101/2 . OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUL 05 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property					
historic name Campbell Union High School District					
other names/site number n/a	n High School D	SUPICI	<u></u>		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
2. Location					
street & number 1 West Campb			nLa	not for publication	
city, town Campbell	<u></u>			vicinity	
state California code	CA county	Santa Clara	code 085	zip code 95008	
3. Classification					
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Num	ber of Resour	ces within Property	
private	🔀 building(s)	Cont	tributing	Noncontributing	
X public-local	district	-	3	buildings	
public-State	🔄 site	_		sites	
public-Federal	structure	_		structures	
	object	-		objects	
		-	3	Total	
Name of related multiple property listing	g:	Num	ber of contribu	uting resources previously	
n/a		liste	d in the Nation	al Register0	
A State/Federal Arenew Certifica					
4. State/Federal Agency Certifica					
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and profession In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Signature of certifying official			quire <u>me</u> nts set	forth in 36 CFR Part 60.	
	0				
State or Federal agency and bureau					
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.					
Signature of commenting or other official				Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau					
5. National Park Service Certifica	tion	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
I, hereby, certify that this property is:	\sim				
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register. 	Any d	shlagel		8/7/89	
removed from the National Register					

6. Function or Use		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)		
Education/school	Education/college "Work in Progress"		
	. <u> </u>		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
	foundation	concrete	
Mission/Spanish_Colonial_Revival	walls	stucco	
	roof	terra cotta	
	other	wood	
		ceramic tile	

Describe present and historic physical appearance. The Campbell Union High School Historic District is located on 3.5 acres at the southeast corner of the 30.743-acre City of Campbell Community Center. Constructed between 1936-38, the district constitutes a highly visible community focal point, directly across a central intersection from the 1922 Campbell Union Grammar School. The three buildings comprising the district embody the original Campbell Union High School complex as conceived of, and designed by, the community and the architects. The complex later grew to include 19 other buildings constructed between 1938-58. The Campbell Union High School Historic District possesses historic integrity in relationship to location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Presently being leased for use as a community college, the District also preserves integrity of feeling and association. Buildings of later construction, not part of the original complex design, have been modified or altered and now serve as non-related Community Center facilities. The following properties contribute to the District:

Academic Classroom Building (1936)

Spanish Colonial Revival. One-story, semi-rectangular ten-room unit with two projecting bays at northeast and southeast corners. Wood frame with stucco siding, concrete foundations, and terra cotta hipped roof. Four entrances, framed by rectangular pilasters with double pine doors, projecting brick bases and steps, located at northwest corner, southeast bay, south and west facades. Arcaded porch with wrought iron fencing and quarry tile floors leads west to Administration Building. Shallow lintel-type 3-paned windows on east, north, and west walls. Decorative, hand-painted ceramic tile bands and curvilinear panels. Central interior corridor, with classrooms to north, east, and west. Roof skylights of wire-reinforced glass. Linoleum covered hardwood floors. Original heating/lighting systems upgraded in 1961; steam heat renovated to heat pumps in 1986. Roof replaced also in 1986. 11,461 square feet.

Administration Building (1938)

Spanish Colonial Revival. Two-story asymmetrical, wood frame with stucco siding, concrete foundations, terra cotta tiled, hipped roof and molded cornices at eaves. Central rectangular space intersected by projecting wings at northeast, northwest, and southwest corners. Small, rectangular bay near southeast corner. Four square recessed entrances with double wood doors, flattened rectangular pilasters, brick steps, and bases. Four-paned shallow, lintel-type windows in double rows. Decorative, hand-painted ceramic tile bands on pilasters and in horizontal detached-square inlay above south entrance. Iron balcony on southeast second-story window. Interior features include stairwells at ends of east-west corridor, hardwood floors, and wired glass roof skylights. Ten classrooms, two toilets, three offices, and four storage rooms on first floor. Seven classrooms, one office, and three storage rooms on second floor. Aluminum frames replaced wood framing and glass on some windows. 24,200 square feet.

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Auditorium (1938)

Spanish Colonial Revival. Rectangular, one-to-three stories. Cement plaster-sided wood frame with concrete foundation. Terra cotta tiled, hipped roof; molded cornices below eaves. Arcaded, quarry-tiled porch with square gabled, brick-stepped entry on southeast corner front. Straight, lintel-type windows. Rectangular pilasters framing square entrances. Decorative coramic tiles highlighting pilasters and cornices. Raised/molded gable fronting flat roof area at south entrance. Entrance features three square, recessed lintel-type doorways; wood doors with double, 10-paned glass insets and window transoms. Decorative plaster urns on projecting stepped brick bases. Decorative plaster grillowrk. Metal decked and reinforced open exterior staircase on west side. Interior features include open beam wood ceilings; corbelled/interfaced with hand-painted fibre celtex panels; brass/glass chandeliers; ornate plaster panels; hardwood flooring; balcony; lobby; stage with square proscenium arch and three-story fly lift; two toilets; heater/boiler apparatus room and dressing room. Stairwells at east-west ends of lobby. Building has been altered. In 1947, the emergency exit along west wall was installed. Minor alterations to install a sprinkler/intrusion alarm system and to upgrade interior lighting system were also performed with minimal impact. Interior ceiling trusses were damaged by cracking, and, in 1982-83, eight plywood pillar supports were installed through rectangular holes cut into the trusses, to counteract and offset the sagging. Front central aisle seating and twelve ceiling panels were also removed. Trusses were rebuilt in 1985, after installation of a cable support. 9,614 square feet.

8. Statement of Significance			
Certifying official has considered the significance of this p	roperty in relatio	n to other properties:	
Applicable National Register Criteria XA B X	C D		
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	c 🗆 d 🖂	E 🗌 F 🗌 G	;
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)ArchitectureEducation		od of Significance 1936-38	Significant Dates n/a
	Cultu	n/a	
Significant Person	We	i tect/Builder eeks, William H. eeks, Harold H.	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. The Campbell Union High School District is comprised of three historic structures constructed between 1936-38, which embody the original High School complex as envisioned by the community and designed by the architects. The educational buildings within the district are significant under criteria "a" and "c", as successful examples of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, prevalent in the early 20th century, and as designed and constructed by William H. Weeks, well-known throughout the State of California for his school and library architecture. Campbell Union High School was the second high school erected in Campbell, serving as its only secondary institution until after World War II.

Architectural Significance

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The Campbell Union High School was designed by the award-winning firm of William H. and Harold H. Weeks (the Academic Classroom was designed by William Weeks alone). "Weeks was best known, and respected, for his innovative design of school buildings, especially in the 1920s and early 1930s. These buildings encompassed high engineering standards and many safety features plus attractive exteriors and very functional interiors."*

William H. Weeks was born in 1864, and began his design career in 1892. The young architect was commissioned for the design of homes and buildings throughout Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Hollister in the late 1800s, developing a reputation for creative and esthetically functional designs which gradually spread beyond the central coast area into other parts of California. By the late 1910s, Weeks was known to have designed over 500 buildings, from as far north as Crescent City to as far south as Santa Barbara. He developed a specialty in schools and libraries, becoming known for sound and safe construction. Many of Weeks' schools are still standing and in use today, including Los Gatos, Fremont, Napa, and Bishop High Schools, and the Campbell Union Grammar School (rehabilitated for commercial use in 1985).

9. Major Bibliographical References

<u>Unpublished materials</u> (copies at the City of	Campbell Historical Museum).
"Outline of specifications and Final Report, Federal Emergency Administration of Publ District, October 7, 1936."	
"Field Report to Campbell Union School Distri and administration buildings). March 23	
"Campbell High School Site: An Evaluation an Appraisal Corporation, Santa Clara, CA:	
Bondi, John C., "The Campbell Community Cente Foxcorp-California, Inc., 1982.	r Auditorium." San Jose, CA:
Previous documentation on file (NIPS).	X See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings	Primary location of additional data: State historic preservation office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University
Survey #	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify repository: City_of_Campbell_Historical_Museum
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property3.5 acres	
UTM References A 1 1 0 5 9 3 0 9 1 4 1 2 7 0 7 6 Zone Easting Northing C 1 0 5 9 3 0 9 1 4 1 2 7 0 7 6	B 1 0 5 9 3 0 9 1 4 1 2 7 0 7 6 Zone Easting Northing
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The boundary of the nomination is shown as th map, at the intersection of Campbell Avenue a of 1" = 150'.	ne black-line rectangle on the accompanying and Winchester Boulevard, drawn on a scale
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The nominated property includes the three bui 3.5-acre setting. These three buildings comp School.	ildings in the district and their immediate prise the original Campbell Union High
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Peggy Coats, Historical Resources S	Supervisor
organizationCity of Campbell	date20 September 1988
street & number70 N. First Street	telephone (408) 866-2118
city or townCampbell	

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Harold Weeks joined his father's firm in a partnership in 1924, and a branch office was opened in San Jose in 1926. The Campbell Union High School was one of William Weeks' final designs, prior to his death in 1936. His son took over the company, and implemented William's original plans, assisting with final design on the Auditorium and Administration buildings. Harold continued the firm, under his own name, until his death of a heart attack in 1948.

The Campbell High School complex is one of only two non-residential examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Campbell. It is the only example of a 1930s WPA project executed in this style, showing elements of modern leanings in its spare and clean appearance.

All buildings in the high school complex are visually impressive structures, displaying this pleasing integration of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural form and subdued ornamentation favored by Weeks in his designs during this period. Open grillwork on the Auditorium's arched front windows, and colorful, hand-painted decorative tiles are present as embellishments on all three buildings. Intricate geometric designs form a mosaic across the upper surface of projecting bays and pilasters, displayed as broad horizontal bands. In addition, a curvilinear panel is inset above, or near, all entrances to the buildings. The tiles, brilliantly colored in shades of coral, sea-green, indigo, and bright yellow, were created by Solon and Larkin Company. Albert Solon, along with partner Frank P. Schemmel, founded the art tile business, based in San Jose, in the early 1920s. Solon was a ceramics instructor at the San Jose State Normal School (now San Jose State University). He came from a family of tile makers in Europe. His father, L. M. Solon, won the grand award for ceramics at the 1878 Paris Exposition. The firm also made similar artistic tiles for Hearst Castle in San Simeon, and the Steinhart Aquarium and Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco.

The Campbell Union High School District was organized, and formed its first class, in 1900. The school was housed on the upper floor of the Campbell Grammar School until 1904, when the first high school building was constructed on the southeast corner of Winchester Boulevard and Campbell Avenue. Built with the aid of WPA funds over a period of two years, Campbell Union High School was the second high school building erected in Campbell, and is located diagonally across the street from the first site. The first high school building is no longer standing.

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The construction of the complex represented growth and expansion to the community, whose children had attended schools within the separate districts of San Tomas, Meridian, Hamilton, and Campbell since the late 1800s. With the influx of post-World War II settlers into Santa Clara County, the High School District began to expand in earnest, and by 1978 consisted of nine high schools. The Campbell Union High School complex, however, served as the only high school in Campbell for over 25 years. Although it was closed due to declining enrollment in 1980, it is still considered in the minds of many to be "the" high school in Campbell.

Former graduates of Campbell High School who have gone on to greater achievements on a state or national level include Dudley Herschbach (Nobel prize winner in Chemistry); Emil Mrak (former Chancellor, University of California, Davis); Phillip Farley (U.S. Representative to NATO); C. Erwin Righter (U.S. Olympic Rugby Team, 1920); Craig Morton (NCAA all-American and National Football League, Dallas and Denver), and Russ Camilleri (U.S. Olympic team wrestler, 1960, 1964, and 1968).

*Betty Lewis, W. H. Weeks, Fresno, CA: Panorama West Books, 1985, p. 10.

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Unpublished Materials, continued

- Miskulin, George F. "A History of the Campbell Union High School District". San Jose, CA: Campbell Union High School District, 1988.
- Johnson, Desmond. "Campbell Union High School: An Appraisal". San Jose, CA: Desmond Johnson, April 7, 1983.

Published Materials

- Downs, Winfield Scott. "William H. Weeks". Encyclopedia of American Biography. New York, NY: American Historical Society, Inc., 1937.
- Gebhard, David. "The Spanish Colonial Revival in California". Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Media, PA: Society of Architectural Historians, May 1967.
- Lewis, Betty. "William H. Weeks, Architect of the Plain Citizen". <u>California</u> <u>Historical Courier</u>. San Francisco, CA: California Historical Society, July 1978.

_____, ____. W.H. Weeks. Fresno, CA: Panorama West Books, 1985.

- Loomis, Patricia. "The Famous Tiles at Campbell High." <u>San Jose Mercury News</u>. San Jose, December 6, 1979.
- Martin, Don. "Completion of New High School Assured by Bonds". <u>Campbell Press</u>. Campbell, CA: June 10, 1937.
- Rita, Terry, editor. Campbell High School: 1900-1980. Campbell, CA: Oriole Press, 1980.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photo Log Section number _ Page

> Campbell Union High School District 1 W. Campbell Avenue Campbell, CA 95008

Photographic Key Listing

B Approval No. 1024-0018

All photographs are $5" \times 7"$ black and white, printed on fiber-based paper, and depict buildings within the proposed district. Negatives for all photographs are at the Campbell Historical Museum, c/o City of Campbell, 70 N. First Street, Campbell, CA 95008.

<u>Aerial Views</u>

- 1. South (front) facade, c1950s, photographer unknown
- 2. North (rear) facade, c1950s, photographer unknown

Academic Classroom Building, Building #1, Sketch Map

- 3. South (front) facade, 1986, photographer: John Hardee
- 4.
- Northwest (corner/side) facade, 1986, photographer: John Hardee Southwest (corner/side) facade, 1986, photographer: John Hardee 5.
- 6. South, connecting corridor to Administration Building,
 - 1988, photographer, Peggy Coats

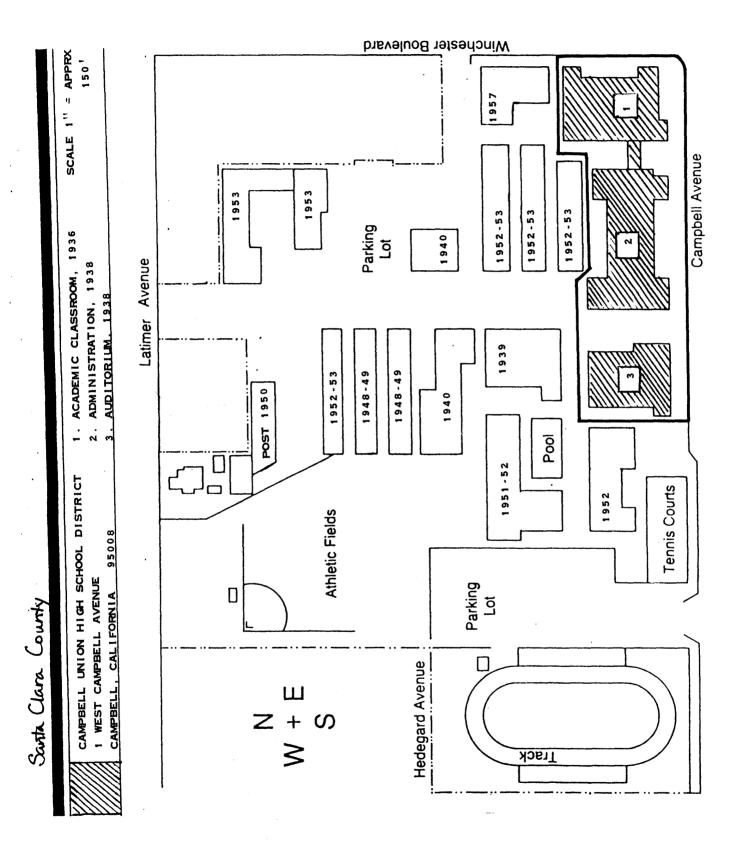
Administration Building, Building #2, Sketch Map

- 7. South (front) facade, 1938, photographer unknown
- 8. South (front) facade, 1986, photographer: John Hardee
- Southwest (corner/side) facade, 1986, photographer: John Hardee 9. 10. Detail, balcony window, south facade, 1986, photographer:

Auditorium, Building #3, Sketch Map

John Hardee

- 11.
- South (front) facade, 1938, photographer unknown South (front) facade, 1988, photographer: Peggy Coats 12.
- Southeast (side/corner) facade, 1988, photographer: Peggy Coats Northeast (rear/corner) facade, 1999, photographer: Peggy Coats 13. 14.



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