 of 9

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Originally, this building was part of a three building complex designed by Curtis. Today, this building, along with Murphy Hall, remains. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location as it has not been moved. Bannan Engineering Laboratories lacks integrity of setting and design as one of the three buildings in the complex was demolished. Integrity of materials and workmanship are maintained as only minor alterations to the exterior of the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 290 and Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

<sup>6</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

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Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 7 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1997-116165.  
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 8 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 403 Bannan Engineering Laboratories

Page 9 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 402 Murphy Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This two-story institutional building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. Enclosed eaves highlight the roof overhang. The primary window type is aluminum-sash fixed and awning grouped in sets of four. A typical window configuration consists of four rows of four windows per structural bay. The first, second and fourth rows are glazed (clear or obscured depending on the function of the room) while the third row has painted panels. There are three entrances to the building. The main entrance on the south elevation has a double door located below a typical grouping of windows and aluminum double doors with transoms are situated at both corners of the north elevation. Doors on the north elevation have pilasters and pediments as decoration. Four structures added off the eastern end of the building are for equipment and storage. The building houses offices, classrooms and laboratories and its overall condition is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1961 – Gerald McKeivitt, S.J., *The University of Santa Clara, A History 1851-1977* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1979), 290.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University  
500 El Camino Real  
Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Carey & Co., Inc.  
460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded: June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 402 Murphy Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 9

B1. Historic Name: James D. Murphy Hall

B2. Common Name: Murphy Hall

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1960.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Norton S. Curtis & Associates b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 402 Murphy Hall

Page 3 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 402 Murphy Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 402 Murphy Hall

Page 5 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### **Murphy Hall**

Built in 1960 and named after an engineering alumnus from the 1890s, Murphy Hall is an integral part of the School of Engineering.<sup>4</sup> Credited with the design of the building was the San Jose architectural firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates.<sup>5</sup>

### **Architect**

Norton "Bud" Curtis began his architectural career in 1947 at his father's prominent firm Binder & Curtis. He worked there until he closed the firm after both founders' deaths. In the early 1960s, Curtis opened his own architectural practice, Norton S. Curtis & Associates. Religious, civic, educational and commercial structures became the focus of the firm's work. During the 1970s, for roughly five years, Curtis worked closely with the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. For a period of time, the firm was known as Ruth, Going, and Curtis, Inc. After the merger ended, Curtis practiced on his own until the 1990s. Notable works include the San José Police Administration Building and Police Garage expansion, and the following buildings in San Jose: Security Savings & Loan Building, Wells Fargo building, Bank of America building, the former Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Notre Dame Convent, and the Church of the Holy Spirit Worship Center, Parish Hall, and Rectory.<sup>6</sup> In all, Norton Curtis designed over half a dozen buildings on the Santa Clara University campus.<sup>7</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Murphy Hall does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing engineering department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, Murphy Hall's association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a notable individual, that is not reason enough for the building to possess historic significance. Properties eligible under this criterion are usually those associated with a person's productive life. In this case that would most likely be teaching, researching, or otherwise having done something in the building. James D. Murphy was an early professor and alumnus, but was never directly associated with this building.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Originally, this building was part of a three building complex designed by Curtis. Today this structure, along with the Bannan Engineering

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 402 Murphy Hall

Page 6 of 9

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

Laboratories, remains. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location as it has not been moved. Murphy Hall lacks integrity of setting and design as one of the three buildings in the complex was demolished. Integrity of materials and workmanship are maintained as only minor alterations to the exterior of the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 290 and Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

<sup>6</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 139-140.

<sup>7</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

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"\$100,000 Law Building Goes Into Service at Santa Clara." *Mercury Herald*. March 4, 1939.

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 401 Learning Commons and Library

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This three-story contemporary library building is roughly triangular in plan. The steel-frame building has stucco and stone cladding, with three feet of stone veneer along the foundation. Rooflines vary with a mix of flat, hipped and shed roofs. Aluminum windows, typically fixed, vary in shape and size. A full-width entry porch with massive columns shelters the main entrance on the west and provides a semi-open space in front of the library. The L-shaped part of the building with a flat and red tile hipped roofs is more conventional in design. Square and rectangular windows are located rhythmically along the north elevation. Service entrances and windows on the upper floors of the northeast corner punctuate the mostly solid east elevation.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View from The Alameda . 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

2008 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 401 Learning Commons and Library \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center and Orradre Library

B2. Common Name: Library

B3. Original Use: Library B4. Present Use: Library

\*B5. Architectural Style: Contemporary

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 2008.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Pfeiffer Partners b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

**\*B12. References:**

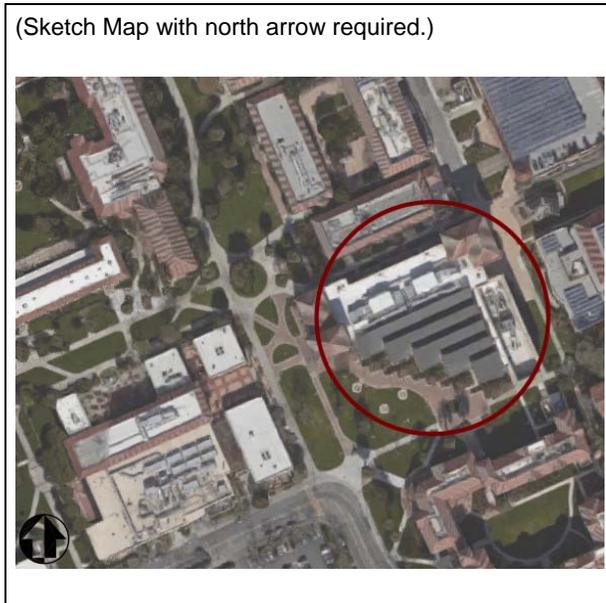
See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 401 Learning Commons and Library

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### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

The more playful central part of the library building features five stepped blocks. Each block has a black, metal-clad shed roof and a band of windows below the roofline. These stepped blocks are on the inside of the "L." The lower floors of these structures are perforated by two-story high narrow windows. The overall condition of the building is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became "The University of Santa Clara." During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea's massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan's plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not "meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852." Under Maher's leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation's first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University's administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law's Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 401 Learning Commons and Library

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 401 Learning Commons and Library

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### Spanish Revival Architectural Style

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### Learning Commons and Library

Built in 2008, the structure replaced SCU's former Orradre Library. Credited with the design of the building is Pfeiffer Partners of Los Angeles and New York.<sup>4</sup>

### CRHR Evaluation

The new library, added to the campus less than ten years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

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Santa Clara University. "The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University." <http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

Santa Clara University. University Library – Digital Collections. "Art Rendering of Benson." <http://content.scu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/buildings/id/386/rec/1> (accessed May 9, 2015).

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 303 Campus Bookstore

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story commercial building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a simple parapet. Generally, windows are fixed aluminum-sash with tinted glass. Four square concrete columns and a wood pergola, reached by a flight of stairs and a ramp, mark the east entry porch sheltering one-story high openings: a series of windows and a double door with a transom. Display cases and sidelights flank the north entry. Installed above the storefront entrance is a fabric awning. Three windows with projecting sills and crowns, decorative tiles and iron grilles are later alterations to the west elevation. The overall condition of the building is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) NE view. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1983-1985 – Santa Clara University, City of Santa Clara

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 303 Campus Bookstore \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: Campus Bookstore

B2. Common Name: Campus Bookstore

B3. Original Use: Bookstore B4. Present Use: Bookstore

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1983-1985.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 3 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 4 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 5 of 8

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Campus Bookstore**

The Campus Bookstore, like Shapell Lounge, was constructed as part of a larger building and renovation project undertaken in 1983-1985.<sup>4</sup>

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

The Campus Bookstore, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

#### **Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKevitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, "About Benson," <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015).

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 6 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 7 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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Santa Clara University. “SCU at a Glance.” [http://www.scu.edu/about/at\\_a\\_glance.cfm](http://www.scu.edu/about/at_a_glance.cfm) (accessed May 25, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 303 Campus Bookstore

Page 8 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Santa Clara University. "Student Profile – Fall 2013." <http://www.scu.edu/about/students.cfm> (accessed May 25, 2015).

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 8 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story building is square in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a simple parapet. Window and door openings located at the center of each elevation are black fixed aluminum-sash with tinted glass. Located on south, the main entrance has double sliding doors with sidelights and a fabric awning. One-story high window and door openings on the west, north and east elevations are grouped in sets of four. Overall, the condition of the building is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District   
 Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) SE view, 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1983-1985 - Santa Clara University, City of Santa Clara

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Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 8

B1. Historic Name: MCC-Shapell Lounge

B2. Common Name: Shapell Lounge

B3. Original Use: Student center B4. Present Use: Student center

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1983-1985.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: \_\_\_\_\_ b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

Page 3 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

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In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

Page 4 of 8

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

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After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

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Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

Page 5 of 8

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### MCC-Shapell Lounge

Shapell Lounge, built in 1983-1985, as part of a larger construction and renovation project, was designed to be compatible with Benson Memorial Center.<sup>4</sup>

### CRHR Evaluation

Shapell Lounge, added to the campus roughly thirty years ago, is not eligible for the CRHR or for local listing as it is less than 50 years old, and not enough time has passed to assess its significance.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, "About Benson," <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015) and City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1983-61947, [http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

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Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

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Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

Page 7 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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Property Name: 302 MCC-Shapell Lounge

Page 8 of 8

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 301 Benson Memorial Center

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_; R \_\_\_; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Benson Memorial Center is a U-shaped complex that is composed of a rectangular, two-story central portion with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof, flanked by one-story sections with flat roofs and simple parapets. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding. Windows are usually grouped in sets of four and the primary window type is aluminum-sash awning. There are several public entrances to the building, all of which are aluminum storefronts with single or double doors. North, east and west entrances all have raised terraces, each reached by a flight of stairs and a ramp. A two-story high entry porch, with concrete columns, shelters the east and west entrances. Service entrances and a loading deck appear on the south elevation. Solar panels are installed on a portion of the roof on the south side.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1963 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 301 Benson Memorial Center \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: Robert F. Benson Memorial Center

B2. Common Name: Benson Center

B3. Original Use: Student center B4. Present Use: Student center

\*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1912.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Norton S. Curtis and Associates b. Builder: O. E. Anderson Co.

\*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 3 of 10

### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

Concrete and brick pave the north terrace, Alumni Terrace, which is surrounded by the building on three sides and has a stepped fountain and concrete planters in front. All doors opening to this terrace have fabric awnings. The east terrace has a pergola at the entrance. The building is mostly plain except for simple square stucco detailing along the roofline. Housed with the Benson Memorial Center are a dining hall, conference rooms and offices. The overall condition of the complex is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 4 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 5 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

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### **Benson Memorial Center**

Credited with the design of Benson Memorial Center is the local architecture firm Norton S. Curtis & Associates.<sup>4</sup> O. E. Anderson Co. worked as the contractor on the building.<sup>5</sup>

“Robert F. Benson Memorial Center, which opened in 1963, is a critical asset of Santa Clara University. It provides not only the services required by students; it also brings to life the co-curricular and extra-curricular activities of students, faculty, staff, administration, alumni and guests of the University.

Benson Memorial Center was originally built in the University expansion that took place in the early 1960's when women were admitted for the first time. At one time, the building housed sixteen billiard tables, a locker room, eight bowling lanes, the Red Lounge (completed with a fireplace), and a hair salon. The first significant modification occurred from 1983-85 with a \$5.5 million construction/renovation project which included building Shapell Lounge, the Campus Bookstore, and the ASSCU complex (all in a space that once was a parking lot directly off of the Alameda), a convenience store called Down Under, Brass Rail, and Television Lounge), reorganization of the second floor office space and a make-over of the student cafeteria. These changes reflected the ever-changing needs of students and captured how they were spending their time, at work and at play. In the summer of 1995 the food service venues enjoyed a \$2 million renovations at the residential board plan changed from a cafeteria style to all retail. The student cafeteria became Market Square with a collection of "restaurants." Mission Bakery was created at this time as well.

Outside the scope of food service changes, the University began to address the need for building community and thus created an outdoor gathering location as the Donohoe Fountain and the Alumni Terrace (formerly known as the Quad) were built. [...] Significant to indoor events was the flooding of the Brass Rail as El Nino caused the ground water to swell. For fifteen months, the primary student-programming venue was closed. In the summer of 2000, a general face lift to the entire building began that included changing floor tiles, wall treatments, lighting changes and the reshaping of the ASSCU complex. This work was all done with the core value, community building, as the central guiding principle. Today, Benson Memorial Center is a comprehensive campus center.”<sup>6</sup>

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 6 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Architect**

Norton “Bud” Curtis began his architectural career in 1947 at his father’s prominent firm Binder & Curtis. He worked there until he closed the firm after both founders’ deaths. In the early 1960s, Curtis opened his own architectural practice, Norton S. Curtis & Associates. Religious, civic, educational and commercial structures became the focus of the firm’s work. During the 1970s, for roughly five years, Curtis worked closely with the local engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc. For a period of time, the firm was known as Ruth, Going, and Curtis, Inc. After the merger ended, Curtis practiced on his own until the 1990s. Notable works include the San José Police Administration Building and Police Garage expansion, and the following buildings in San Jose: Security Savings & Loan Building, Wells Fargo building, Bank of America building, the former Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Notre Dame Convent, and the Church of the Holy Spirit Worship Center, Parish Hall, and Rectory.<sup>7</sup> In all, Norton Curtis designed over half a dozen buildings on the Santa Clara University campus.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Builder**

Oscar Anderson, the founder of O. E. Anderson Co., began his contracting career with Carl N. Swenson Co. He spent over a decade with Swenson and later worked for Roy M. Butcher Electric before establishing his own contracting business in 1947. Anderson constructed many buildings for educational institutions including structures at San Jose State University, Santa Clara University, Foothill College and De Anza College.<sup>9</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Benson Memorial Center does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing student body, the new student center added another facility to the campus. While built when the campus was expanding, the student center’s association with overall campus expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for a prominent individual, the building’s association with a single notable person is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Norton S. Curtis & Associates, the design of the structure is not one of the firm’s most significant works. The contracting firm O. E. Anderson Co. is credited with the building’s construction. While a notable architect designed the building, the style of the structure is nondescript with little ornamentation or character. Therefore, the building is not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 7 of 10

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Benson Memorial Center retains the majority of integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior of the building. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, University Library – Digital Collections, "Art Rendering of Benson," <http://content.scu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/buildings/id/386/rec/1> (accessed May 9, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 166.

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University, "About Benson," <http://www.scu.edu/benson/aboutus.cfm> (accessed May 9, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 139-140.

<sup>8</sup> "Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948," *Santa Clara Magazine*, Fall 2013, p 48.

<sup>9</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 182.

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

"Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office." *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

"Million Dollar Bank Building." *Architect and Engineer*. October 1918, p 118.

"Building for Santa Clara College." *Architect and Engineer*. July 1922.

"Concrete Poured on School Campus for Law Building." *Mercury Herald*. July 23, 1938.

"\$100,000 Law Building Goes Into Service at Santa Clara." *Mercury Herald*. March 4, 1939.

"SCU Takes New Step in Building Program." *San Jose Mercury*. August 25, 1949.

"University of Santa Clara lets \$143,482 Building Contract." *San Jose Mercury*. September 9, 1949.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 8 of 10

### \*B12. References, Continued:

“SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 1954.

“Changes in SCU Campus Greatest in Past 38 Years.” *Santa Clara Journal*. July 25, 1962.

“Work Begins.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 12, 1972.

“Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948.” *Santa Clara Magazine*. Fall 2013.

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<http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf>.

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<http://www.riversideca.gov/historic/pdf/hpDistrictBrochureText.pdf> (accessed May 26, 2015).

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 9 of 10

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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Property Name: 301 Benson Memorial Center

Page 10 of 10

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California □ The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 208 Alumni Science Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Alumni Science Hall is a three-story Mission Revival/Spanish Revival structure built in 1923 with a large three-story addition constructed off the east end in 1997.<sup>1</sup> The 1923 portion of the building is reinforced concrete with stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof with brackets and exposed rafters. The 1997 side of the structure is steel frame with stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well, with a slight boxed eave overhang. Dark-colored aluminum-sash windows in varying sizes and shapes adorn the building. The 1923 hall has arched window openings on the first floor while the rest of the windows are rectangular or square. The slightly projected main entrance on the south elevation is the most elaborate part of the building. A double arched door with pilasters, a broken segmental pediment and a Juliet balcony define the entry. Two-story high pilasters and stucco decorations are located above the door.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) SW view from Alviso Street, 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1923 – Santa Clara University

1997 – City of Santa Clara

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 208 Alumni Science Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 9

B1. Historic Name: Alumni Science Hall

B2. Common Name: Alumni Science Building

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1923 with an addition constructed in 1997. Alterations include window replacements, door modifications, exterior stairs and accessible ramp additions to the older structure.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: John J. Donovan b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Architecture

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>2</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>3</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>4</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

Page 3 of 9

### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

Off the east elevation is a three-story addition. Stucco banding between the first and second floors wraps both buildings. The stucco on the newer portion of building is scored. The addition is connected to the older building with a slightly recessed portion having a tile clad gable roof. A large aluminum storefront system with two pairs of double doors provides an entrance to the section of the newer building. Alterations include window replacements, door modifications, exterior stairs and accessible ramp additions to the older structure. The overall condition of the building is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law's Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### **Alumni Science Hall**

Funds raised by the Alumni Association paid for the construction in 1923. Today housed within are “lecture rooms and laboratories for biology, chemistry, and psychology. Labs are equipped with everything from fume hoods, chemistry benches, to a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer. Also located in this building are the University's archaeology lab, the Department of Psychology's sleep lab and the University's greenhouse located on the second floor.”<sup>5</sup> Credited with the design of the structure is architect John J. Donovan.<sup>6</sup>

### **Architect**

Architect John J. Donovan while growing up in Massachusetts studied architecture at the Phillips Andover Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon graduating from MIT in 1896 he moved to New York where he worked as a draftsman for Ernest Flagg. In 1911, Donovan relocated to Oakland to supervise the construction of Palmer and Hornbostel's Oakland City Hall. He briefly partnered with Charles William Dickey from 1916 to 1917. Subsequently Donovan started his own practice which focused mostly on schools. He authored “School Architecture” which explored the design and planning of schools. Saint Mary's College in Moraga, CA hired him as campus architect. He also served as one of several consultants on the Bay Bridge.<sup>7</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Alumni Science Hall does appear to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1. While the building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history it is associated with the initial development of the property. Initially constructed for the science department, the building still houses classrooms and laboratories. The building is located in the original Quadrangle and was part of the initial design, therefore Alumni Science Hall maybe eligible for the CRHR.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. The building was funded with money raised by the alumni.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### *Criterion 3*

Designed by prominent Oakland architect John J. Donovan, the design of the structure is typical of his work. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival/Spanish Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, a symmetrical design, exposed rafter tails, an arcade, plaster ornamentation at the entry and shaped parapets – all characteristic of the style.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Alumni Science Hall's integrity of design has been compromised by a large three-story addition off the east elevation. However, the original portion of the structure maintains integrity of materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1997-116165,

[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

<sup>2</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>4</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> "Building for Santa Clara College," *Architect and Engineer*, July 1922, p 109.

<sup>7</sup> Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *John J. Donovan*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/3415/> (accessed May 24, 2015).

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

"Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office." *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

"Million Dollar Bank Building." *Architect and Engineer*. October 1918, p 118.

"Building for Santa Clara College." *Architect and Engineer*. July 1922.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

“Concrete Poured on School Campus for Law Building.” *Mercury Herald*. July 23, 1938.

“\$100,000 Law Building Goes Into Service at Santa Clara.” *Mercury Herald*. March 4, 1939.

“SCU Takes New Step in Building Program.” *San Jose Mercury*. August 25, 1949.

“University of Santa Clara lets \$143,482 Building Contract.” *San Jose Mercury*. September 9, 1949.

“SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 1954.

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“Work Begins.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 12, 1972.

“Class Notes – Obituaries, 1948.” *Santa Clara Magazine*. Fall 2013.

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<http://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf>.

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<http://www.riversideca.gov/historic/pdf/hpDistrictBrochureText.pdf> (accessed May 26, 2015).

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Property Name: 208 Alumni Science Hall

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_; R \_\_\_; \_\_\_ of \_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

**Building 207**

This one-story building is part of the three-building Edward J. Daly Science Center. The reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. It complements the style and color palette of the campus. The walls are set back on all four sides to create an arcade. The building does not have a main entrance; single or double doors on all four elevations open to classrooms and laboratories. A few narrow, vertical windows with tinted glass are located on the east and south elevations. The notable features include the wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Building 207, View from Alviso Street. 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1966 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211) \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: Daly Science Center  
 B2. Common Name: Daly Science Center  
 B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education  
 \*B5. Architectural Style: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1966.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Ruth & Going, Inc. (Engineers) b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_  
 Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.  
 \*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

Page 3 of 10

### \*P3a. Description, Continued:

#### **Building 210**

Part of the Daly Science Center this one-story reinforced concrete building is rectangular in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. It is set back on the east and west elevations creating arcades which shelter several dark-aluminum doors. The building has a set of six aluminum windows at the center of the west elevation. A small rectangular addition on the south side houses laboratories; it has a flat roof and a mix of stucco and wood panel walls. A pergola shelters a similar aluminum door at the recessed entrance to the addition. The wood paneled walls have high ribbon windows while the stuccoed walls have none. The notable features include a wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails. Three structures with stucco cladded walls were added to the north, northwest and southwest of the building to store mechanical equipment.

#### **Building 211**

The western most building of the Edward J. Daly Science Center is a single-story reinforced concrete building. The structure is square in plan, and has stucco cladding with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The walls are set back on all four sides to create an arcade. The main entrance is located on the north elevation; it is a dark-aluminum storefront with tinted glass. Single or double doors on all four elevations open to classrooms and laboratories. The building has no windows. Notable features include a wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails.

### \*P5a. Photographs, Continued:



SW view of Building 210, Chemistry Building. 2015. Carey & Co. 2015.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

Page 4 of 10

### \*P5a. Photographs, Continued:



SW view of Building 211, Chemistry Building. 2015. Carey & Co. 2015.

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

Page 5 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University’s first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

Page 6 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

#### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

#### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Daly Science Center**

The overall condition of the three building complex is good. Completed in 1966, the Edward J. Daly Science Center includes laboratories and classroom facilities for chemistry, physics, and biology.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Architect (Engineers)**

Ruth & Going, Inc., founded by Jack Going and Leo Ruth over 65 years ago, remains in practice today. The firm has a hands-on approach to design and has many major clients including KB Homes and Stanford University.<sup>5</sup> Jack Going graduated from Santa Clara University's School of Engineering in 1949. Ruth and Going, Inc. worked on numerous projects on the campus including Daly Science Center, Buck Shaw Stadium and Heafey Law Library.<sup>6</sup>

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Daly Science Center (Buildings 207, 210 and 211)

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### CRHR Evaluation

##### *Criterion 1*

The Daly Science Center does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The three building complex is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing science department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, its association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the complex is named for a member of the Board of Regents and a University benefactor, the building's association with a single prominent person is not significant.

##### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc., the design of the complex is not one of the firm's most significant works. The buildings are not distinctive examples of an architectural style.

##### *Criterion 4*

This complex /site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

##### *Integrity*

The complex maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The Daly Science Center retains integrity of design. Integrity of materials and workmanship is maintained as the original character and materials of the buildings are found on the structure. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the buildings are still associated with Santa Clara University and remain a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

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<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Jessica Lyons Hardcastle, "Times change; Ruth and Going hands-on philosophy doesn't," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, October 5, 2012, <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/print-edition/2012/10/05/times-change-ruth-and-going-hands-on.html> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 11 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 206 de Saisset Museum

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Completed in 1955, this Mission Revival museum is irregular in plan. It is composed of three sections all of which are reinforced concrete and have stucco cladding. The two-story high central block has a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The one-story east and west wings both have flat roofs with parapets. The east wing has a higher central area serving as a large exhibition/performance hall. An elevated terrace leads to the main entrance facing south. Stucco quoins border the two-story glazed entry with double doors and a multi-lite transom. Projections on both sides of the entry further emphasize the door. Wood windows with horizontal panes are common on the south, east and west elevations where the building faces the pedestrian plaza. Other windows are casement.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1955 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 206 de Saisset Museum \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

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B1. Historic Name: de Saisset Museum

B2. Common Name: de Saisset Museum

B3. Original Use: Museum B4. Present Use: Museum

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1912. Alterations to the building include window modifications and an accessible ramp addition.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Binder & Curtis b. Builder: Carl N. Swenson Co.

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Architecture

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 3  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

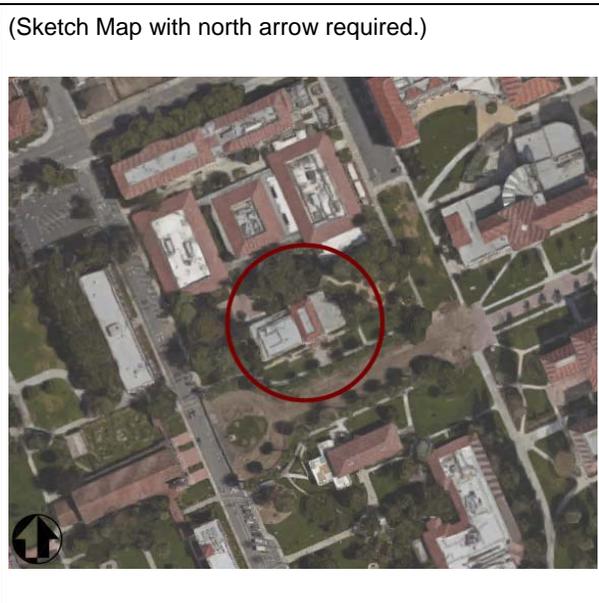
\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

Two side entrances are glazed single doors in aluminum frames and reached by a flight of stairs. The rear office entrance is a wood paneled door with side lights with a canopy above. The building is very plain in terms of decoration except for textured stucco cladding and medallions along the roofline. Alterations to the building include window modifications and an accessible ramp addition. The overall condition of the museum is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### **de Saisset Museum**

The architecture firm Binder & Curtis designed the de Saisset Museum and local builder Carl N. Swenson acted as the contractor.<sup>4</sup> The museum exhibits and cares for the University's California History Collection which includes Native American, Mission and early Santa Clara College period artifacts.<sup>5</sup>

Upon her death in 1950, Isabel de Saisset bequeathed to Santa Clara University (formerly Santa Clara College) parcels of real estate located at the northwest corner of Market and Post Streets and the northeast corner of San Pedro and Post Streets in the city of San Jose. She donated the property for the purpose of enabling Santa Clara University to raise funds to build a museum on the campus. The architectural style of the building was to conform to the other buildings on campus and bear the family name. Isabel de Saisset also bequeathed some of her household and personal items, including jewelry and silver, as well as her entire collection of paintings. These were formerly located in her home on Market Street in San Jose and they were painted by her deceased brother Ernest de Saisset, a Santa Clara College student between 1884 and 1899.<sup>6</sup>

The de Saisset Art Gallery and Museum opened in 1955 and exhibited the de Saisset paintings and artifacts as well as Santa Clara Mission artifacts from the Galtes Museum, formerly housed in the basement of O'Connor Hall.<sup>7</sup>

### **Architect**

William Binder began his career in 1890 as an apprentice to San Jose architect George W. Page. Many consider Binder the areas first "modern" architect because of his reinforced concrete commercial structures which survived the 1906 earthquake well. After designing a number of houses, Binder opened his own firm in 1897. He was the architect of many notable San Jose buildings including the Old St. James Hotel (ca. 1892), Alcantara Building (1903), Carnegie Library (1903), José Theatre (1904), San José's first steel frame skyscraper the Garden City Bank and Trust Co. (1907), Montgomery Hotel (1911), and Twohy Building (1917). In 1918, along with one of his draftsman, Binder established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>8</sup>

Ernest N. Curtis also began his career at the firm of George W. Page. Curtis served in the military during World War I. After serving as Binder's draftsman for eight years, they established the architectural firm of

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Binder & Curtis. During the Depression, after partnering with Binder, Curtis did much of the firm's design work. In 1936, he developed plans for the striking Civic Auditorium in San Jose. Curtis was a member of San Jose's Planning Commission during the late 1930s and was selected as the architect to oversee the development of the Civic Center in the 1950s. Curtis' son Norton, or Bud, worked for the firm beginning in 1947 and closed the firm once Binder and his father had died in 1956.<sup>9</sup>

The San Jose architectural firm of Binder & Curtis became one of the most well-known and productive firms of the time and in the area. For over four decades, their work primarily focused on educational, commercial, civic and institutional structures. However, residential buildings were part of the firm's portfolio. A few notable commissions include Hippodrome Theatre (1919), Towne Theater (1927), Salvation Army building (1928), Hale's Department Store (1931), Burrell Building, Hall of Justice, Civic Auditorium (1934-1936), Fire Station No. 1 (1951), and Wheeler Municipal Auditorium (1940). In 1956 the firm closed.<sup>10</sup>

### **Builder/Contractor**

Carl N. Swenson, a native of Sweden, arrived in the United States in 1902 to work on the construction of the railroads in the Midwest. By 1911 Swenson moved to California and began constructing homes, civic buildings and farm structures. In 1928, with his business based in Turlock, Swenson completed the eleven-story Medico-Dental Building in San Jose. The reinforced concrete structure featured a high rise elevator and attached automobile garage. The business relocated to San Jose by 1929 where construction was booming. Carl N. Swenson and his company constructed numerous buildings around the Bay Area. Carl remained president of the company until 1956 when his son Clifford assumed the role. However, Carl was still involved with the business as the chairman of the board. Carl N. Swenson died in 1974.<sup>11</sup>

The following was taken from Carey & Co.'s 2007 *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report - Historic Resources Evaluation*.

When it closed in 1986, the Carl N. Swenson Company was called one of Santa Clara County's oldest, largest and most powerful construction companies by the San Jose Mercury News. According to the Mercury, the company's growth paralleled that of Silicon Valley and the company was the builder of many of the area's most prominent landmarks including San Jose City Hall, the Santa Clara County Government Center, the San Jose Airport terminal, San Jose High School, San Jose City Hall (Old City Hall), the Santa Clara County Superior Court building, 777 North First Street (formerly the "Swenson Building," at seven stories the City of San Jose's first high rise office building), the Stanford Hospital School of Medicine, the Air Force Satellite Test Center, the San Jose Mercury News plant, and several buildings associated with IBM, Ford Motor Co., General Motors and the Lockheed Corp. By the 1980s, the Carl N. Swenson Company's annual billings reached \$165 million, employing approximately 500 people. According to the San Jose Mercury News, probably every resident in the San Jose area has at one time or another been in a building that Swenson and his company constructed.<sup>12</sup>

By 1984 Carl's grandson, Barry, established Barry Swenson Builder which became the predominate family company and still operates today.<sup>13</sup>

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

The de Saisset Museum does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the de Saisset family donated the funds for the construction, the building's association with a single prominent family is not significant.

##### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the well-known architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor Carl N. Swenson is credited with the building's construction. Swenson, a prolific contractor in San Jose, is known for constructing quality buildings and influencing building trends in the region. However, this structure is one of the minor works in the company's portfolio. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is an example of a Mission Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, stucco banding and stucco cladding – all characteristic of the style.

##### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

##### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The de Saisset Museum retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### **Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> "SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery," *San Jose Mercury*, July 1954.

<sup>5</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University, "de Saisset – The South Bay's Free Museum of Art and History," <http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### Endnotes, Continued:

<sup>7</sup> Santa Clara University, “de Saisset – The South Bay’s Free Museum of Art and History.”

<http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 113 and 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *William Binder*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1655/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>9</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114, 117 and 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Ernest Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Binder and Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>11</sup> Swenson Group, “History,” <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

<sup>12</sup> Carey & Co., Inc. *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report – Historic Resources Evaluation*, October 3, 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Swenson Group, “History,” <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

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“Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office.” *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

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“University of Santa Clara lets \$143,482 Building Contract.” *San Jose Mercury*. September 9, 1949.

“SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 1954.

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

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### \*B12. References, Continued:

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<http://content.scu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/buildings/id/386/rec/1> (accessed May 9, 2015).

Snyder, John W. Caltrans. “University of Santa Clara Quadrangle.” Department of Parks and Recreation – Historic Resource Inventory, State of California, 1981.

Swenson Group. “History.” <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 206 de Saisset Museum

Page 11 of 11

### **\*B12. References, Continued:**

University of Santa Clara. *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912.* [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912.

United States Department of the Interior. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* National Register Bulletin, No. 15. (Washington, D.C., 1997).

State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 204 Kenna Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Constructed in 1924, this Mission Revival/Spanish Revival building is rectangular in plan with a three-story U-shaped mass wrapping around a one-story rectangular block. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. The primary window type is dark aluminum-sash, double-hung with tinted/reflective glass. The building has symmetrical elevations. The centered, slightly projecting main entrance, has a double door with a transom and large, double-hung windows on each side. Pilasters further emphasize the entry, as does the cornice with dentils, an inscribed medallion with spiral columns, and carved, low-relief ornaments. Two side entrances, which were converted to large windows, are more modest with inscribed medallions and low-relief ornaments above. The south entrances to the building are two double-glazed doors sheltered by simple canopies. Alterations to the building include window replacements, secondary entry modifications and interior remodels. The overall condition of the building is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) North elevation. 2015.  
Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1924 - Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California □ The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 204 Kenna Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 9

B1. Historic Name: Kenna Hall

B2. Common Name: Kenna Hall

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1924. Alterations to the building include window replacements, secondary entry modifications and interior remodels.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: John J. Donovan b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Architecture

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 3  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission’s adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

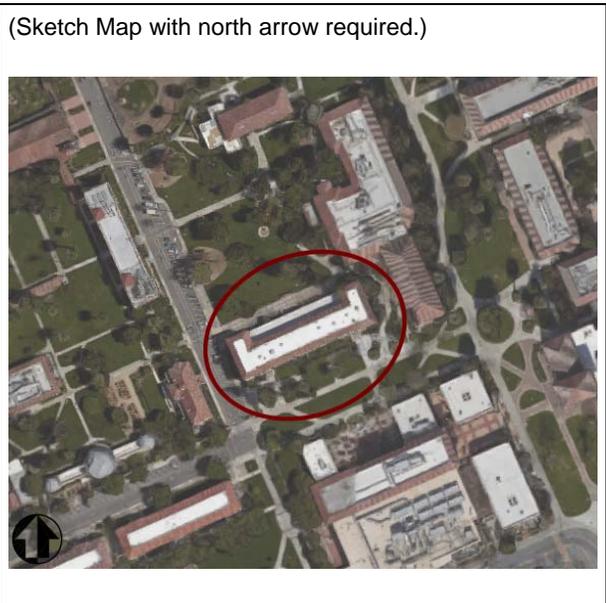
\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 3 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 4 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 5 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Kenna Hall**

Originally home to an associated Jesuit high school, Kenna Hall later functioned as a residence hall. After renovations in 1967, it housed the Leavey School of Business. Today numerous classrooms serving the Religious Studies and Philosophy departments and the Drahmman Center are contained within the building.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Architect**

Architect John J. Donovan designed Kenna Hall. Architect John J. Donovan while growing up in Massachusetts studied architecture at the Phillips Andover Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon graduating from MIT in 1896 he moved to New York where he worked as a draftsman for Ernest Flagg. In 1911, Donovan relocated to Oakland to supervise the construction of Palmer and Hornbostel's Oakland City Hall. He briefly partnered with Charles William Dickey from 1916 to 1917. Subsequently Donovan started his own practice which focused mostly on schools. He authored "School Architecture" which explored the design and planning of schools. Saint Mary's College in Moraga, CA hired him as campus architect. He also served as one of several consultants on the Bay Bridge.<sup>5</sup>

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

Kenna Hall does appear to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1. While the building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history it is associated with the initial development of the property. Initially constructed for the high school, it eventually became home to the business school. The building is located in the original Quadrangle and was part of the initial design, therefore Kenna Hall maybe eligible for the CRHR.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for one of the University's past presidents, the building's association with a single notable person from the University is not significant.<sup>6</sup>

##### *Criterion 3*

Designed by prominent Oakland architect John J. Donovan, the design of the structure is typical of his work. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of the Mission Revival/Spanish Revival style. The structure has a red tile roof, a symmetrical design, exposed rafter tails and ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 6 of 9

### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Kenna Hall retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only minor alterations to the exterior. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *John J. Donovan*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/3415/> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University, "The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University," <http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

"Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office." *San Francisco Call*. Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

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"SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery." *San Jose Mercury*. July 1954.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 7 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1983-61947.  
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City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1997-116165.  
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 8 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

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Santa Clara University, Campus Map. <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

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<http://www.scu.edu/desaisset/about/history.cfm#sthash.tlepMUqc.dpuf> (accessed May 12, 2015).

Santa Clara University. “Santa Clara’s History.” <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

Santa Clara University – School of Engineering. “Jack Going ‘49” Moving the Alameda,”  
<http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 204 Kenna Hall

Page 9 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Santa Clara University. "The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University."  
<http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

Santa Clara University. University Library – Digital Collections. "Art Rendering of Benson."  
<http://content.scu.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/buildings/id/386/rec/1> (accessed May 9, 2015).

Snyder, John W. Caltrans. "University of Santa Clara Quadrangle." Department of Parks and Recreation – Historic Resource Inventory, State of California, 1981.

Swenson Group. "History." <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

University of Santa Clara. *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912*. [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912.

United States Department of the Interior. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin, No. 15. (Washington, D.C., 1997).

State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1938, this two-story Mission Revival institutional building is rectangular in plan and adjoins the Heafey Law Library. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof. The primary window type is multi-lite wood awning. The main entry located on the west elevation is a wood double door surrounded by a multi-lite transom and sidelights. Red-tile clad stairs access the entry. The door has subtle pilasters and moldings above. Notable features include a slight eave overhang with exposed rafters, decorative vents, stucco banding, and two-story high windows with obscure glass at the southern end of the building. The overall condition of the building is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) West elevation. 2015.

Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1938 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California □ The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: Thomas I. Bergin Hall

B2. Common Name: Bergin Hall

B3. Original Use: Education B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Built in 1938.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: E.N. Curtis and William Binder (Binder & Curtis) b. Builder: H. C. Miller

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Architecture

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission’s adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:

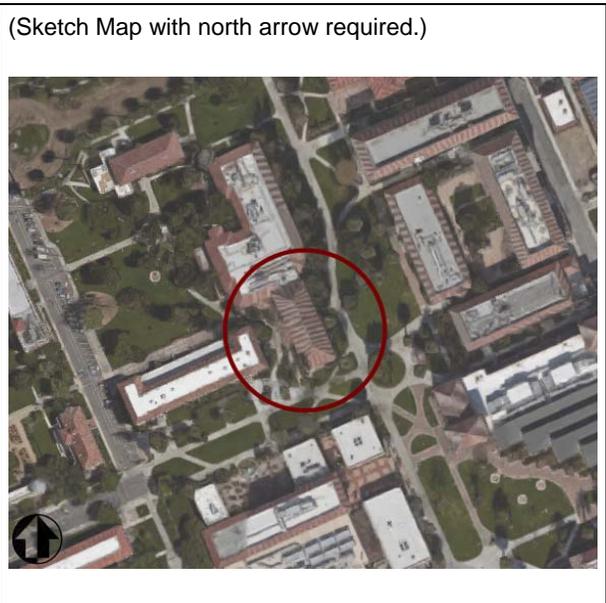
See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

Page 3 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Bergin Hall**

Credited with the design of Bergin Hall was the architecture firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>4</sup> H. C. Miller oversaw the construction of the building.<sup>5</sup> The hall opened with “swivel chairs, [...] individual offices for faculty members, a luxuriously paneled suite for the dean of the school, classrooms fitted with long ‘streamlined’ desks made of heavy mahogany with inlaid composition tops.”<sup>6</sup> Officially called the Thomas I. Bergin Hall, the structure houses the School of Law. The proceeds from the school’s appearance in the Sugar Bowl partially covered the cost of the building’s construction.<sup>7</sup>

#### **Architect**

William Binder began his career in 1890 as an apprentice to San Jose architect George W. Page. Many consider Binder the areas first “modern” architect because of his reinforced concrete commercial structures which survived the 1906 earthquake well. After designing a number of houses, Binder opened his own firm in 1897. He was the architect of many notable San Jose buildings including the Old St. James Hotel (ca. 1892), Alcantara Building (1903), Carnegie Library (1903), José Theatre (1904), San José’s first steel frame skyscraper the Garden City Bank and Trust Co. (1907), Montgomery Hotel (1911), and Twohy Building (1917). In 1918, along with one of his draftsman, Binder established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>8</sup>

Ernest N. Curtis also began his career at the firm of George W. Page. Curtis served in the military during World War I. After serving as Binder’s draftsman for eight years, they established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis. During the Depression, after partnering with Binder, Curtis did much of the firm’s design work. In 1936, he developed plans for the striking Civic Auditorium in San Jose. Curtis was a member of San Jose’s Planning Commission during the late 1930s and was selected as the architect to oversee the development of the Civic Center in the 1950s. Curtis’ son Norton, or Bud, worked for the firm beginning in 1947 and closed the firm once Binder and his father had died in 1956.<sup>9</sup>

The San Jose architectural firm of Binder & Curtis became one of the most well-known and productive firms of the time and in the area. For over four decades, their work primarily focused on educational, commercial, civic and institutional structures. However, residential buildings were part of the firm’s portfolio. A few notable commissions include Hippodrome Theatre (1919), Towne Theater (1927), Salvation Army building (1928), Hale’s Department Store (1931), Burrell Building, Hall of Justice, Civic Auditorium (1934-1936), Fire Station No. 1 (1951), and Wheeler Municipal Auditorium (1940). In 1956 the firm closed.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Builder/Contractor**

No information was located regarding the life or career of contractor H. C. Miller.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

#### CRHR Evaluation

##### *Criterion 1*

Bergin Hall does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed for the School of Law, the building added a much needed modern facility to the campus. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for the first graduate of Santa Clara College in 1857, the building's association with a single notable person from the University is not significant.<sup>11</sup>

##### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the prominent architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Contractor H. C. Miller is credited with the building's construction. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival style structure. It has a red tile roof, stucco banding, stuccoed vents and simply ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

##### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

##### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings. Bergin Hall retains a majority of integrity of design, materials and workmanship with only the addition of the Heafey Law Library off the west. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> "Concrete Poured on School Campus for Law Building," *Mercury Herald*, July 23, 1938.

<sup>5</sup> "SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled," *Mercury Herald*, date illegible.

<sup>6</sup> "\$100,000 Law Building Goes Into Service at Santa Clara," *Mercury Herald*, March 4, 1939.

<sup>7</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 113 and 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *William Binder*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1655/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

Page 7 of 10

### Endnotes, Continued:

<sup>9</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114, 117 and 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Ernest Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, *Binder and Curtis*, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>11</sup> Santa Clara University, “The Thomas I. Bergin Legacy Society of Santa Clara University,” <http://www.gftpln.org/Article.do?orgId=496&articleId=2084> (accessed May 27, 2015).

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Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

Page 8 of 10

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

Page 9 of 10

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Michelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. *William D. Shea*,  
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 203 Thomas I. Bergin Hall

Page 10 of 10

**\*B12. References, Continued:**

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National Register Bulletin, No. 15. (Washington, D.C., 1997).

State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 9 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Constructed in 1963, this two-story library building is L-shaped in plan and is connected to Bergin Hall. The building was expanded in two phases, first between 1968 and 1980, likely in 1972, and second between 1987 and 1993.<sup>1</sup> The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof concealing a mechanical well. The dark-aluminum windows vary in shape and size. Two main entrances, on the north and west elevations, have double doors surrounded by a transom and sidelights. Secondary entrances are reached from three exterior staircases around the short arm of the "L." The institutional building has Mission Revival characteristics – a red tile hip roof and stucco cladding. Notable features include a wide eave overhang, textured stucco, and exposed concrete frame around exterior stairs. The overall condition of the library is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Entrance, east elevation. 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
1963 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Santa Clara University  
500 El Camino Real  
Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Carey & Co., Inc.  
460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page 2 of 9

B1. Historic Name: Edwin J. Heafey Law Library  
 B2. Common Name: Heafey Law Library  
 B3. Original Use: Library B4. Present Use: Library  
 \*B5. Architectural Style: Modern  
 \*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1963.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: Ruth & Going b. Builder: E. A. Hathaway Co., Inc.  
 \*B10. Significance: Theme \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance \_\_\_\_\_ Property Type \_\_\_\_\_ Applicable Criteria \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>ii</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>iii</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>iv</sup>

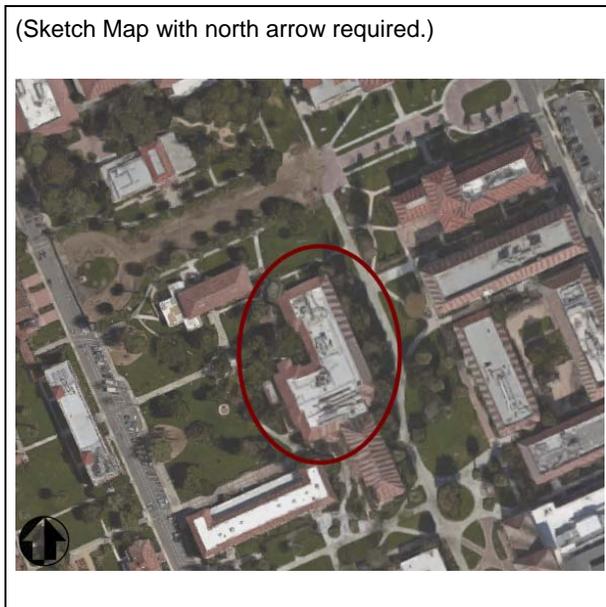
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.  
 \*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library  
Page 3 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not “meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852.” Under Maher’s leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation’s first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University’s administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law’s Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh’s widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library  
Page 4 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.

### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library

Page 5 of 9

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

### **Heafey Law Library**

The firm of Ruth & Going, Civil Engineers, in San Jose, was noted as the designer of the original building and the first addition. E. A. Hathaway Co. Inc. constructed the building.<sup>5</sup> Housing one of two libraries on campus, the Edwin J. Heafey Law Library was named for an alumnus who went on to become an attorney and a regent on the University's board.<sup>6</sup>

### **Engineer**

Ruth & Going, Inc., founded by Jack Going and Leo Ruth over 65 years ago, remains in practice today. The firm has a hands-on approach to design and has many major clients including KB Homes and Stanford University.<sup>7</sup> Jack Going graduated from Santa Clara University's School of Engineering in 1949. Ruth and Going, Inc. worked on numerous projects on the campus including Daly Science Center, Buck Shaw Stadium and Heafey Law Library.<sup>8</sup>

### **Builder/Contractor**

Founded in 1923 by Ernest Hathaway, E. A. Hathaway & Co. became a prominent contracting firm in the area and on the west coast. The firm is credited with many structures in the area including Lincoln Glen Elementary School (1950) and Firehouse Engine Co. No. 5 (1948). In 1996, the company merged with W. S. Dinwiddie to become one of the largest and oldest construction companies on the west coast, Hathaway Dinwiddie Construction Group.<sup>9</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

Heafey Law Library does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Constructed during a period of expansion for the University in the 1960s, to accommodate the needs of a growing law department, the building enhanced the department's facilities. Although built when the campus was expanding, its association with the expansion is marginal, making the structure ineligible under Criterion 1.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the structure is named for an alumnus, the building's association with a single prominent person is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the engineering firm of Ruth & Going, Inc., the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor E. A. Hathaway & Co. is credited with the building's construction. Hathaway grew his business to be one of the largest on the west coast. However, this structure is one of the minor buildings in the company's portfolio. The structure is

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

not a distinctive example of an architectural style.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. Heafey Law Library lacks integrity of design as major additions have taken place. Integrity of materials and workmanship is maintained as the original character and materials of building are found on the structure. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> City of Santa Clara Smart Permit Center, permit BLD1972-40266,

[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

<sup>ii</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>iii</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>iv</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> "Changes in SCU Campus Greatest in Past 38 Years," *Santa Clara Journal*, July 25, 1962.

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015) and Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> Jessica Lyons Hardcastle, "Times change; Ruth and Going hands-on philosophy doesn't," *Silicon Valley Business Journal*, October 5, 2012, <http://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/print-edition/2012/10/05/times-change-ruth-and-going-hands-on.html> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>9</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 166.

### \*B12. References:

"SCU Bergin Hall being remodeled." *Mercury Herald*. date illegible.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library

Page 7 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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“SCU Takes New Step in Building Program.” *San Jose Mercury*. August 25, 1949.

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[http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm\\_bin/tmw\\_cmd.pl?tmw\\_cmd=StatusHitList](http://smartpermit.santaclaraca.gov/tm_bin/tmw_cmd.pl?tmw_cmd=StatusHitList) (accessed May 13, 2015).

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library  
Page 8 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

Hardcastle, Jessica Lyons. "Times change; Ruth and Going hands-on philosophy doesn't." *Silicon Valley Business Journal*. October 5, 2012.  
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 202 Edwin J. Heafey Law Library  
Page 9 of 9

### \*B12. References, Continued:

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_;  of  of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1949, this Mission Revival institutional building is cross-shaped in plan. The reinforced concrete building with stucco cladding has two parts: a two-story rectangular building with a low-pitched, red tile hipped roof and a T-shaped, one-story wing with a flat roof. The primary window type is wood casement. A recessed, segmental-arched entry is located on the north elevation. Accessed by a flight of stairs, the glazed double wood doors, surrounded by a transom and sidelights, have pilasters. Less elaborate pilasters adorn the east and west elevations which have matching arched doors. Two arched windows, on the T-shaped wing, are designed in a similar manner. Notable features include the slight eave overhang with exposed rafters and stucco decoration above select windows. Alterations to the building include replacement windows and an accessible ramp. The overall condition of the building is good.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View from Palm Drive. 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both  
1949 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Santa Clara University  
500 El Camino Real  
Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Carey & Co., Inc.  
460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: Delia L. Walsh Hall  
 B2. Common Name: Walsh Administration Building  
 B3. Original Use: Administrative B4. Present Use: Administrative

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1912. Alterations to the building include replacement windows and an accessible ramp.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Binder & Curtis b. Builder: Carl N. Swenson Co.

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture Area Architecture

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 3  
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> “With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and ‘a respectable matron’ to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began.”<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

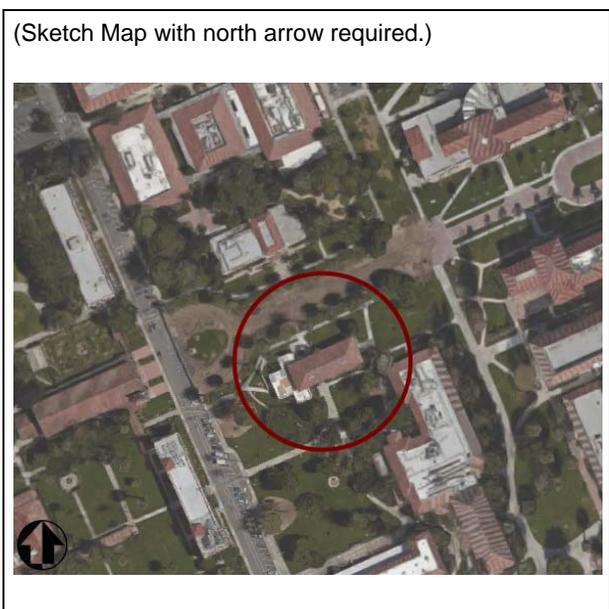
\*B12. References:  
 See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became “The University of Santa Clara.” During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea’s massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan’s plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

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After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.

### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.

### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

Page 5 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.

#### **Walsh Administration Building**

Credited with the design of the Walsh Administration Building is the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>4</sup> San Jose contractor Carl N. Swenson built the structure.<sup>5</sup> As a gift from the widow of alumnus James Walsh, the Walsh Administration Building bears his name. Additionally, constructed with funds from the Walsh family, the Walsh Residence Hall, also honors the late alumnus. Both buildings were constructed during the same period.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Architect**

William Binder began his career in 1890 as an apprentice to San Jose architect George W. Page. Many consider Binder the area's first "modern" architect because of his reinforced concrete commercial structures which survived the 1906 earthquake well. After designing a number of houses, Binder opened his own firm in 1897. He was the architect of many notable San Jose buildings including the Old St. James Hotel (ca. 1892), Alcantara Building (1903), Carnegie Library (1903), José Theatre (1904), San José's first steel frame skyscraper the Garden City Bank and Trust Co. (1907), Montgomery Hotel (1911), and Twohy Building (1917). In 1918, along with one of his draftsmen, Binder established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis.<sup>7</sup>

Ernest N. Curtis also began his career at the firm of George W. Page. Curtis served in the military during World War I. After serving as Binder's draftsman for eight years, they established the architectural firm of Binder & Curtis. During the Depression, after partnering with Binder, Curtis did much of the firm's design work. In 1936, he developed plans for the striking Civic Auditorium in San Jose. Curtis was a member of San Jose's Planning Commission during the late 1930s and was selected as the architect to oversee the development of the Civic Center in the 1950s. Curtis' son Norton, or Bud, worked for the firm beginning in 1947 and closed the firm once Binder and his father had died in 1956.<sup>8</sup>

The San Jose architectural firm of Binder & Curtis became one of the most well-known and productive firms of the time and in the area. For over four decades, their work primarily focused on educational, commercial, civic and institutional structures. However, residential buildings were part of the firm's portfolio. A few notable commissions include Hippodrome Theatre (1919), Towne Theater (1927), Salvation Army building (1928), Hale's Department Store (1931), Burrell Building, Hall of Justice, Civic Auditorium (1934-1936), Fire Station No. 1 (1951), and Wheeler Municipal Auditorium (1940). In 1956 the firm closed.<sup>9</sup>

#### **Builder/Contractor**

Carl N. Swenson, a native of Sweden, arrived in the United States in 1902 to work on the construction of the railroads in the Midwest. By 1911 Swenson moved to California and began constructing homes, civic buildings and farm structures. In 1928, with his business based in Turlock, Swenson completed the eleven-story Medico-Dental Building in San Jose. The reinforced concrete structure featured a high rise elevator and attached automobile garage. The business relocated to San Jose by 1929 where construction

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

Page 6 of 10

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

was booming. Carl N. Swenson and his company constructed numerous buildings around the Bay Area. Carl remained president of the company until 1956 when his son Clifford assumed the role. However, Carl was still involved with the business as the chairman of the board. Carl N. Swenson died in 1974.<sup>10</sup>

The following was taken from Carey & Co.'s 2007 *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report - Historic Resources Evaluation*.

When it closed in 1986, the Carl N. Swenson Company was called one of Santa Clara County's oldest, largest and most powerful construction companies by the San Jose Mercury News. According to the Mercury, the company's growth paralleled that of Silicon Valley and the company was the builder of many of the area's most prominent landmarks including San Jose City Hall, the Santa Clara County Government Center, the San Jose Airport terminal, San Jose High School, San Jose City Hall (Old City Hall), the Santa Clara County Superior Court building, 777 North First Street (formerly the "Swenson Building," at seven stories the City of San Jose's first high rise office building), the Stanford Hospital School of Medicine, the Air Force Satellite Test Center, the San Jose Mercury News plant, and several buildings associated with IBM, Ford Motor Co., General Motors and the Lockheed Corp. By the 1980s, the Carl N. Swenson Company's annual billings reached \$165 million, employing approximately 500 people. According to the San Jose Mercury News, probably every resident in the San Jose area has at one time or another been in a building that Swenson and his company constructed.<sup>11</sup>

By 1984 Carl's grandson, Barry, established Barry Swenson Builder which became the predominate family company and still operates today.<sup>12</sup>

### **CRHR Evaluation**

#### *Criterion 1*

The Walsh Administration Building does not appear to be eligible for listing under Criterion 1. The building is not associated with an event that made a broad contribution to patterns of history. Funds donated by a single family allowed for the construction of the building when little else was constructed on campus. While the building is located in the original Quadrangle, it was not part of the initial design, but added as the needs of the campus changed.

#### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While the Walsh family donated the funds for the construction, the building's association with a single prominent family is not significant.

#### *Criterion 3*

Attributed to the well-known architecture firm of Binder & Curtis, the design of the structure is not one of the firm's most significant works. Local contractor Carl N. Swenson is credited with the building's construction. Swenson, a prolific contractor in San Jose, is known for constructing quality buildings and influencing building trends in the region. However, this building is one of the minor works in the company's portfolio. The building may be potentially eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because it is a distinctive example of a Mission Revival style structure. The

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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### \*B10. Significance, Continued:

structure has a red tile roof, wide eave overhangs and ornamented entrances – all characteristic of the style.

#### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

#### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. The Walsh Administration Building retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

### Endnotes:

<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> "SCU Takes New Step in Building Program," *San Jose Mercury*, August 25, 1949.

<sup>5</sup> "University of Santa Clara lets \$143,482 Building Contract," *San Jose Mercury*, September 9, 1949.

<sup>6</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 113 and 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, William Binder, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1655/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114, 117 and 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, Ernest Curtis, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>9</sup> Past Consultants, LLC, *Historic Context Statement – San Jose Modernism*, June 2009, p 114 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, Binder and Curtis, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1796/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Swenson Group, "History," <http://www.swenson.com/> (accessed July 1, 2014).

<sup>11</sup> Carey & Co., Inc. *Morrison Park EIR, Technical Report – Historic Resources Evaluation*, October 3, 2007.

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Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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- “SCU Starts de Saisset Art Gallery.” *San Jose Mercury*. July 1954.
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Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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Property Name: 201 Delia L. Walsh Administration Building

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State of California  The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 10 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 111 O'Connor Hall

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_; R \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ B.M.

c. Address 500 El Camino Real City Santa Clara Zip 95053

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone \_\_, \_\_ mE/ \_\_ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Completed in 1912, this three-story, plus basement, Mission Revival building is rectangular in plan. The reinforced concrete building has stucco cladding and a flat roof with a shaped parapet. Symmetrically arranged in three parts, the structure has two smaller wings on the ends of its central mass. An arched arcade lines the ground level of the west elevation and shelters two main entries. Several classroom doors open directly onto the arcade. A centrally located arched passageway connects the east and west sides of the building. Accessed from stairs on the east side and the arcade on the west, the vaulted passage has marble walls, a decorated coffered ceiling, and a patterned tile floor. Classical-inspired ornaments – pilasters, cornice, and dentils – adorn the opening of the passageway on the east side. The majority of the windows are rectangular painted aluminum-sash casement and slider.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  
 Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View from Alviso Street, 2015. Carey & Co. 2015

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

1912 – Santa Clara University

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Santa Clara University

500 El Camino Real

Santa Clara, CA 95053

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carey & Co., Inc.

460 Bush Street San Francisco, CA

\*P9. Date Recorded:

June 10, 2015

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Santa Clara University Historic Resource Technical Report, 2015.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record

Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): \_\_\_\_\_

State of California  The Resources Agency Primary #  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 111 O'Connor Hall \*NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 10

B1. Historic Name: O'Connor Hall (Senior Hall)  
 B2. Common Name: O'Connor Hall  
 B3. Original Use: Residence for senior students B4. Present Use: Education

\*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
 Built in 1912. Major alterations to the building include window replacement, metal exit staircase installations on the north and south ends, and an accessible ramp along the east elevation.

\*B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: William D. Shea b. Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B10. Significance: Theme Architecture and Campus planning Area Architecture and Campus planning

Period of Significance 1912-1955 Property Type Academic Applicable Criteria 1 and 3

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

**History of Santa Clara University**

Established on the site of Mission Santa Clara de Asis, Santa Clara College is the oldest operating institution of higher learning in California. Founded by the Society of Jesus, the Catholic school, began operation as a preparatory school. Finding capable teachers for the new school proved to be a problem as a \$100 monthly salary was not enough to keep a good teacher in the classroom. The shortage of Jesuit teachers in California did not allow for them to be moved to the new school, so teachers from Oregon, who were generally older and in poor health, taught at the school during the first few years. Adding to the challenge of opening the school was the ramshackle condition of the mission's adobe buildings. But by May 1851, the first students were admitted to the school – a dozen or so boarding students and several day pupils.<sup>1</sup> "With \$150 in the treasury, the mission buildings, a plot of land 120 feet by 225 feet, two secular teachers, a [...] cook and 'a respectable matron' to take care of the house and the smaller boys, the modest school began."<sup>2</sup> Two years later the school offered its first collegiate ranked courses. By 1875 the student population increased to 275 with a third of the pupils enrolled in college courses.<sup>3</sup>

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References:

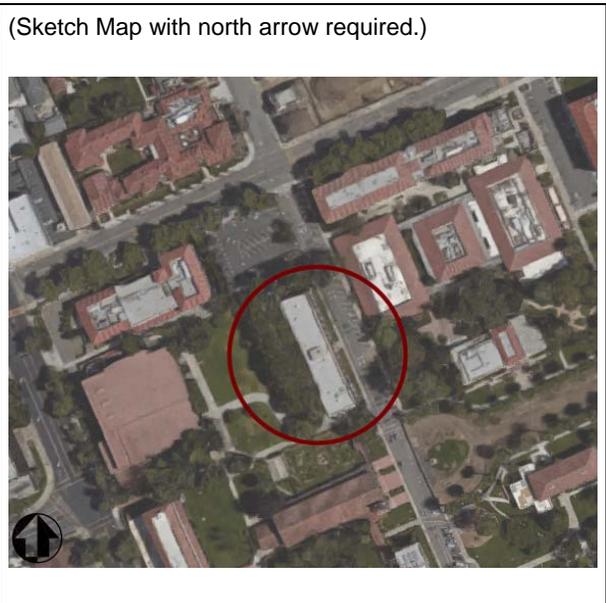
See Continuation Sheets.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Carey & Co., Inc.

\*Date of Evaluation: June 10, 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 111 O'Connor Hall

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### **\*P3a. Description, Continued:**

The central part of the building, on the first floor has arched windows. Arched windows are also located on the wings at the third floor. On the east elevation, grouped together in sets of five, decorative pilasters, columns and Juliet balconies with exposed brackets, emphasize the arched windows. Notable features include quatrefoil details at the shaped parapet, eaves with decorative brackets and exposed rafters supporting a false red tile roof, the highly decorated passageway and entry, the arcade and the Juliet balconies. Major alterations to the building include window replacement, metal exit staircase installations on the north and south ends, and an accessible ramp along the east elevation. The overall condition of O'Connor Hall is good.

### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Development of the Campus, 1900-1920s**

In the heart of Santa Clara the college, like the rest area, experienced growth over the next few decades and in 1912 officially became "The University of Santa Clara." During this time the schools of law and engineering were established. Beginning the previous year, under the leadership of priest and former student James P. Morrissey, construction on the campus commenced. Morrissey thought the campus had greatly deteriorated since he was a student five years earlier. The first of twelve new buildings, an administration building, was constructed. The next structure to be added to the campus was Senior Hall at a cost of \$95,000. These reinforced concrete structures greatly contrasted with the older brick and wood buildings on campus. President Morrissey added numerous other buildings to the campus during his tenure and all structures reflected the Mission Revival style of architecture giving the campus a more cohesive appearance.<sup>4</sup>

Between 1910 and 1922 plans for the original Quadrangle developed. Bound by The Alameda, Franklin Street, Lafayette Street, and Santa Clara Street, the Quadrangle is also the site of the Santa Clara Mission. The first plan by architect William D. Shea in 1910 was the initial attempt by the school to have the campus thoughtfully developed. By 1922 architect John J. Donovan oversaw the creation of a master plan for the school. While Donovan retained much of Shea's massing and layout, but limited the use of bell towers, his plan retained the Mission Revival style and extended new buildings along Franklin and Santa Clara streets. By 1937, much of Donovan's plan had been accomplished. After the formal plans for the Quadrangle were developed, many of the structures were realized, but not all. Buildings have been added to the Quadrangle over the years.<sup>5</sup>

In 1921, Father Zach Maher took over as president and continued with a new energy. Building plans that were side tracked in the late 1910s began again. He felt the University could not "meet the needs and opportunities of 1922 with the buildings and equipment of 1852."<sup>6</sup> Under Maher's leadership the construction of the Alumni Science Hall and Kenna Hall became a priority. By 1925, the high school which was housed in the newly finished Kenna Hall moved off campus. In 1926, the recently established Leavey School of Business received one of the nation's first accreditations for business schools. A new president named Father McCoy had grand visions for a four-story dormitory. Many thought the building a mistake as it was likely to not be fully occupied for years. For this reason, when constructed in 1930, the upper floor was left unfinished.<sup>7</sup>

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 111 O'Connor Hall

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Academic and Athletic Expansion**

Academics were the focus of the University's administration, while athletics became an important money maker for the school. During the late 1930s, the football team dominated the game on a national level making it to the Sugar Bowl twice (1936 and 1937). The revenue from ticket sales for sporting events went towards nonathletic pursuits. Made possible by funds from football ticket sales, the School of Law's Bergin Hall rose on the campus in 1938. The notoriety of the University grew because of its athletic success and caused enrollment applications to increase rapidly.<sup>8</sup>

Due to World War II, little construction took place on the campus over the next decade. President Gianera focused on balancing the budget rather than a comprehensive master plan for the campus. However, under his leadership, in 1948, several structures were added to the University with funds donated by alumnus James E. Walsh's widow, Delia – the James E. Walsh Dormitory and the Delia L. Walsh Administration Building. At the time, the administration building was much larger than necessary, but Gianera had a vision for increased enrollment. Isabel de Saisset bequeathed money to the University for the construction of an art gallery in honor of her brother Ernest de Saisset. Ernest attended the school in the 1870s.<sup>9</sup>

With The Alameda running directly through the heart of the campus, pedestrians crossing from one side of campus to the other constantly faced danger while negotiating the street. Under president Donohoe, in 1958, an attempt was made to re-route the road around the campus. Donohoe tasked alumnus Jack Going with moving the road. Going gave up his position at his firm, Ruth & Going, Inc., a civil engineering company, to work for the University.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Expansion During the 1960s**

After 110 years of an all-male student body, women were finally accepted into undergraduate programs in 1961. Santa Clara became the first coeducational Catholic university in the state. Over the coming decade, the number of enrolled students tripled as did the size of the faculty. This resulted in the University undertaking a large building campaign resulting in eight residence halls, an athletic stadium and the student union. Opened in 1963, the University's first all-female residence quickly reached capacity. Also, during this period, the long awaited student center, Benson Memorial Center, became a reality. The School of Engineering grew rapidly during the 1960s adding structures named for faculty and alumni – George L. Sullivan and Dr. James D. Murphy. Outgrowing Bergin Hall, the School of Law constructed a new law library in 1963 – Heafey Law Library. Three years later, the Daly Science Center opened.<sup>11</sup>

A second, less extensive, wave of construction took place during the 1970s. A building campaign was launched with \$10.5 million needed to complete a long list of projects. The Berchman A. Bannan Building, dedicated in 1973, housed classrooms and offices for the School of Law. Completed several years later the Leavey Activities Center, Colwell Health Center and Mayer Theater altered the landscape of the campus. A large addition to the Heafey Law Library finished during this period increasing the size of the library. By 1976 enrollment reached 7,000. The school officially changed its name to Santa Clara University in 1985. After thirty-one years and \$25 million, The Alameda was officially re-routed around the campus in 1989.<sup>12</sup>

Today the 106 acre campus features 50 buildings, many designed in the campus' iconic Mission Revival style. Just over 9,000 students, both undergraduate and graduate, attend the University with over a third enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences.<sup>13</sup>

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **Mission Revival Architectural Style**

Inspired by the missions in California, the Mission Revival style began in the southern part of the state before moving north. The Mission Revival style gain popularity in the 1890s and remained a favored style in the region for three decades. Roughly half of all Mission Revival buildings are symmetrical with a square or rectangular footprint. The rest are asymmetrical with elaborate, complex plans. Common features of the Mission Revival style include red tile roofs, open wide eave overhangs, Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet, open porches or arcades with arched openings, smooth wall surfaces, quatrefoil openings, shallow tile roofs cantilevered from the wall surface and bell towers. Other details include wood and iron ornamentation applied to the buildings and the use of patterned tile.<sup>14</sup>

#### **Spanish Revival Architectural Style**

Strongly related to the Mission Revival style, Spanish style architecture can be seen throughout California, Arizona, Texas and in some areas of Florida. The Spanish Revival style was popular 1915 to 1940. Characteristics of the style are low-pitched red tile roofs, eaves with little to no overhang, stucco wall surfaces, decorative door surrounds, casement windows and stucco or tile vents. Other details include ornamental metal sconces, patterned tile, balconies, towers, arcades and arched windows.<sup>15</sup>

#### **O'Connor Hall**

The structure first functioned as a residence hall for senior students, "Senior Hall," before becoming O'Connor Hall.<sup>16</sup> Credited with the design of this building is architect Will D. Shea. Shea designed several structures on campus. At the time the most current engineering and science was applied to the design of the building to make it modern and functional.<sup>17</sup> "The first floor contains the class rooms, eight in number, all modernly designed in conformity with the latest scientific arrangement of schoolroom planning. These rooms are mechanically ventilated and heated from a central plant in the basement. In the basement story, which is two-thirds above ground, is also located the recreation and music rooms for the senior students. The second and third floors in the Senior Building are utilized for students' dormitories and studies. Each story contains sixty living rooms, with shower rooms and other conveniences essential to the proper housing of students."<sup>18</sup>

#### **Architect**

Architect William D. Shea held the position of supervising architect for the City of San Francisco. He was removed from this job when the Board of Supervisors created the job of city "architect" for Newton J. Tharp in 1907.<sup>19</sup> His first firm, Shea and Shea, established in 1890 with his brother Frank, became well-known for designing Catholic churches. For a short period, Shea partnered with John D. Lofquist forming the firm Shea and Lofquist, Architects. With Lofquist, Shea designed the monumental Bank of Italy building in San Francisco. Notable works include the Church of the Holy Cross in San Francisco, Saint Brigid's in San Francisco, Star of the Sea in San Francisco, Bank of Italy in San Francisco, Brasfield Hotel in Berkeley, and the Hall of Justice in Sacramento.<sup>20</sup>

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### **\*B10. Significance, Continued:**

#### **CRHR Evaluation**

##### *Criterion 1*

O'Connor Hall appears to be potentially eligible for listing under Criterion 1 for association with an event that has made a broad contribution to patterns of history. The building was one of first, along with the Administration Hall, built in the campus' now iconic Mission Revival style. O'Connor Hall's architectural style set the tone for the rest of the buildings which would later be constructed. Therefore, the building may be potentially eligible for listing as it was the first of many Mission Revival style buildings on campus and part of the campus' first master plan.

##### *Criterion 2*

The building does not appear eligible for listing under Criterion 2 for association with the lives of persons significant to our past. While one of the school's many notable presidents, James P. Morrissey, commissioned O'Connor Hall, the building's association with him is not significant.

##### *Criterion 3*

While successful local architect William D. Shea is credited with the design of O'Conner and other campus buildings, this structure would not be considered the work of a master architect. Even so, O'Conner Hall may potentially be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 because of its distinctive Mission Revival style. The structure has a red tile roof, quatrefoil details, arched windows and an arcade – all characteristics of the Mission Revival style. The building is associated with the establishment of the Mission Revival architectural style on the campus.

##### *Criterion 4*

This building/site was not evaluated for its potential to yield information that is significant to history or prehistory.

##### *Integrity*

The building maintains integrity of location and setting as it has not been moved and remains surrounded by institutional buildings and the Mission. O'Connor Hall retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship as only a few minor alterations to the building have occurred. Integrity of association and feeling remain as the building is still associated with Santa Clara University and remains a vital part of the campus.

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<sup>1</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 25.

<sup>2</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, p 27.

<sup>3</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 167-168 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>5</sup> John W. Snyder, Caltrans, "University of Santa Clara Quadrangle," Department of Parks and Recreation – Historic Resource Inventory, State of California, 1981.

<sup>6</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 194-195.

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<sup>8</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 253-257.

<sup>9</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 269-271.

<sup>10</sup> Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>11</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 288-291 and Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>12</sup> Gerald McKeivitt, *The University of Santa Clara: A History, 1851-1977*, Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press, 1979, pp 302-304, Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015) and Santa Clara University – School of Engineering, "Jack Going '49" Moving the Alameda," <http://www.scu.edu/engineering/centennial/jack-going.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015).

<sup>13</sup> Santa Clara University, "Santa Clara's History," <http://www.scu.edu/about/history.cfm> (accessed May 24, 2015), Santa Clara University, "SCU at a Glance," [http://www.scu.edu/about/at\\_a\\_glance.cfm](http://www.scu.edu/about/at_a_glance.cfm) (accessed May 25, 2015) and Santa Clara University, "Student Profile – Fall 2013," <http://www.scu.edu/about/students.cfm> (accessed May 25, 2015).

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013, pp 510-514, City of Riverside, "Historic Districts of Riverside - Mission Revival," p 4, <http://www.riversideca.gov/historic/pdf/hpDistrictBrochureText.pdf> (accessed May 26, 2015) and Living Places, "Mission Revival – Popular 1890-1920," [http://www.livingplaces.com/architecturalstyles/Mission\\_Revival.html](http://www.livingplaces.com/architecturalstyles/Mission_Revival.html) (accessed May 26, 2015).

<sup>15</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013, pp 520-526.

<sup>16</sup> Santa Clara University, Campus Map, <http://www.scu.edu/map/> (accessed May 12, 2015).

<sup>17</sup> University of Santa Clara, *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912*, [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912, p 31.

<sup>18</sup> University of Santa Clara, *University of Santa Clara: A History from the Founding of Santa Clara Mission in 1777 to the Beginning of the University in 1912*, [Santa Clara]: University Press, 1912, p 49.

<sup>19</sup> "Supervising Architect Shea is Legislated Out of Office," *San Francisco Call*, Volume 102, Number 130, 8 October 1907.

<sup>20</sup> "Million Dollar Bank Building," *Architect and Engineer*, October 1918, p 118 and Alan Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database, William D. Shea, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1173/> (accessed May 23, 2015).

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