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An Historical Guide to the Campus: Saint Mary's College

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**An
Historical Guide
to the
Campus**

An
Historical Guide
to the Campus
Saint Mary's College

First edition, 1982
Second edition, 1986
Third Edition, 2000
Completely revised, 2008
Updated and revised, 2015

Moraga
2019



Dedicated to the memory of

Brother Virgil Celestine

-English Professor-

known with some justification as

“Spike”

Although most of the deceased College Brothers died in hospital,
some did end their days on the campus.

At Mission Road: Brothers	Dimidrian	1869
	Udgerian	1876
	Urban Gregory i	1881
At the Brickpile: Brothers	Fredlemid	1890
	Zenobius Lewis	1893
	Julius of Nicomedia	1896
	Cianan	1898
	Erminold Walter	1902
	Pirmian	1902
	Venantius Cyril	1903
	Sabinian	1909
	Bermund Joseph	1911
	Utho Justian	1921
At Moraga: Brothers	Florinus Peter	1933
	Agnon Francis	1934
	Urban Gregory ii	1935
	Arator Justin	1947
	Vincentius Leo	1954
	Ulpian Jerome	1964
	Vendelinian Julian	1981
	Gary William	1994
Thomas Clarence	2015	

May they rest in peace.....

Introduction. *This little treatise is not meant to be a real “history” of the College (that is best left to serious people with a supply of footnotes), nor is it meant to be a definitive source of what is best called “trivia” (there are other and better sources). All we hope to provide here is an immediate reference to the entire campus for new students and campus visitors. There are surely one or two items somewhere within to amuse or to interest any visitor of any age and with any connection to the College.*

We need to thank the sources of our tradition, contacted over the years we have spent on the campus since 1959, including:

Brother U Albert, “the Prince”,
 Brother W Matthew, the historian of the College,
 Brother V Dennis, longtime librarian and archivist,
 Brother T Mel, President for 29 years,
 Father Patrick LaBelle, dean and chaplain,
 Brother Sabas Dominic, faculty member,
 Brother T Michael, former president, and
 Brother Virgil, “Spike”.

Also, many thanks to those who have written books and notes:

Brother Clair Stanislaus, historian of the Institute,
 Brother Angelus Gabriel, historian of the US Brothers,
 Mr Randy Andrada, historian of SMC football,
 Mr Ronald Isetti, historian,
 Brother Stephen Carl, meticulous researcher, and
 The Saint Mary’s Historical Society.

And thanks to those who read and tried to correct the manuscript:

Brother V Dennis,
 Brother S Dominic,
 Brother Charles, historian

The book is arranged alphabetically and thus there is no index;
 that is, it is all index.

AGENO PARK. Marked by a statue of Saint Anne, mother of the Virgin, this residential complex of Ageno Halls started with MICHAEL E, dedicated on 11 September 1988 in memory of Edward S Ageno (1943-1997) a member of the Class of 1963 and son of the donor, .

There followed MARJORIE DAVID and FERDINAND & CAMILLE, for the wife and the parents of the donor, dedicated on 12 September 1992. With unusual imagination, the bureaucrats have dubbed them Ageno A, B and C. After Mr Ageno's death, the family had EDWARD (North and South) erected at the back of the valley. That dedication was 10 September 2000.

For many years what is sometimes called the "canyon" was the campus dump.

ALBERT HALL. The main Library was begun in October 1965 and dedicated on 28 April 1968, but only after a long, hard period of construction.

The building floats on a pad set atop some very soft ground. As a result real damage was suffered in the 1989 Earthquake.

The three-story structure, in some unknown architectural style, is home to the main collection along with offices, reference and the academic computer room on the ground floor. The Bryant Collection of historical films (named for faculty-member Byron Bryant, who served on the staff at KPFA in Berkeley and was known for his line delivered during a lecture: "Dear Dido, the whore with the heart of gold!") and the Wildenradt Theatre are on the second floor. The college archives are on the third.

The LaSallian Library, a unique collection of seventeenth-century spirituality donated by former faculty member Thomas Loome, is in what was once the President's Room, the scene of many Trustees' meetings. There is also an extensive Newman Collection.

A large number of pieces from the College's art collection are scattered around including busts of Fr Edmund Moss, '32, former President Brother Mel and Professor Henry Schaefer-Simmern of the Art Department.

The building, named for Saint Albert the Great (1193-1280), Dominican, Doctor of the Church and patron of natural scientists, is a memorial to Brother Sylvester Albert, the President. Known to the Brothers as "Black Al" to distinguish him from Brother "Prince Albert", he died in a tragic highway accident in 1962 (see KORTH). The library data-base was named "Albert".

Just to the north of Albert Hall is what might be called BRENDAN PLAZA, a gathering point for students and named in 1996 for the indefatigable Brother Ternan Brendan, who served for many, many years on the faculty in mathematics and the Integral Program. He also was editor and publisher of a number of literary and philosophical serials on campus. A bench here quotes Plato: 'Let no one ignorant of geometry enter this place...'--a dream for the admission requirements long held by college mathematicians such as Brothers Vigilus Dominic (known as "Buzz") and Ulbertus Alfred (see BROUSSEAU). Another bench recalls the prolific ONeil family of Sacramento, with at least three generations of Gaels.

ALEMANY HALL. Named for the founder of the College, Joseph Sadoc Alemany, a Dominican and the first Archbishop of San Francisco (see MISSION ROAD), who died while retired in Valencia on 14 April 1888.

In 1978, after the old infirmary moved from the area above the kitchen to the ground floor of Augustine Hall, the space was remodeled to house a group of faculty Brothers. The operating room, dispensary and sickrooms were replaced by a kitchen, dining room and common rooms. In earlier times, students confined to the infirmary were able to attend mass in an upper room behind the grille at the right side of the high altar in the college chapel.

ALIOTO CENTER. Dedicated on 8 March 2015, this vast athletic facility is on the west side of campus, covering the site of GUISTO Field.

There is a complex of pools, a climbing wall, two courts, free weights and a very large installation looking like a stationary Tour de France. Named for the late Joseph L Alioto, 1937, attorney and former mayor of San Francisco, the building was built with help from Bernard Orsi, 1965, the family of Raymond SYUFY and the Aliotos.

ANNEXES. There have been several dim corners of the campus going by the name "The Annex". Two were erected "temporarily" during the Navy PREFLIGHT period.

The wooden Art Annex once stood on the rise above the Lake (see ASSUMPTION).

The Gym Annex was the ramshackle structure adjacent to POPLAR GROVE. At

various times it was home to the maintenance department, the POST OFFICE, then student body offices, the Integral Program, Hispanic Club (MEChA), the Black Student Union (BSU and CBS), the Brothers' woodshop and later a few offices for athletics.

The south end was known as the Gaol, a social center for students during the 60s. This annex was partly demolished in 1999 and the remainder used during the construction of GATEHOUSE Hall. All traces of it are gone today.

The Science Annex, a quiet secluded wing at the back of the Brothers House, once housed the print shop of Br Virgil and the Brothers' laundry room, then during the 80s the campus architect's office, and in the 90s a few orphaned faculty offices. In 2013 it was joined to the new home of the Psychology Department.

AQUINAS HALL. Built in 1928 as East Hall, this dormitory was known as Yorktown from 1942 to 1946. For forty years the home of the sophomore men, Aquinas was the first dorm to be remodeled for the female students in 1970.

The world's first phone-booth stuffing took place on the ground floor when the Class of 1961 jammed in 22 men. The photo in LIFE magazine was that of an outdoor restaging of the event with a borrowed booth. During the 80s nostalgic students of the following generation reenacted their fathers' insanity.

Saint Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), Italian Dominican friar, philosopher and Doctor of the Church, might very well have filled a phone-booth by himself.

ARCADES. The arcades were designed in 1928 to link several buildings. The Main Arcade is the covered walkway running across the front of the chapel.

On the left the North Arcade, the administration wing from 1928 to 1992, held the President's Office, the Registrar and the Business Office, as well as the Main Parlour (the room in the middle with a fireplace and french windows, to receive guests). Several smaller parlours were used by the Brothers to meet their students because only the lay faculty were given office-space.

The attic of the North Arcade, once filled with stored paintings, the spooky African collection as well as old academic records, and complete with unexplained footsteps, has always been thought to be haunted. It now houses communications machinery.

For a period of three years, after the bureaucracy moved into WEST and FILIPPI, the North Arcade served as an awkward collection of classrooms and offices, and then was redone to house the Academic Vice-President, the Director of January Term and a few faculty. Arcade 1 remains as the unimaginative name of the one classroom here.

On the right of the Chapel, the South Arcade has housed a variety of college services: originally the athletic department and a faculty lounge that almost immediately turned into the bookstore and the POST OFFICE in 1929. Then came bits of administration after 1945, and during the 60s and 70s, the print shop and the Development office.

At the back, in a separate hallway a short walk from the sacristy, was once the LATIN QUARTER, a series of suites for the campus priests. Today, this wing has been remodeled entirely. The York Classroom (see KORTH) is also here.

In 1999 the missing link in the arcade, from Oliver to Ferroggiaro, was put in place. The original plan to have the arcades embrace the main quad on three sides has nearly been realized, with the addition of GARAVENTA and FILIPPI Halls, and awaits the demolition of the misplaced SICHEL restrooms.

A number of commemorative plaques may be found in the Arcade at the entrance to the Chapel. One on the left set up by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, recalls the Pre-flight School, while one on the right mentions the 13 000 cadets who attended from 13 June 1942 to 30 June 1946. A young aviator named Gerald R Ford was on the staff. Another recalls the 156 Saint Mary's men who served in World War I and the 1427 in World War II. A plaque of St Junipero Serra, set into the wall on the right side during the Serra Day in 1934, is by Douglas Tilden, who with Bernard Maybeck helped design the 1915 Pan-Pacific Exposition, and the Palace of Fine Arts in particular. In 1999, a large panel was set up to recall the many marriages performed in the CHAPEL.

The space under the arcades was designed for steam pipes and utility lines. Very quickly this dim, mysterious area was said to be haunted and the final resting place of "Indians" or of deceased Brothers. The many access ports were used by roaming students on explorations late at night. The large storage lockers in

the crypt beneath the kitchen connecting with what was called the “Catacombs” also attracted amateur sleuths. Years of effort by the janitors have resulted in all the openings being sealed or locked tight. The ghosts are left to themselves.

ART’S BAR. Behind the old station of the SACRAMENTO NORTHERN in Moraga was a sort of tavern and hotel. Although a mile or so from campus this watering hole played a larger or smaller role in the lives of many students for many years.

During Prohibition, a shot or two of 150-proof rum might possibly have been arranged in the back room. When the collegians arrived in 1928 Art Fleuti was the manager and for quite a while after Repeal in 1933 it was “Art’s Bar”. For legal reasons the sign on the sloping roof was altered to “Art’s Barn”. Devoted Gael fans, Art and Aunt Helen, the actual owner, drove to the Cotton Bowl in 1939 in a Model T.

During the 60s, Brother Ralph, the Dean, regularly provided Art with a list of students who were of legal age; he also would appear at the bar late at night in his robe and collar to round up his no longer thirsty charges. Later when Helen died, Art was forced out, the place sold and once again the name altered, this time to “Moraga Barn”.

Art finally died and now the old place is hardly recognizable as the nocturnal refuge for collegians, walking both ways in the dark after some clever ruse to circumvent “lights-out” and the room-check in the dorms.

In 2007 after a rebuilding with some sense of preservation, the building was transformed into yet more offices.

ASSUMPTION HALL. At the beginning of the Navy’s occupation of the campus in 1942, this wooden “temporary” was thrown up to house the College and to serve as dormitory for the student Brothers and the civilian students (only seventy of them in 1944).

Immediately the dorm was stuck with the all too accurate label “Splinters”, until it was named for the Assumption of the Virgin, proclaimed in 1950 by Pius xii. The same year and still richly deserving its nickname, it was the “Scholasticate”, home of the student Brothers. In 1970, their former common room on the northwest end became the computer center, and gradually the graduate business program moved in. In 2008 Graduate Business moved on to Rheem and campus security arrived in Assumption.

With the closing of the Scholasticate, the rest of the building was generally empty for some years, although used for a few summer programs. By 1997 it was returned to its original state as a dormitory. It boasts of a new elevator and serves as housing for science and honor students.

In the back, now a wasteland of parking and haphazard storage for cast-offs and unused equipment, once stood the Art ANNEX, built in 1942 as the college classroom building with a grand view of the Lake.

After the war, the south end of the Annex was taken over by the peripatetic art department, while the balance was used by the student Brothers. In 1979, with the artists moving to their new quarters in CORNELIUS CENTER, the Annex was turned into a storage shed. Finally, in June 1995 it was razed. Yet remaining, but now serving as another storage shed, is the old Shop behind Assumption Hall, built in 1948 by the student Brothers using the site of and materials from the 1942 student CO-OP and athletic facilities.

AUGUSTINE HALL. One of the original dorms, West Hall (not to be confused with the more recent WEST), housed the freshmen until 1975. During Preflight days its was Enterprise.

After 1960 it was commonly derided as the "Zoo" although at first the reference was simply to the ground floor where life was a bit primitive. At one time the campus radio station (see KSMC) was located on this "garden level". The north end of the Zoo is McELLIGOTT CLINIC, named for Lizz, longtime resident nurse at the college and terror of malingerers, who retired in 1978.

An oft-told story tells of a beleaguered resident assistant in Augustine during the 70s awaking one morning to find his door firmly bricked shut by his own residents, who had worked all night with mortar and trowel.

The top floor or attic, another spot on campus with a long reputation for being haunted, was at first divided into large spaces (as was the top floor of AQUINAS HALL) devoted to club meetings, the ASSMC and student publications. With an increased number of residents single rooms

were put in the top floor as well as a recreation room. Later the offices of the Communication Department were moved up there for a short time. Closed for several years, the hall was remodeled for over \$1 000 000 and reopened in 1977.

Saint Augustine of Hippo (354-430), African bishop, was a Doctor of the Church known for his *Confessions*.

BECKET HALL. On the hillside above JUSTIN HALL and opened to students in 1968, Becket and More occupy the site of the wartime dental unit.

These two little dorms were the first to bring apartment-style living to the campus: suites included a living room and bathroom common to several bedrooms. The togetherness was enhanced by paper-thin walls. They also heralded an unrestrained march of beds up through the dumps (see AGENO).

Thomas More (1478-1535), Chancellor of England, was martyred under Henry viii. Thomas Becket (1118-1170), Archbishop of Canterbury, was martyred under Henry ii. Some jokers at one time called these dorms "Tom-Tom".

BELLS. It is remarkable that no bell was ever hung in the massive 120-foot tower at Moraga (but see KORTH.)

On 30 October 1949, the President, Br Austin, and Bishop James ODowd blessed a new set of electronic chimes, bringing the relentless hourly Westminster tune to the campus. The instrument has been replaced several times, and now tapes of various hymns

and other music may be played at any time of the day or night.

The *Bells of Saint Mary's* has been used as the *alma mater* for a long time. But, like the name GAELS, it was the result of an accident. At the 1924 USC game in Los Angeles, the USC band director found himself at a loss when it was time to introduce the visiting players with their fight song. They didn't have one! With some wit, he scrambled his forces to play a piece of some popularity, written by Furber and Adams in 1917.

It caught on! By the way, in this game the Saints held off the Trojans with a goal-line stand during the final seconds, and won. As a result, the USC coach "Gloomy Gus" Henderson was forced to resign, while the *Bells of Saint Mary's* went home to Oakland to stay. Not until 1945 did the *Bells* get an Oscar, with Ingrid and Bing.

BENILDE HALL. Tucked in behind the kitchen, this little building with a hundred uses was meant in 1928 to house the Carmelite nuns working as "culinary assistants" in the main kitchen. They also did some laundry.

A cloistered arcade, now demolished, connecting the convent to their work allowed the nuns to go back and forth unseen. The heavy work proved to be not very edifying and the Carmelites withdrew to Monrovia after a few years.

For a time after 1931 the former convent was the Scholasticate, and in 1950 the Brothers of Mary used it for their young Brothers studying at Moraga until they moved to Dayton in the late 60s. Then it was the overflow Scholasticate when

ASSUMPTION was full and later was the pre-Novitiate for the Brothers. During 1984 several of the faculty Brothers were stuck here due to a shortage of space. The Alumni Office and Education moved in during 1986.

While the main CHAPEL was undergoing renovation in 1998, the charming little Benilde chapel, which had been overrun by the bureaucrats for yet more meetings, was returned to service for the liturgy. In 1999, it was devoted to showing classic films. Finally in 2004 the entire building was demolished in one afternoon, preparing the site for an expansion of RONCALLI and, of course, a parking lot.

Brother Benilde of Sauges (1805-1862) was a French schoolteacher and principal; the old convent was named for him in 1948 after his beatification; he was canonized in 1967.

BERTAIN. (see REDWOOD).

BOOKSTORE. The bookstore started out in 1929 in the space designed as the faculty lounge (now the YORK Classroom), and then moved to the "Co-op" on the ground-floor of De La Salle Hall.

In 1973, the bookstore migrated into the new FERROGGIARO student union, where it occupied what had been built as the Officers' Mess in 1942. This large room (now part of the CASSIN food court) had become the reading room for the Library (see DRYDEN) after the war, and later was the campus theatre (see LEFEVRE).

In 1999, with a redoing of the Union, the bookstore was moved into what had been

the BRICKPILE snack-bar and the basement beneath for the text books.

BRENDAN. (see ALBERT).

BRICKPILE. On 13 August 1886, Brother Bettelin with support from the second Archbishop of San Francisco, for \$22 000 purchased a seven-acre plot bounded by Broadway, Webster, 30th and Hawthorn at the foot of Piedmont in Oakland.

The negotiations were undertaken discreetly by a layman, due to the fear that the violently anti-Catholic American Protective Association might block the sale. The new property allowed the Brothers to plan a move out of San Francisco into the rapidly growing East Bay, leaving behind the damp fogs of Mission Road.

Architect J J Clarke drew up plans for one massive five-floor modern Renaissance block having a 75-foot facade 190 feet long parallel to Broadway—it was quickly nicknamed the “Brickpile”.

With fifteen thousand attending and 21 years to the day after the arrival of the Brothers at the College, the new campus was dedicated on 11 August 1889 by Archbishop Riordan. Remarkably enough, a Jesuit, Father Joseph Sasia, President of St Ignatius College, gave the address, noting:

We hold there can be no true education which is not founded on the principles of religion.

On the same day, the College asserted its independence of the Archdiocese of San

Francisco with the formation of the Corporation, a board holding title to the College. The students arrived at the new campus the next month.

On 23 September 1894, with the Visitor on a business trip to France and the newly appointed President away in Martinez, a freak fire started in a garbage chute and gutted the building. The seven-alarm response was nearly useless because the OFD was hindered by old hoses and a shortage of men. The picturesque blaze brought out all of the citizens in those days before radio and TV news. Extraordinarily, no students, staff or firemen were lost. The discouraged Brothers and students spent the night on the lawns and made plans for a return to the decaying campus on MISSION ROAD until repairs and a rededication allowed them back to Oakland in January 1896.

The earthquake of 18 April 1906 did some damage to the College, but classes remained in session. However, on 7 May 1918, a second great fire swept through the building; this time the fire department was forced to struggle with low water-pressure. The president, Brother Urban Gregory, announced:

Twice before have we been knocked down, but we have come up smiling and we will meet this blow with renewed determination to go on.

The students went home and returned in the fall to a rebuilt College. Nevertheless, in 1927, with the growth of downtown Oakland and the traffic on Broadway, it was decided to move the College again (see MORAGA).

When the building on Broadway was demolished in 1928, a lot of dynamite was used to bring down the fifteen-foot thick foundation walls dating from 1888. Today little remains of the Brickpile, the site covered by auto-dealers and medical buildings. The windows in FENLON Hall are from the Oakland chapel; a building stone (see PATIOS), a large boulder on the back athletic fields (see RAHILL), some library books and a number of bricks lining patios and paths also are left from the second campus. It is said that a few private homes in Oakland were built with bricks salvaged from the abandoned site.

On 25 April 1959, State Landmark No 676 was placed on Broadway between 30th and Hawthorne.

From 1937 to 1948, *The Brickpile* was the campus literary magazine.

For some years the snack-bar of the Student Union, where the BOOKSTORE is now, was called the “Brickpile” and one of the bricks remains enshrined in the arcade wall outside.

BROTHERS. *Fratres Scholarum Christianarum* (FSC) means “Brothers of the Christian Schools”, the Christian Brothers in the US and the De La Salle Brothers in the rest of the world.

By 1817, the first three Brothers in the US had shown up in Saint Louis from Paris, and in 1837 the first permanent North American House was established in Montreal, followed by Baltimore in 1853.

The founding group for California came through the Golden Gate on 10 August 1868, having sailed from New York aboard

the *Ocean Queen* on 16 July, crossed the isthmus by train and come up the coast on the *Montana*. They were Brother **Justin** (1834-1912), the first Visitor of the newly arranged District of San Francisco, a charismatic Irishman of great administrative ability who had been trained in Montreal and New York, and later served as President of Christian Brothers College in Memphis, as well as Visitor of New York and of Ireland; Brother **Cianan** (1833-1898), a dignified Irishman who later founded Sacred Heart College in San Francisco and Christian Brothers School in Sacramento, and then served as President at Mission Road; Brother **Genebern** (1844-1907), a fierce Swiss disciplinarian; Brother **Sabinian** (1832-1909), an Irish-born teacher of religion; Brother **Gustavus of Mary** (1832-1923), another Irishman raised in America, who eventually returned to the East and a long career in Washington and Baltimore; Brother **Emilian** (b 1844 in Germany), a teacher of Latin and Greek, later withdrew from the Brothers; Brother **Dimidrian** (1844-1869), the Benjamin of the group, died of consumption within the year; and Brother **Adrian Denys**, an American who withdrew from the Brothers upon arrival in San Francisco, returned to New York and later served there on the state supreme court and then as Mayor William Jay Gaynor from 1909 to 1913. Arriving in the City a bit later was Brother **Pirmian** (1829-1902), another German and the first Director of Novices in California;

A Brother who is often thought of as an original is Agnon Francis (see PHOENIX), a New Yorker, who in fact arrived at Mission Road in 1877 and remained a fixture for years, perhaps the most enthusiastic athletic fan in the

history of Saint Mary's; he died at Moraga in 1934, the only man to have served on all three campuses.

In 1680 the Brothers were founded by John Baptist de La Salle (1651-1719), a priest of Rheims, who invented popular education and the modern elementary school, using textbooks written in the vernacular to be read by all the students in the class. He was concerned to set up a group of religious educators bound together by vows and yet completely independent of the priesthood and ecclesiastical duties. To this day, the Brothers are governed by a "Brother Visitor" (not a provincial) responsible for a geographical region or "District", distributed among several "Houses" governed in each case by a "Brother Director" (not a prior or rector).

The District of San Francisco New Orleans, now headquartered in Napa, includes the College, high schools in California, Oregon, Washington, Denver and across the southwest, a conference centre, several group homes for boys and educational centers in Oakland, Tucson and Tijuana.

When the Brothers join what they call the "Institute", they are given the "robe" with the "rabat" (the old French clerical collar). Before 1966, they also took a religious name, usually with two parts one of which was that of an obscure saint (explaining things like "Julius of Nicomedia", "Udgerian Albert, "Xenophon Cyril" and "Dorotheus Anselm"). Since then the Brothers tend to retain their christian name and surname.

The so-called BROTHERS HOUSE has been home to the faculty Brothers since 1928. It stretches from the main kitchen

around to the main arcade near Galileo, on two floors, running behind the chapel chancel and including both ALEMANY and FENLON Halls.

BROUSSEAU. Brother Alfred (George Brousseau) was on the faculty between 1930 and 1988. He served as professor of mathematics, then as Visitor of the District of San Francisco, and ended his days as archivist. At its rededication on 30 March 2007, just a few days after Alfred's 100th birthday, the building was named for him.

At first named "J C Gatehouse" in 1998 by the mendacious "anonymous donor", this very large science building was put up to house Chemistry and Biology. On 5 October 2000, the original dedication was to "all the Brothers" on campus. During the summer of 2005 the name incised over the door was removed.

An extensive plantation of western plants and desert varieties spreads along the west side. Nearby are the sites of POPLAR and PINE GROVES which were cleared from the construction site.

CAFÉ LOUIS. (see GUISTO).

CALLOWAY GROVE. A mysterious and arcane designation now erased from the campus. (see POPLAR). It has been renamed Boschetto, centred on the spiral sculpture (said be represent DNA) next to BROUSSEAU.

CARMELITES (see CHAPEL and BENILDE).

CASSIN CENTRE. Built in 1999 and named for donors Brendan Cassin, once chairman of the Board of Trustees, and his wife Bebe, this area includes the CAFÉ LOUIS, the food court/patio adjacent to DRYDEN and the newly added missing link in the ARCADE. A spanish fountain sits in the middle of the food court.

Nearby, HOFFMAN GARDEN, donated by Contra Costa developer Kenneth Hoffman, is outside the french doors of DRYDEN. It showcases two bronze gazelle, gifts of Professor Henry Shaefer-Simmern, and once provided a strangely inappropriate spot for a bronze Pietà, dating from at least 1937. At one time this peripatetic statue could be seen in the garden of BENILDE, then under the oaks next to Dante Hall, and later in the garden of the Brothers' House. In 2019, the statue was resituated in the South Patio.

CATACOMBS. (see ARCADES).

CHAPEL. Dedicated in 1928 to “Mary, of whom was born Jesus”, the chapel is indeed the focal point of the campus in several respects.

In 1863, Archbishop Alemany named the college (as well as Saint Mary's Hospital and his cathedral) for Mary under her title the Immaculate Conception, a dogma proclaimed in 1854. The patronal feast is thus 8 December and was celebrated at the College for years.

In 1930, the east window, installed high in the chancel, represented instead the Assumption, due to some unexplained rearrangement. This led people to take the patronal day as the 15th of August (when, of

course, no students are present on campus). Oddly enough a parallel switch occurred back in San Francisco: when old Saint Mary's on California Street was abandoned in 1891, the new cathedral on Van Ness was dedicated to the Assumption of Mary, as is its successor on Geary, the third cathedral.

The 120-foot chapel bell tower is modeled after that of the cathedral of Cuernavaca (see BELLS), while the 55-foot-high nave is a scaled-down copy of the cathedral of Monreale in Sicily. The chapel and indeed the entire campus are set in *Mission-Renaissance* style as designed by John J Donovan of Oakland (see MORAGA). The *reredos*, behind the high altar, is typical of this grand style. The new building was dedicated by Edward J Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco, on 5 August 1928.

In 1989 the Loma Prieta earthquake provided an convincing argument for strengthening the structure. In that quake, with the Brothers at vespers in the side chapel, John the Baptist took a header off the *reredos*, damaging the statue and making a dent in the stone altar steps.

By 1998, some major and many, many smaller donations made possible a complete overhaul of the nave. A traditional spanish tile floor replaced the mustard-yellow shag carpet left from a modernization of the interior during the 70s. The 1928 pews were refinished and the heads of the aisles pushed through to the side chapels. The old confessional recesses were converted into frames for

art-pieces and the choir loft redone to allow the installation of a new ORGAN.

In the ARCADE outside, over the three doors, are plaques of Mary and Joseph with Jesus in the centre, created by local artist Douglas Tilden. The entrance vestibule, beneath the loft, contains a xvii-century Flemish Assumption donated by Richard Gump of the San Francisco merchant family. On the right is the memorial wall listing the benefactors of the chapel.

Just inside the central door to the nave is the stone baptismal font. In the nave itself, in the north aisle, a niche is devoted to a stained glass of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patroness of the Americas. The door leads to the Holy Family PATIO. Continuing on the left, the arched niche in the north aisle at the front holds a Madonna and Child carved in wood about 1450, a gift of Gertrude Shaefer-Simmern, and considered the patroness of the College.

At the end is the Brothers' (or La Salle) chapel, where the original 1928 tabernacle, flanked by two stone angels from the original altar-rail, is now located. Here as well are a sixteenth-century Madonna holding grapes and, hanging above the tabernacle, a fifteenth-century Italian crucifix of leather and wood. In the double niche is a diptych of Saints Francis and Catherine supervising two nuns at prayer.

The main altar is in memory of Marie Doran and of Fr Edward Doran, Class of 1879. The ornate piece features the Immaculate Conception at the top, Joseph on the left, John the Baptist on the right, and the Virgin and John the Divine at the foot of the central cross.

In the south aisle are a bronze statue of Saint Anne, the mother of the Virgin, created by Bruce Wolfe and a shrine to Saint de La Salle, the Founder of the

Brothers and Patron of all teachers. Another door leads out to the south PATIO. At the head of the south aisle is the Mystical Marriage of Catherine of Siena, a xix-century micro-mosaic by Mulusandi.

On the right is the Carmelite chapel, set off by the two-story wooden grille, once used by the cloistered Carmelite sisters living in what later became BENILDE Hall. A list of their community may be found on the wall. Here also is a xvii-century Franconian crucifix. The wooden carving of the five holy Brothers on the back wall of this chapel was done by sculptress Rosa Estabanez. At one time, sick students confined to the infirmary were able to attend mass in the upper room behind the grille.

The stained glass was created by H. Oidtman of Linnich-Aachen and installed in 1930 (making the chapel considerably darker). High in the clerestory the life and titles of Mary are represented, in the aisles the life of Saint de La Salle, the Founder, and over the main altar the roses in the empty tomb mark the Assumption of Mary. Several smaller modern windows in the side-chapels, including three of Christian Brothers: Saints Miguel of Ecuador, Benilde and de La Salle, were donated in the 80s by Father Edmund Moss, Class of 1932.

CLAEYS HALL. This two-story residence was named in honour of Linus Claeys, '32 (1909-1987) and his first wife, Edna, and dedicated on 22 July 1984.

The site is that of the old rifle range for the Navy. The building continues the

march of dorms up through the former campus dump.

On 25 October 1987, CLAEYS SOUTH HALL was dedicated just up the hill. There was no “Claeys North” at the time.

The large reception room in SODA Centre is also named for the CLAEYS, Linus and second wife, Ruth.

COLLEGIAN. The campus newspaper was formed as a literary magazine in October 1903 by a band of students in Oakland, and continued under the moderatorship of Brother Agnon until 1914, when Louis LeFevre, after his graduation, took over. It became a semi-monthly tabloid in 1922 with Brother Z Leo directing.

In 1925, the staff of the “annual” split from the newspaper and the first proper yearbook was put out. Only in 1928 at Moraga did the paper become a weekly under the direction of Brother Virgil. The offices were for a time on the first floor of Galileo. For many years the paper was mailed out; on a few occasions *The Collegian* was confiscated by the President to spare the alumni some unpleasantness in print.

COMMON. The nondescript quad bounded by Aquinas, Justin and Mitty Halls was improved and replanted in 1980 using student donations.

The Common has provided space for barbecues and graduation parties for twenty years.

This entire corner of the campus was the site in 1942-45 of the gigantic Independence Hall (see PREFLIGHT).

CO-OP. The student snackbar at the BRICKPILE had been called the “pie shoppe” for a time. Then, in the 20s, it was generally called the “Co-op”.

After the move to Moraga, an addition was stuck onto the back of DE LA SALLE Hall and this became the Co-op, a sort of soda fountain, adjacent to the textbook store. It was pulled out, moved and and renamed, after the construction of FERROGGIARO.

CORNELIUS ART CENTER. Dedicated on 4 October 1979, the new art facilities replaced the vintage 1942 location (see ANNEXES).

The new centre, behind the Chapel and next to the gallery (see HEARST), includes studios, classrooms and offices. In addition, there is a multi-purpose lecture room in the space occupied for many years by the gallery (see KYRAN). A bronze Falcon Boy (1954), a copy of a romanesque Madonna (1320) and a charming pink elephant by Beniamino Bufano stand in the enclosed patio.

In 1901, the Brickpile catalogue under Engineering listed courses in drawing, so that by 1906 when Brother Cornelius was assigned to the faculty, there was a bit of room for art in the curriculum. With teutonic thoroughness, this single-minded man took on the establishment of a complete program. He at the same time became an expert on William Keith, the California painter and friend of John Muir, and wrote the two authoritative volumes on Keith.

After arriving at Moraga, overcoming the resistance of several faculty who viewed

art as less than academic, Cornelius managed to find space wherever he could for studios and for the rapidly growing collection of paintings. Before the war he was on the first floor of Galileo; in 1946 he occupied the north end of ASSUMPTION and, in 1950 when the student Brothers relocated there, the operation jumped to the so-called Art Annex overlooking the lake.

But Cornelius wanted a real gallery and turned his attention to a largely neglected area behind the Chapel. In his seventies he started on the task of making adobe bricks to construct the space as a typical California artifact. Students guilty of infractions of dorm rules were sent over on Saturday mornings to help in this operation. A few of these bricks may still be seen along the side of Hearst Gallery—a little memorial to the old man and his perhaps unwilling co-workers.

In 1953 his new room was in operation as Keith Gallery (later renamed by Brother KYRAN “Saint Mary’s Gallery”), and an ambitious set of plans for a complete art facility surrounding it was drawn up. Unfortunately, in 1962, Cornelius died in a tragic highway accident, that also killed Brother Albert, the President, and Brother Julius.

Cornelius himself was a serious artist and occasionally one of his small landscapes may be glimpsed hanging inconspicuously and generally unnoticed.

COTTRELL (see RAHILL).

CROSS OF VICTORY. Directly behind the campus on the crest of the hill is a large cross originally of Philippine mahogany erected during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39)—a

war that also contributed a large number of Brother martyrs. In 1984, a vandal with a chain saw nearly did in the cross.

In May 1927, the students from the Brickpile managed to paint an large “M” on the flank of this hill in time for the groundbreaking. Until the 40s, an “SM” stood on the slope below the cross, said to mark the grave of “Slip MADIGAN” by campus wits. The hillside also bears a number of trees planted in the late sixties as part of an ecologically-oriented rite replacing the jolly old hazing of freshman initiation.

DANTE HALL. Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), Italian poet, wrote the *Divina Commedia*.

One of the two original classroom buildings, Dante housed the Arts and the Business Departments for many years, and on the first floor what academic administration there was. It had been called “Hall A” until January 1932 when the students and the chancellor, Brother “Black” Leo, undertook the naming of all the buildings for catholic figures from the arts and sciences: Dante, Galileo, Aquinas, Augustine, De La Salle. As late as 1937, however, De La Salle in particular was referred to as Center, so old ways die hard.

During the war, Dante was the carrier Lexington for the PREFLIGHT sailors. After a remodeling in 1984, the neglected attic, now the third floor, became faculty offices. The Academic Vice-President’s Office was on the first floor after 1964, until it was moved over to the North ARCADE.

A scheme by Professor Schaefer-Simmern and his wife to establish a history of art motif for each classroom was started; the neglected remains may be seen in several rooms.

Famous faculty members in Dante include Brother "Spike" Virgil who inspired several generations of writers with thorough tongue-lashings and Brother Wilfrid Matthew with his half-page history quizzes every morning after the daily prayer to that "little Jewish girl after whom this college is named".

DE LA SALLE HALL. Center Hall on the 1928 plans and Ranger during the Preflight period, the senior dorm was named for Saint John Baptist de La Salle (1651-1719), the French priest who founded the Christian BROTHERS and was named Patron of all Teachers by Pius xii in 1950.

On the ground floor were once many of the student services: a barber shop presided over by Jack, complete with chairs and pole, the CO-OP (bookstore and snackbar), billiard room (later the TV room in the 50s and 60s), the dean's office and in the northeast corner the ASSMC offices (during the 50s and 60s). For many years, doling out odd jobs to penniless students, the State Employment Office was located in the old billiards room on the left.

In the middle the grand lounge, with french windows and a large fireplace, was used for recreation, formal and informal gatherings, lectures and concerts. During the 70s De La Salle Lounge and the adjoining very stylish lobby were ruined and turned into Dilbert cubicles. The room and lobby were brought back from the dead in the Spring of 1999 as HAGERTY Lounge.

The fourth floor of De La Salle had a small chapel that was abandoned in the 60s to make more space for bedrooms. For many years the rooms on the second floor over the central doors were given to the student body president and the senior-class president.

A popular story relates how a local cow was coaxed up to the top floor by some residents, only to resist all efforts to get her down the four flights again.

De La Salle Quad, flanked by the three 1928 dorms, was reconstructed in 1976, with a donation by Mary THILLE.

DELPHINE LOUNGE. When the FERROGGIARO student union was built in 1973, the area between the then bookstore and the Brickpile was designated a common room with card tables and a loft/balcony, as a pale replacement for the De La Salle Lounge.

Portraits of Fred and Delphine Ferroggiaro (1893-1965), his first wife, were here for twenty years. In 1999 when the lounge was made over into a unicultural centre, located until then in the Gaol (see ANNEXES), the paintings were slipped into the stairwell of the student office wing. A mosaic in memory of Brother Roger KYRAN remains over the fireplace in the lounge.

DORMITORIES. See AGENO, ASSUMPTION, AUGUSTINE, AQUINAS, BECKET, CLAEYS, DE LA SALLE, JUSTIN, MITTY, SIENA, TOWNHOUSES.

DRYDEN HALL. This space, intended in 1928 to be part of the dining and kitchen area, served instead as the makeshift library, after a shortage of funds made the building of the planned library on the Main Quad impossible.

Br Ursasian Clement (d 1957) was librarian in 1928 and stayed on, gaining a reputation for having read every new book as it came in and being able in those pre-computer days to locate nearly any reference material sought by students. The library was relocated temporarily to FENLON Hall during World War II.

In 1968 after the Library moved to the new ALBERT Hall, this area became a reception room and special dining room, at which time Brother Michael, President, named it for the Catholic poet John Dryden (1631-1700). During the 90s, Dryden was incorporated into the student food service in parallel with Oliver Hall, as had been originally intended (see CASSIN).

After 1946, the library reading room (the site of the 1942 Officers' Mess) opened off the south corner of Dryden. From 1968 to 1973 this large airy room was temporarily the college theatre (see LEFEVRE). Then it was home to the BOOKSTORE and POST OFFICE, as each continued to wander around the campus. In 1999, Dryden and the space left by the post office and bookstore to the south became the indoor-outdoor food court, CASSIN Centre, and later the Pub.

DUMP. Fed by a spring on the hillside, the charming seasonal creek runs past AGENO Park and the CLAEYS, through what was once the dump. It ends up in San Leandro Reservoir.

Just south of Claeys Hall was the Navy's rifle range, and nearby the old theatre (the band hall of PREFLIGHT days). The now vanished dirt road through the area started near Siena Hall, ran up past the theatre, wound through piles of discarded furniture, broken concrete slabs and miles of rusted pipe, to the cattle gate, climbed to the site of the OBSERVATORY, and thence over the hill and down to the farmhouse (long gone) and barn at the very back of the campus.

ENTRANCE. The present entry to the campus dates only from 1942 (see GREGORY) and is officially at 1928 Saint Mary's Road. The sign was put up in 1980 by faculty member Donald DePaoli, in memory of his parents, Lorayne and Angelo, and is dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The string of redwoods along Saint Mary's Road is due to the work of Professor Henry Shaefer-Simmern, who, offended by the barren stretches at the front of the campus, planted trees during the 70s. When the College was unwilling to tend them the stately old man himself carried buckets of water out to them. The lone survivor of the depredations of Christmas-tree hunters from the neighbourhood was joined by new trees in a landscaping of the sports fields during 1990 and 1991.

At one time during the early 70s, a security kiosk was built on the right side of the entrance road, only to be burned down by students unhappy about something or other done to them by what were known as the Rent-a-cops. The gatehouse and Security office now stand in the centre of the entrance road.

FENLON HALL. In the BROTHERS House the semi-detached Common Room, modeled after the octagonal chapter room of a Spanish monastery, was built in 1928 and is joined to the Brothers House by a enclosed gallery.

The high windows were brought from the chapel at the BRICKPILE. Four plaques on the interior walls are replicas of the three by Douglas Tilden over the doors of CHAPEL, with a fourth of de La Salle.

At one time, the faculty Brothers had tiny offices surrounding and opening onto the large vaulted central room where they might meet together; the arrangement was called "The Caves". During the war, the library was set up here. When the little offices were abandoned during the early 70s, the space was remodeled to allow for a kitchen, workrooms and a huge fireplace.

Outside on the southeast may be found the Brothers backyard, "Eric Park", named for Brother Vitus Eric, professor of Physics. In the middle is the now fallen figure of a brown bear carved from a local redwood trunk.

The name Fenlon, applied only in 1978 at the suggestion of Brother Viator Maurice, recalls "Moraga Joe" Fenlon, once Brother Zeticus Joseph ii, Visitor in 1928 (see MORAGA). Joseph served at the Brickpile and is also remembered for having raised the money for Alumni Gymnasium and the indoor pool erected on Webster Street in June 1909. He also founded the APGU Honour Society in 1906; it lasted into the 70s before dying of neglect and the conviction of the faculty moderator at the time that it was all too "elitist".

FERROGGIARO CENTER. The student union was dedicated on 23 June 1973 and named for a major donor, Fred Ferroggiaro (d 1982), former chairman of the Bank of America and the last remaining associate of A P Giannini, the founder of the Bank of Italy. He helped to save the bank's assets during the 1906 Fire. The other major donor, anonymous at the time, was George McKEON.

The two-story main wing was remodeled and rearranged in 1999 (see HAGERTY). It houses Student Affairs, Housing, the dean's office, the Associated Students, the career center, the radio station (see KSMC) and student publications.

Also parts of the Center are the Bookstore, DELPHINE Lounge and CAFÉ LOUIS, a snack bar, replacing the Brickpile. Also included in Ferroggiaro Centre are LEFEVRE HALL and the large quad.

FILIPPI HALL. Frank J and Olivia C Filippi were major donors. This building, together with WEST HALL, was dedicated on 2 February 1992.

The working half of the administrative complex houses on the first floor the Registrar, the Business Office, Personnel, Enrollment and the College switchboard, all of which had been jammed into the North ARCADE since 1928.

On the second floor are the President's office as well as Filippi Lounge. In the basement is found Info Tech and Media Services.

Near the main entrance is a bench donated by the remarkable OConnor family that provided members of the Classes of 1916, 1956, 1981, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

A reconstruction of Filippi and WEST was begun in 2008. Offices were rearranged.

There is a second Filippi Hall, the so-called academic one, opened in 2007. It is situated on what once was the tennis courts and then the parking lot for AUGUSTINE Hall.

With 38 300 sq ft there is a lot of room. On the first floor eight classrooms and four study rooms have been donated by various alumni. On the second floor is the KALMANOVITZ School of Education (qv).

FOUNDERS ROOM. (See RONCALLI)

FREITAS (see TOWNHOUSES).

GAEL. The current name for the college teams has an odd history. In 1892 the football club was formed when a group of students purchased 15 uniforms and started playing at the Brickpile; they called themselves the “Saints” (but see PHOENIX).

The very Catholic name carried over to the rugby club when it was set up in 1899. However, in 1926 after a 26-7 football victory over Cal, Pat Frayne of the *San Francisco Call* dubbed the team the “galloping Gaels and Gauls”, a tongue-in-cheek tribute perhaps to the 1925 Captain, Pat ORourke, and the 1926 Captains, Leo Rooney and Larry Bettencourt. The shortened version was adopted almost immediately and, with the continuing exception of the baseball team, the other clubs, including finally the women’s, took

on the name Gael. A thankfully short-lived attempt in 1936 was made to name the freshman squads the *Gaelets!*

The now discontinued College yearbook had been *The Gael* since 1929. Before that the annual was called the *Collegian*. From 1903 to 1923, it was merely a more elaborate edition of what was a newspaper-magazine. The annual failed to appear in 1924, but the 1925 *Gael* came out in hardback format. Frequently in earlier days, *The Gael* contained essays and poetry, in addition to campus photos and portraits of the students and teams. The 1929 *Gael* yearbook staff claims to have gone to Coach Madigan for his permission to use the team name that he had copyrighted in 1927! (See RAHILL CENTER).

No one has ever been quite clear about what a “gael” might look like and so a sort of celtic/roman warrior was conjured up. Several heroic drawings by students in the 60s portray an armed fellow on a not very Irish horse. Actually a “gael” mounted on a very real horse had been a fixture of football games years before. Footballer “Cowboy” Smith tried—unsuccessfully as it turned out—to ride a horse into the stadium before a game.

GALILEO HALL. Built in 1928 as Hall B and matching Dante directly across the main quad, the science building was the carrier Saratoga to the U S Navy, and had been named in 1932 for Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), an Italian scientist and astronomer.

Before its move to the Gym Annex and then to FERROGGIARO Center, the POST OFFICE,, was located in the space,

now offices, to the left of the arcade entrance of Galileo. The biology department and what there was of geology were on the main floor, but Biology moved to SICHEL and then to BROUSSEAU...and geology disappeared.

The first academic computers on campus were located on the first floor of Galileo. During the late 60s, mathematician Brother Alfred, while pioneering the Fibonacci Association, also started programming classes, using Hollerith cards. By the early 70s programmable calculators and some stand-alone terminals were set up in a few “closets” in Galileo.

The upper floor with Chemistry and Physics was the land of odd smells and strange equipment. G201, an impressive classroom with banked seats, overlooks the main quad, having survived the renovation of Galileo in the 70s, which removed the ancient dark paneling, the steel lockers along the hallways and the wonderful brass hardware.

An item from the 1928 design is the Donovan window, a lever-system invented and patented by the campus architect allowing the three leaves of the classroom windows to be opened together or separately. Nearly all have been removed during various renovations.

The enormous attic was once full of surplus science equipment, and was home to the secret club rooms of the Knights of Columbus during the 50s and 60s. The space was turned into third-floor offices for faculty in the make-over.

On the lawn between Galileo and BROUSSEAU stand a gnomon and meridian plinth, donated by Father Edmund

Moss and cut by East Bay Monuments after a design of ancient Greek astronomers. At solar noon these tools measure the time and the angular elevation of the Sun. This spot is $37^{\circ} 50' 29''$ N and $122^{\circ} 06' 33''$ W.

GAOL (see ANNEXES).

GARAVENTA HALL. Just north of Dante (on the site of the faculty parking lot), the hall was dedicated on 10 October 1996, named for Mary Candida Garaventa, donor, and contains classrooms, faculty offices and several large computer rooms.

The family name is attached to the soccer field (see RAHILL), recalling the father, Silvio. Incidentally, the Honourable John Garaventa of Concord, a graduate in the Class of 1926, served on the faculty at Moraga in 1928.

GATEHOUSE HALL
(see BROUSSEAU).

GEISSBERGER. Dr Louis J Geissberger, 1953, donated the little white observatory on the hill at the back of the campus. It is now a memorial for his wife Norma, who died in 2005.

The family, including sons Dr Marc, 1988, Michael, 1989, Dr Jeffrey, 1990 and John, 1992, was involved in the project. It was dedicated on 27 June 2004.

A 16-inch Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope sits on a robotic mount allowing remote-control. Also available are a CCD camera, photometer and spectrograph. Nearby is the weather station and solar

telescope, and further down the hill is the observing pad allowing a large group to use six telescopes at once.

GREGORY HALL. In 2008, the hitherto unnamed building was named for Brother Urban Gregory ii (1877-1935), leading to the name BUG Hall.

Brother Gregory served as president and director at the College and was named Visitor of San Francisco in 1927. He oversaw the move of the College from Oakland to Moraga.

Hidden away on the north side of the campus, this building was built in 1979 to house the corporate headquarters of the Brothers' District of San Francisco, which had been located in the Donald Rheem mansion, now *Casa de las Flores*, in Moraga.

When in 1989 the Brothers moved their offices to Mont La Salle, Napa, the building became home to the Education Department, which then transformed itself incredibly enough into a "School". With the completion of the second FILIPPI Hall, all of it was moved again, now as KALMANOVICH SCHOOL.

After some reconfiguring, Gregory became the location of Counseling and another landing for Info Tech.

The site blocks the original 1928 entrance road, which entered the campus near the foot of Rheem hill and angled in, crossing the SACRAMENTO NORTHERN tracks on a wooden bridge, to arrive at the corner between ASSUMPTION and WEST Halls.

In 1942, the Navy in a burst of tidiness moved the entrance road to its present symmetrical location on the axis of the Chapel and Main Quad.

Gregory is near where the Naval Officers Club stood. The club was dismantled in 1946 and removed to Orinda where it still serves, now as a church hall.

The large parking lot in front was the site of dozens of open-air basketball courts for the sailors and later the students. It was also used for the nighttime bonfire rallies held before home basketball games. After campus construction in 1928 the railroad left the freshmen with enough wooden ties to build a stupendous 20-foot-tall pyre topped by a "Bronco" for a pre-Santa Clara game rally; it must have burned for days— and Santa Clara lost 20-7.

GUERRIERI. (see TOWNHOUSES).

GUISTO FIELD. The diamond on the front of the campus, home of the PHOENIX since 1928, was named in 1965 for Louis Joseph Guisto, 1916, who for many years was the manager of the student CO-OP and bookstore, as well as the naval small stores during the war. Lunch at Louie's was a day-student tradition at Moraga.

Guisto had been an All-American rugger in his senior year, played football and is remembered for his incredible 103-yard interception and return against Cal in 1915. He later played pro baseball and hit a home-run the first time he stepped to the plate in the majors. This triple-threat athlete was actually born Louis "Giusto" but was renamed by the Brothers on the

faculty, who found the Italian handle did not work on Irish palates, thus changing “Joos-toh” into “Ghee-stoh”.

In 2014-2015, with the erection of ALIOTO Center, the baseball field was moved several hundred feet over to a location bordering the entrance road.

At the entrance to the diamond is a memorial stone to the eponymous Lou, where one may read that the true name of the field is “Phoenix Diamond” (see PHOENIX). Another boulder recalls Joseph Oeschger, 1914, who single-handedly pitched the legendary 26-inning 1-1 tie for the Braves against the Dodgers (then called the Robins) on 1 May 1920, the longest on the books. Yet another is in memory of Harry B Hooper, 1907, a Hall of Famer who played in the majors, including 12 years on the Boston Red Sox. He and Duffy Lewis, another SMC lad, formed two-thirds of what is still acknowledged as the greatest Boston outfield.

The snack-bar, Café Louis in CASSIN Centre, also recalls Louis Guisto. It has migrated from what is now the textbook store, and earlier from a back room of the old BRICKPILE, in what had been the MISSION ROAD Room.

HAGERTY LOUNGE. Located on the ground floor of DE LA SALLE, this large room is set up for meetings and presentations. It now includes a small kitchen.

Originally a room on the second floor of Ferroggiaro Center, devoted to the alumni and decorated with historical SMC photos, was named for a former faculty member.

In 1999, the space was taken over for offices and Hagerty translated to the site of the former DE LA SALLE Lounge, sometimes called the Student Lounge. It had been used for plays, concerts and lectures as well as countless social events since 1928.

James Leo Hagerty (1899-1957) graduated in 1919 and later was Professor of Philosophy. He was the major force behind the development of the World Classics (now Collegiate Seminar) program in 1942, and worked with Brother Sixtus Robert to set up the Integrated (now Integral) Program in 1955. In fact, as early as 1940, encouraged by Brother “Prince” Albert, Hagerty was advocating the St John’s curriculum in meetings with faculty and administrators.

In 1942 Mortimer Adler was on campus lecturing on the Great Books in Assumption Hall, contributing to the *Moraga Quarterly* and collaborating with Hagerty. By a stroke of fate, Hagerty was able to discuss the program with Charles Wilburn of St John’s College, who as a Navy man was at the College during Preflight days. Thus, the very heart of Saint Mary’s, the seminar, was the chief legacy of this devoted faculty member. The late Professor John Wellmuth held the Hagerty Chair in Philosophy.

For many years, Hagerty moderated the ancient campus Honour Society, *Alpha Pi Gamma Upsilon*, founded by Brother Zeticus Joseph at the Brickpile.

Extraordinarily enough, Hagerty appeared at nearly all campus events, attended athletic games and ran the scorer’s table at many of them.

HEARST GALLERY. The 'new' gallery was dedicated on 6 October 1977, replacing the old one, now the location of the KYRAN Room, damaged by fire in 1975.

The permanent collection includes many paintings by William Keith, as well as the extensive college holdings of sculptures, icons and paintings. A study of Keith, done by Douglas Tilden in 1931, is in the gallery. Tilden at the same time did a bronze plaque of Father Serra, now just outside the Chapel in the Arcade, and a series of medallions in FENLON Hall and over the entrance doors of the CHAPEL.

There is a small gift shop at the entrance. The gallery was enlarged in 2013 and renamed the Saint Mary's Museum of Art.

William Randolph Hearst, Jr (1863-1951), publisher and unwilling model for *Citizen Kane*, born the same year as the college, was commemorated with funds from the family foundation.

HOFFMAN. (see CASSIN).

JUSTIN HALL. The prestigious senior dorm was dedicated in 1961 and promptly nicknamed the "Justin-Carlton".

Ordway Lounge on the ground floor was once comfortably furnished by private donation and today continues as a rather less elaborate common room. Much of its earlier lustre having faded, Justin provided freshmen housing and later became an all-purpose dormitory. The Beach, an adjoining volleyball court, was put in in 1972 by the residents.

The great Brother Justin, third President of the College in San Francisco and one of the pioneers of 1868, after suffering a humiliation as a result of the *Latin Question*, died in New York in 1912.

Justin was responsible for setting the College up as an undergraduate institution. A high school in Napa is named for him. On campus he has a shabby memorial in JUSTIN GROVE on Bollinger Canyon Road, the site of several graduations, including that of 1927, and countless private parties. The oak grove, accessible at the end of a long arm of college land stretching past the stadium, has decayed beyond recognition.

KALMANOVITZ School of Education. Located on the second floor of the academic FILIPPI Hall, the School was renamed for Paul (d 1987) and Lydia (d 1994) Kalmanovitz on 24 January 2008. A very large gift from the Kalmanovitz Foundation allowed the construction of the new facilities.

KECK. (see KORTH).

KORTH TOWER. The south ARCADE presented a problem as the campus grew during the 80s. New buildings were being considered for the back of the campus, and better access from the front was needed.

Since 1928 the route from the Main Quad to the back was a narrow, twisting passageway running along the south side of the Chapel, around the sacristy and through the confused area opening onto the Infirmary and the Brothers House.

Traffic became congested during a change of classes. After some discussion, a slype, or tunnel, was pushed through the centre of the arcade block, passing through the LATIN QUARTER and into the patio behind. A second slype was cut under ALEMANY Hall.

To top off this odd construction, a little tower, donated by Howard J Korth, was raised over the arcade wing to serve as the home of the ancient Saint Mary's bell. This one-ton monster hung originally at Mission Road. After the College moved to Oakland and the archdiocese sold the San Francisco property, the bell was taken to nearby Saint John's parish. For eighty years it served the church and finally ended up sitting on the sidewalk of St Mary's Avenue in front of the church.

During 1987, the East Bay Scholarship Fund providing encouragement and funding, negotiations with the archbishop and the parish were opened. Unaware of all this, the students were feverishly planning to hijack the bell. They had surveyed the situation, estimated the weight, hired a truck and worked out the time of night with least street traffic. The day chosen for the carefully planned heist was the day that the EBSF announced their arrangements for the legal acquisition of the bell. At last it was returned—legally—to the College on 10 October where it sat quietly on the ground as it had for so long. At the dedication of the new South Arcade on 8 October 1997, the bell was again at home high in a tower.

Also in the south ARCADE is found the KECK SEMINAR CENTER, built with funds from the W M Keck and the Irwin Foundations. Here are the offices of the Collegiate Seminar program (the new name for the World Classics program established

in 1942). Part of this complex is the YORK CLASSROOM, donated by the Warta family in memory of Brother Gary (1945-1994), a graduate of the Integral Program and advocate of the seminar program (see AGENO).

Passing along through the patio toward the back of the campus, the slype cuts between the Brothers House and the dining rooms through the site of the President's Dining Room (1928-1967). This now vanished room also was the Captain's mess for the commanding officer during the war.

Here are several memorial plaques: one (1994) to the graduates who gave their lives: 16 in World War i, 22 in World War ii and 1 in Vietnam, and, facing, an older one (1963) recalling the three Brothers, Sylvester Albert (President), Fidelis Cornelius (art professor) and Venefridian Julius (Spanish professor), who all were killed on 29 January 1962 in an accident on an icy section of Highway 50 near Placerville.

KSMC-FM. The campus station started out as KHSM-AM when a license was granted to the radio club. The first broadcast, on 1 March 1948, opened with "Hello from 880!". The signal was delivered through the AC electrical system (carrier-current broadcasting) from the studio on the top floor of DANTE.

In 1951, with a real transmitter built using spare parts, the station went on the air at 880 on the dial.

In 1955 the studio relocated to the ZOO. KFRC, San Francisco, donated a kilowatt AM transmitter weighing six tons, which

in 1957 was moved to the campus with some difficulty. A brief period of imaginative leadership included remote athletic broadcasts, concert shows and a duo-channel stereo link-up with KGO-AM. In 1961, the station manager changed the call letters to KSMC, and only bad luck resulted: the transmitter collapsed, the moderator resigned and they were off the air. A short reprieve with a 100-watt signal abruptly ended in 1963. For many of these years, Brother Benedict of the Physics Department was the moderator and resident electronics expert.

Only in 1971 with a new license and a group of dedicated students did the station come back, this time at 89.5 MHz on the FM dial--and all of 10 watts.

In 1976 AUGUSTINE Hall was cleared and completely renovated, so the station moved again. The new studios in FERROGGIARO Centre were set up in 1977 with funding from Mr James Harvey of Transamerica.

On 15 March 1982, the station boosted its output to 1000w, enabling the 'Oasis of the Airwaves' to reach a bit further than the campus and a handful of neighbouring Moraga kitchens. After 1983 remote broadcasts from athletic events returned, and since 1984 it all comes in stereo.

A sister station, KSMR-FM is on the campus at Saint Mary's University in Winona, Minnesota.

The history of the College's involvement in radio broadcasting in fact goes back to the 30s, when a SMC program and Universal Saint Mary's Night were regularly sent out from Bay Area stations KYA, KTAB, KRE, KFRC and KROW, as well as NBC and CBS.

KYRAN ROOM. In 1928 this space behind the Brothers House was meant to serve the student Brothers, but it remained empty and unfinished; it was used for volleyball during the winters from 1937 to 1941.

The famous campus tailor, Fred Tiffany, moved his shop and bedroom into the shell during the war before finally settling into the ZOO.

This area was rebuilt in 1953 as the art gallery (see CORNELIUS). It and the patio behind were named finally for Brother Roger Kyran, 1952, instructor in art after his assignment to SMC in 1954. He had resurrected the ancient Rugby Club during the 60s and played the game during the first year.

Two of Kyran's large works and a self-portrait once hung in the Kyran Room. His monumental *Crucifixion* may be found in FILIPPI and his *Job* is in ALEMANY.

He was killed in a head-on collision with a confused drunk on US 101 in Marin on 16 May 1969. Several areas of the campus are said to be haunted by Kyran's spirit.

In an strange rearrangement, this useful classroom was suddenly turned into an exercise space.

LADY OF THE OAKS. This secluded shrine of Mary, beyond BERTAIN Grove, about halfway to JUSTIN Grove, has been visited by generations of students plagued by personal and academic problems.

Earlier during the 30s and 40s, she was called the Lady of the Grove, and Our Lady of Grace in 1948. Vandalized during the 70s, the statue of the Virgin was replaced by Fr George Edmund Moss, 1932, who with a plaque also memorialized war veterans (see VETERANS) from the College.

The wooden sign “Lady of the Oaks” was originally lettered by Brother CORNELIUS to serve “Keith Gallery”, then altered by Brother KYRAN to read “St Mary’s Gallery”.

LAKE LA SALLE. The now vanished 14-acre lake (identified on some maps as Saint Mary’s Lake) extended from behind the Powerhouse and Art Annex to Bollinger Canyon Road at the foot of the Banks, the limestone bluffs on the east side.

In 1927 the lake was created by the damming of Las Trampas Creek to provide campus irrigation and to serve the sewerage treatment plant. The Spanish *las trampas* refers to the traps of elk hunters. During the construction of the dam, it is said, 24 Indian skeletons were uncovered.

About 1930 after the construction of the new pool, the students were told that for insurance reasons swimming in the lake would no longer be allowed. The lake was used for boating until it silted up during a period of neglect in the 60s; then it filled with willows. A bit of the old sewer plant remains and the dam itself still stands with its three spillway gates, unused for fifty years.

LAS TRAMPAS. (see LAKE LA SALLE).

LATIN QUARTER. (see ARCADES).

LEFEVRE HALL. In 1973, the present auditorium, and now part of the FERROGGIARO Centre, replaced the temporary theatre in the large room now the indoor food court in CASSIN Centre.

The original LeFevre Memorial Theatre however was a relic of the earliest days at Moraga, a very unstable wooden structure standing on the right of the road near what is now the north end of Claeys Hall. It had been the band room during the war.

That musty old barn was demolished in 1975—it had not seen an audience since the sixties. In particular, it had been used for the production of Ibsen’s *Dollhouse* in 1949, *Caine Mutiny Court Martial* and in 1962 of a homegrown opera, *Infidelio*.

Louis Felan LeFevre, 1913 (1892-1948) was professor of history, and together with Brother “Black” Leo and James Hagerty produced many dramas and passion plays, some they themselves had written. LeFevre also served as athletic manager, running the operation in the early days of Slip Madigan at Oakland.

The great stage directors at Moraga included Yale Meyer, who put on a long string of serious dramas, and his successor, Arnold Wolfe. Another character involved with drama beginning in 1955 was Brother Veronius Matthew, beloved professor of English, who directed many productions backed up by the authority of his ever-handy cane.

Annually during the 60s, the College gave the *Genesian Award*, named for the patron of actors, Saint Genesius. Many Hollywood celebrities were hosted at gala ceremonies in OLIVER Hall.

LIBRARY (see ALBERT).

MADIGAN Gymnasium. Only after the students had been a year in Moraga were additional funds found allowing the gym and adjoining pool to be built in 1930-31. It was merely "The Gym" until it was named for Coach Madigan by 1937.

Notorious for its less than adequate size, it was dubbed the Moraga Bandbox. Students brought noisemakers to games and drove the competition and the officials to distraction. In the sixties, hundreds of large plastic trumpets were the final insult: the WCAC forced the College to hold its home games in the very spacious Oakland Auditorium, the Richmond Auditorium and then in the Coliseum, until McKEON was opened on campus in 1978.

The old gym was the site of a 16 March 1948 broadcast of the "Bob Hope Show" on NBC. In 1963, William F Buckley made a stylish presentation and, in the early days of R&R, the Jefferson Airplane did a concert here.

The pool was roofed over by the Navy in 1942 but this 'temporary' roof had to be removed in 1977 due to its deterioration from the humidity. The entire area was redone in 1984; the dilapidated locker rooms and showers were remodeled the next year. Only in 2015 was the antique pool in Madigan replaced by the pools at ALIOTO, and it was filled in.

Edward P "Slip" Madigan came to the Brickpile in 1921 from Knut Rockne's staff via a coaching job in Portland, and immediately built an enduring legend. At first, both in Oakland and at Moraga, Madigan was himself nearly the whole

athletic department, coaching baseball, basketball and football right around the year, in addition to teaching duties. But football was to be his game!

Madigan took over a football team, the Saints, that had lost 127-0 to Cal the previous season! A lot of work had to be done. For the 1925-1926 seasons, he showed a record of 17-2-1, taking down not only Cal, but Davis, Nevada, Santa Clara, Fresno State, Pacific and Army. Rockne paid a special visit to the Brickpile in January 1925 to check up on his former assistant.

By 1930, Slip and his newly named GAELs beat Fordham 20-12 at the New York Polo Grounds. The team, better trained and better equipped than most professional clubs, crisscrossed the county by special train, accompanied by a large group of well-heeled and well-oiled supporters. Nonetheless, Mass was celebrated en route in the observation car. It is said that Madigan invented this novel style of transcontinental college competition.

In 1939 the Gaels won at the Cotton Bowl with Madigan at the top of his form; but at the end of that season, the President let him go. Brother 'Prince' Albert then refused to allow a discussion of the matter for the next forty-five years, although he protested that no impropriety of any kind had brought on the dismissal. Some confusion surrounds the actual naming of the old gym for him: when and if officially it was done at all.

MAIN QUAD. The tremendous space in front of the Chapel was planned by J J Donovan to form the heart of the campus, enclosed by the

principal public buildings and arcades. Unfortunately, two of these, the Library and the Auditorium, could not be built in 1928 (see DRYDEN).

Donovan's plan was properly revealed when, in 1942, the Navy moved the ENTRANCE onto the axis of the Quad, called Sampson Square at the time.

For many years two handsome benches incorporating bricks from the Oakland campus were here, recalling the Preflight years and B P OLIVER, '73, who died in 1945. The western one near Dante was dedicated at Homecoming in 1932 and was the Senior Bench. Both were ripped out in 1984. A sundial nearby, given by the Class of 1931, was inscribed '*By and By Has No End*'; it too has vanished.

In 1996, the apron in front of the Chapel steps was redesigned, cutting off vehicular traffic and allowing for the erection in June 1997 of a monumental bronze statue of Saint de La Salle by Bruce Wolfe. The area is a tribute to Brother Mel, President for 28 years.

McELLAGOTT (see AUGUSTINE).

McKEON. One of the major pieces of RAHILL Centre, the so-called "new gym", McKEON PAVILION, was dedicated on 25 February 1978 as the Gael home-court.

George R McKeon, alumnus of the Brothers' Sacred Heart High School in San Francisco, contractor, trustee and benefactor of the College, died in 1976.

In the lobby may be found the crowded trophy case with the Sanford Trophy from

the 20-13 win over Texas Tech in the Cotton Bowl on 2 January 1939 and the Governor's Perpetual Trophy from the long Oregon-SMC series in football ending with a Moraga win in 1950. Another long series produced a reminder of the final 20-12 win over Fordham in 1930. And, not to be forgotten, the appreciation trophy from the City of Oakland and Alameda County for a winning football team.

The basketball relics may be found here. The 1958-59, 1988-89 Championships and the 1979-80 Co-championship are the highlights. By the way, over these years the WCAC renamed itself as the WCC, perhaps hoping to be less athletic.

During a do-over in 2018, McKeon's outer walls were strengthened by four buttresses; lighting and painting changed the interior; a gigantic screen was mounted on the south wall. In back, a shamble of trailers was removed and the area cleaned up.

MADIGAN, the old gym, still stands off to the north, now devoted to exercise and decay.

MISSION ROAD. The common name for the College's first campus in San Francisco.

Desperate to have proper education provided to his newly founded diocese, Archbishop Alemany in 1853 set up a little school in the basement of his cathedral on California Street. By 1854 it was called Saint Mary's School. But he had bigger ideas.

In 1855 the Archbishop acquired the block bounded by Hayes, Grove, Larkin

and Polk for his new college. This noisy, distracting location was reconsidered and the land sold to become in 1914 the site of the civic auditorium.

Alemaný then turned to the countryside far to the south on the road to San Jose and bought 60 acres from Jesus Bernal's *Rancho Rincon de las Salinas y Potrero Viejo* for \$1600. The original grant had been made in 1839 to Cornelio Bernal.

On 3 August 1862, the Archbishop rode out and laid the cornerstone of Saint Mary's College. The inscription inside read:

Joseph Alemany, Archbishop of California, laid the cornerstone of this college under the title of Saint Mary for the instruction of the youth of California, not in literature only, but, what is greater, in true Christian knowledge.

The campus, designed by Thomas England, was dedicated on 9 July 1863, opening to 210 students that fall. The small faculty and the administration were made up of diocesan priests.

The Archbishop, beginning in the winter of 1856 after long string of attempts to get the BROTHERS, finally went to Rome in April 1867 and appealed to Pope Pius ix to force the superiors in Paris to send him a few of these professional teachers. He wanted them to man his new college, to relieve the small staff of his diocesan clergy running it and to offset Saint Ignatius, the Jesuit college at Fifth and Market Streets.

In August of 1868 he turned Saint Mary's over to the BROTHERS newly arrived from New York via Panama. Scarcely had they settled down when, on 2 October, an

large earthquake on the Hayward Fault reminded them they were in a new land.

The hard work of the President, Brother Justin, and friends of the College, led to a petition for a charter on 16 November 1871. The State Board of Education granted the request and the charter was grandly received on 28 May 1872.

The next day the first baccalaureate ceremony was held downtown. Jackson Alpheus Graves, AB (who the next year earned an MA from the College) and James J Lawlor, BSc, were the first true graduates. Graves became the most prominent attorney in Los Angeles and president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. He died in 1933. Lawlor had a successful career and served as the first president of the Alumni Association in 1879.

Earlier, on 20 February 1872, the first Board of Trustees was formed, although the title to the College remained firmly in the Archbishop's pocket.

By 1886, the wretched weather at Mission Road had worn down the students and faculty. The buildings were too small for the growing student body. The chilly fog and a series of disagreements with the Archbishop concerning who owed whom what brought the Brothers to search for a new—and more independent—campus of their own. They turned to Oakland, the *Athens of the West* (see BRICKPILE).

Any street map of San Francisco quickly reveals the site of the first campus: it is now covered by a development shaped like a bell, and marked by streets named for the early Brothers: Justin Drive, Agnon Avenue, Genebern Way (see

BROTHERS). Murray is the name of the College chaplain. Nearby are College Avenue, College Crescent, St Marys Avenue, Alemany Boulevard, and even Saint Mary's Playground.

The original bell which was used at the College until 1889 was then given to the nearby Saint John's Church (see KORTH). State Historical Marker No 772 was erected on 29 September 1962 near the old entrance on Mission Street (once Mission Road).

After 1973, a small dining room behind the Brickpile (where the Bookstore is now) was named the Mission Road Room; then for a short time after 1985, the Pub, replacing the infamous Game Room in the basement of FERROGGIARO (and now the textbook store), was also named Mission Road.

MITTY HALL. This dorm was the first permanent building erected at Moraga since 1928 (recalling that ASSUMPTION Hall was meant to be "temporary" in 1942).

Work started in 1959 and the dedication took place in 1960. The completion however was delayed and students were forced to triple up in other dorms for a time.

Reis Lounge in the basement of Mitty, like Ordway in Justin Hall, was furnished as a comfortable common room in earlier days. With 8.4 inches of rain from Typhoon Frieda it was turned into a veritable swimming pool in October 1962. A picture of cavorting residents in swimming suits appeared in the 1963 *Gael*. This space, not surprisingly, was swallowed—and digested—by the bureaucracy in the 80s.

John Joseph Mitty, the formidable fourth Archbishop of San Francisco and alumnus of the Brothers' Manhattan College, saved Saint Mary's from total financial ruin on 15 September 1937, a result in part of the market collapse of 1929 and some very hard times in Moraga. In a surprise move, the Archbishop put up the enormous sum of \$750 000 to buy the college at a bankruptcy auction on the steps of Oakland City Hall, and turned it over the Brothers. As a result the College was reincorporated on 8 February 1938 (No 174513, Secretary of State).

Mitty, an affiliated member of the Brothers, died in 1961 and was laid to rest after an impressive funeral in the cathedral on Van Ness. The student Brothers' choir sang the requiem. It took a generation and a lot of sales of Christian Brothers wine to pay back the archdiocese what the Brothers regarded as a debt.

MORAGA. In 1835, Joaquin Moraga, the son of Gabriel Moraga, the explorer of early California, was the grantee of the *Rancho de los Palos Colorados*, an area of 13 316 ac now containing Moraga. His cousin Juan Bernal (see MISSION ROAD) shared in the grant.

Three hundred acres for the new college campus were purchased for \$36 000 from James Irvine and the Moraga Land Company, with the help of Oliver Kehrlein. An additional 100 acres was thrown in for good measure.

The acreage, bordered by two creeks, included the so-called Moraga Country Club (in fact, a rustic hunting lodge), a lot

of hills and a swamp. Brother “Moraga” Joe had engineered this coup in 1926 (see SAN LEANDRO).

The architect John J Donovan of Oakland, who had done the Oakland City Hall and Technical High School buildings, put together the impressive design in Mission-Renaissance style.

Groundbreaking took place on Founder’s Day, 15 May 1927, with 5 000 people, many of whom arrived aboard four special trains. Archbishop Edward J Hanna, the third Archbishop of San Francisco, presided. On the same day the Class of 1927 held their commencement ceremonies in JUSTIN Grove.

Construction moved along quickly with the help of a rail spur run onto the campus between what are now Augustine and Saint Albert Halls. In short order there appeared in the wilderness a new little city. The exterior colour scheme featured blue sashwork and doors, with a pink-tinged Mediterranean white for the exterior walls and, of course, the red roofs of spanish tile.

Archbishop Hanna returned to dedicate the new buildings on 5 August 1928, enabling the students to move from Oakland on 13 September for classes.

The 1928-1932 period at Moraga was spartan, with only a handful of cars on campus, the occasional passenger train calling at the station, and acres of unpaved mud—or dust—crossed by plank walkways, not to mention the effects of the Depression and of Prohibition! A shortage of funds was a continuing problem during this period (see MITTY).

In the Fall of 1947, when the United Nations was looking for a new headquarters, rural Moraga Valley was high on the list. Instead, after a donation by the Rockefellers, New York was chosen.

The Moraga family coat-of-arms is worked in tile on the south wall of Dante Hall, and one of the segments of the central space in SODA Center is named the Moraga Room.

The Moraga Quarterly, a noted literary review, was published at the College for some years after the move in 1928.

MORE (see BECKET).

MOUNT VAN. At 1194 feet, the highest point on campus stands 600 feet above the floor of the campus. The name honours avid hiker, college postmaster and former President, Brother Vantasian. The US Coast and Geodetic Survey identifies the peak as “St Mary’s”.

In the wild sixties, a group of students called themselves the Mount Van Raiders; they were later assimilated into the Plotinus Club. This approximately fraternal group held liturgies honoring the One and used the old railroad station as their parish.

The ‘SMC’ seen on the lower slope of Mount Van was originally an ‘SM’ made up of stones hauled up by new freshmen during their initiation, usually in the wee hours of the morning. Each man had to find a stone the size of his head and then paint it white.

The permanent letters were laid and lighting installed, a gift of the Class of

1971. Enthusiastic students have managed to paint the letters a variety of colours for various occasions and ethnic display.

OBSERVATORY (see GEISSBERGER).

OLIVER HALL. The main college dining room was named for Barthomew P Oliver, 1873, (1853-1945).

He was present, as a boy, when Archbishop Alemany laid the Mission Road cornerstone in 1862. He was a faculty member at Mission Road for a time, was president of the Alumni Association in 1891 and became a distinguished San Franciscan, serving as foreman of the grand jury that indicted Mayor Schmitz and Boss Abe Ruef after a series of scandals. Oliver attended the dedication at Oakland, and then the one at Moraga....all three campuses.

This dignified space, with dark paneling and tall windows, was staffed by student waiters, a decent paying job before elaborate financial-aid packages. Only with the war did increased numbers change the meal service over to a buffet line.

Nonetheless, until 1980, this room remained in essentially the same state as it had been in 1928. The huge paintings found here for many years were either gifts of Oliver's or were on loan from the San Francisco Art Museum.

Thirty solid oak tables and 300 handsome oak chairs had been designed for the dining room, but were replaced in the heedless 70s by mass-produced furniture. Eventually, the tables were refinished and returned to Oliver, while a few salvaged chairs ended up in the Brothers' refectory.

The paintings, victims it was claimed of some years of hurled mashed potatoes and errant forks, disappeared in favour of tapestry reproductions. Flanking the main door are marble busts of Oliver's uncle and aunt, Dennis and Bridget Oliver, count and countess in a papal order.

ORGAN. The size of this 18-ton instrument suggests listing it with the buildings.

In 1854 the Calvary Presbyterian Church in San Francisco decided to help in converting the gold rush city into a civilized metropolis by installing an organ. An order went out to the Henry Erben Company of New York and what was then certainly the largest organ in the west arrived in 1858 after a trip around the Horn.

In 1868 (the year the Brothers arrived in the City) the church moved to a site on Powell Street. Then again in 1901, to make way for the construction of the Saint Francis Hotel, the Calvary community moved to Fillmore and Jackson, where the organ was rebuilt by Murray Harris Co of Los Angeles. It then managed to survive the disaster in April 1906.

By 1928, when the College was leaving Oakland, Calvary decided to unload their vintage instrument. For \$3500 the Felix Schoenstein Company, organ builders in SF, arranged an organ transplant and put it into the loft of the new chapel at the College in October. It was ready for the dedication on 4 November.

Brother Julian, who taught at the College for many years, served as organist during the early days (1928-1937). Another

character involved with church music was the Abbé Jean Ribeyron, from the Paris Conservatory. He was a fierce advocate of chant and worked with the Student Brothers' choir for some years; he composed several pieces in honour of de La Salle. After the war and until his retirement, Brother Ultanian Benedict of the Physics Department served as college organist and tried to conserve the deteriorating organ.

Finally in 1998-9, after years of fundraising promotions by Fr Edmund Moss '32, and a series of major donations, the Austin Organ Company of Hartford built a state-of-the-art instrument, one of the finest in California. The family of William Simon, '37, was a generous contributor to the refurbishing of the CHAPEL—hence, the William and Alice SIMON Memorial Organ.

The organ was operational by Christmas in 1998, and incorporates parts of the earlier instruments, including a 16-foot wooden pipe from 1858, at 900 lbs the largest in the organ. There are 3649 pipes in 63 ranks, with 54 stops, three manuals and pedal. The 150-year old wooden case and facade have been refurbished.

PATIOS. In the spanish style the buildings at Moraga tend to cluster around large quads and smaller patios.

Two original patios flank the chapel. On the north side, the Holy Family Patio, several statues and a mosaic of Saint de La Salle done by Louisa Jenkins surround a false well in this tranquil spot. The wrought iron arbour over the well dates from 1928. The estate of the Ash family paid for the redesign and clean-up in 2011.

The tiny belfry of the Brothers House stands in the eastern corner. The statue of

the Sacred Heart, installed in the north aisle of the CHAPEL by Br Albert, President, was moved outside in 1999.

Several of the “Academies” were held in this patio, including one on Father Serra in 1934. On the south wall, behind a bush, is perhaps the most neglected memorial on campus: a tribute to Brother Vincentius “White” Leo (d 1954) and to the civil engineering program (1901-1931) championed by Leo. It is worth noting that the Art Department, the original notion for which emerged from the drafting courses at the Brickpile, is a relic of the now vanished engineering curriculum.

On the south, the matching Students' Patio is decorated by a tiled fountain and several memorials and statues including a little plaque to Fr Mathias Lu, long associated with the College, a champion of the Chinese-American community in the US, who also tended the roses and hollyhocks here for years. He died in June 2008, as an affiliated member of the Brothers.

A memorial of the unborn, donated by the campus Knights of Columbus in 1997, sits on a plinth rescued from the front entrance of the Brickpile. This stone from 1887 was salvaged from the 1929 demolition by the quick-witted Brother Agnon; it then sat unknown and neglected in the dirt outside Oliver Hall for nearly seventy years. (see also KORTH TOWER).

In 1999, the statue of Santa Isabel (Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal) was moved from the CHAPEL to this lovely site. It was donated by the family of Miguel de Avila Lucas (d 1940) and

blessed by the Patriarch of Lisbon during a visit to the campus on 13 August 1936.

Directly behind the Chapel, in a nearly inaccessible spot is KYRAN Patio, complete with shade trees and a fountain. It is surrounded by the Psychology Department and the Brothers House. After the gallery was established in 1953, it opened onto this patio with a sort of solarium. One night in 1975, a fire broke out at the south end of the gallery and gutted it. The Oakland Museum had just taken out a visiting exhibit—no artworks were lost. The fire brought the HEARST Foundation to provide money for the present gallery.

PEDRO. From the early MORAGA days of 1928-1941, with only a few cars offering little hope of getting off campus for entertainment, the rare radio, very infrequent film showings, no television, and little else in the way of amusement, the students turned to cards.

Bridge was played constantly, in the dorms by boarders and on the train by day-students. With no clear policy for their attendance in Galileo and Dante, students might be found spending all day at a card-table in their dorm rooms.

Over the years, Pedro, a curious game rarely found elsewhere, developed. This contract game is named for the high scoring “fives” or *pedros*. Both the Brothers and the students played the game well into the 80s.

PHOENIX. The great baseball teams were never to be called the Gaels (nor the Saints, for that matter).

The extraordinary Phoenix played ball from 1872 until it died quietly in 1943. From 1891 the coach was the incredible Brother Agnon, whose 1907 record was 26-0-1. In 1911, the Phoenix played the World Champion Red Sox in a preseason game--they won! In the 1915 World Series, in Boston, Brother Agnon could boast of four College graduates on the field—a record that still stands.

Madigan was coach during the 20s, and in March 1926 the Phoenix lost a two-day meet against the Philadelphia Giants of the Colored League.

Pictures of the team in the late 30s sometimes show the name “Gaels” on the jersey, although it remained the Phoenix officially.

During the 50s, Lou GUISTO brought back baseball and it rose from the ashes yet again. Somehow in a thoughtless regularization, the name “Gaels” prevailed with the new team and the proper name sank into oblivion.

During the 60s the campus literary magazine was the *Phoenix*.

PINE GROVE. Several large pines between FENLON and GALILEO lent their name to an area that served during the 60s and 70s as the site for commencements, including one addressed by comedian Steve Allen.

The few remaining trees were taken down in 1999, preparing the area for the new science facility, BROUSSEAU Hall.

POOL (see RAHILL).

POPLAR GROVE. Between FENLON and MADIGAN, next to the Gym ANNEX, a large stand of old trees was the site of graduations for some years. In June 1963 the 100th year commencement was held there, in the shade.

This was a favourite spot for post-game gatherings and for picnics by many on- and off-campus groups. The old trees were removed in 1999. A sculpture shaped like a helix stands nearby.

POST OFFICE. The College had its own post office after the move to Moraga, and has a proper ZIP code (94575).

There was an official postmaster on campus. Brothers Florinus Peter and Vantasian Jude (both former Brickpile presidents), as well as Josephus and Dorotheus Anselm held that post at Moraga. The flamboyant Jim Farley once visited SMC in his role as US Postmaster-General.

The post-office had migrated from the original location just to the right of the chapel in the south arcade to GALILEO Hall for the 40s and 50s, then into the ANNEX during the 60s and in 1973 to a location between DRYDEN and FERROGGIARO (in what had been the theatre). In 1999, the Post Office moved into newly constructed quarters next to LEFEVRE Hall.

Sadly, in a cost-cutting move in the 70s, the Post Office Department demoted Saint Mary's to a substation of Moraga. Adding injury to insult, it pulled the federal officers out, leaving the College to staff its own facility.

POWERHOUSE. Although now converted into offices, this little building was once devoted to weights and exercise equipment. In 1928 it was named for the great boilers supplying heat and hot water to the entire campus.

Rooms for workers occupied the front. A large steam whistle was mounted on the roof and coded blasts were used to summon gardeners and janitors from across the campus. Students, with little else to do late at night, would climb up the wall and cross a precarious ledge to tie down the whistle; it took quite some time to turn it off again.

In 1992, the boilers were removed and the two-story space occupied by the Athletic Department. The little wing on the south housed offices for a series of staff, including even a vice-president, the late Ray White, and for some years the stalwart "Terrible Tom" Twomey ran the Veterans Office from here. Then came the Buildings and Grounds department and later the January Term. That all changed when the Grad Business demanded space on campus. The Powerhouse was remodeled and the department shifted from Rheem. The Print Shop and the shipping department have taken over the ground floor at the back of the building. As a reminder of the original purpose, there stands the disused smokestack.

PREFLIGHT SCHOOL. Following the depression and the disastrous 1937 bankruptcy, until the outbreak of World War II at the end of 1941, the College faced really hard times, short of both money and students. The military draft after Pearl Harbor was not

going to help the dwindling student-body.

The Department of the Navy however had an immediate need for a lot of pilots and by Christmas of 1941 chose the Universities of Iowa, Georgia and North Carolina, along with Saint Mary's in the West, to serve as the four Preflight training schools.

In June 1942 with the agreement of Brother Austin, President, they indeed took over the entire campus, with the exception of the north edge. That corner of the campus included ASSUMPTION Hall housing the few civilian students and the student Brothers, the Art ANNEX serving as classroom building, the CO-OP and the athletic department housed in a shed behind Assumption.

The College retained only a few science labs in GALILEO as well as the Brothers House, although a couple of officers were housed there with the Brothers.

Thousands of Navy men filled up the rest of the campus—actually they were “on board” what was now a “ship”. New buildings were thrown up: barracks Essex, Wasp and Hornet (where SIENA and SODA are now), ASSUMPTION HALL and the two ANNEXES, the Officers' Mess (see POST OFFICE), medical facilities (see BECKET), the brobdingnagian Independence Hall for a drill area and an indoor pool, the largest in the world at the time.

A young Lt Gerald R Ford arrived to coach in the Navy's athletic program. He indeed went on to other work later.

After 30 June 1946, when the Secretary of Navy decommissioned the base, most of

this construction was removed, the last of it being the laminated arch-beams of Independence during the winter of 1947. However, the extensive concrete foundations remaining just below the surface were a serious problem later when MITTY, JUSTIN and the COMMON were put in.

The Navy made a lasting aesthetic change on the campus in the new ENTRANCE, but a more subtle yet major contribution was the arrival of EBMUD water at the College after some federal persuasion.

Before the war the water situation on campus had become very serious, so direct connection to the public utility was a necessity. In fact, the drought of 1942 brought it all to a resolution.

After the war, the student body (as well as the football team) was greatly enlarged by veterans on the GI Bill.

On 7 June 2003, the surviving airmen were honoured at the College with a day including a message from Mr Ford, a movie about Pre-flight, a concert by the Marines, a flyover of vintage aircraft and the dedication of a bench in front of SODA.

It is worth adding that the Preflight School was not the first time the College found itself cooperating with the armed services in wartime. At the Brickpile during 1918-1919 the Students Army Training Corps enrolled 200 young men to drill under army direction. Their rifles and equipment later stored in the basement were once exhibited by the anti-Catholic East Bay press as proof that the Papacy was planning to take over the United States in a violent coup!

PRESIDENTS. Since the foundation at Mission Road in 1863, there have been twenty-six men presiding over the faculty. In many cases before 1962, the President also served as Director of the House and was subject to canon law and a six-year term. A special exception during the War was made by Rome for Brother Austin's nine-year term.

Together with manpower shortages, this helps explain the shorter terms of office and the odd repeats. It should be pointed out two sets of brothers served as president (the Mallons and the McMahons). And no one can ignore the fact that fully eleven are FBI (Foreign-Born Irish), a fact not lost on the American Brothers themselves. Only seven Presidents have been native Californians.

		<i>term</i>	<i>birth</i>
1	Father John Harrington	1863	1823, Ireland
2	Father Peter Gray	1863-1868	1823, Ireland
3	Brother Justin	1868-1879	1834, Ireland, McMahon
4	Brother Bettelin	1879-1891	1830, Ireland, McMahon
5	Brother Cianan	1891-1892	1833, Ireland, Griffin
6	Brother Yvasian Michael	1892-1894	1855, Ireland, Dorgan,
7	Brother Eminold Walter	1894-1895	1854, Missouri, ODonnell
	and	1900-1902	
8	Brother Walter Erminold I	1895-1900	1855, Ireland, OMalley
9	Brother Zenonian	1902-1904	1867, Wisconsin, Brannan
10	Brother Vellesian	1904-1910	1870, Oregon, Mallon
	and	1914-1917	
11	Brother Florinus Peter	1910-1911	1857, Canada, Doyle
12	Brother Fabrician	1911-1914	1843, France, Pelerin
13	Brother Urban Gregory ii	1917-1922	1877, SF, Mallon
	and	1923-1927	
14	Brother Vantasian Jude	1922-1923	1869, Ireland, Sharkey
15	Brother Urbanus Lewis	1927-1930	1873, Ireland, Tracey
16	Brother Zachary Leo	1930-1932*	1881, SF, Meehan
17	Brother Victorinus Jasper	1932-1935	1880, California, Fitzsimmons
18	Brother Udgerian Albert	1935-1941	1900, Ireland, Rahill
19	Brother Austin Odran	1941-1950	1898, Ireland, Crowley
20	Brother Walstan Thomas	1950-1956	1916, Montana, Levi
21	Brother Sylvester Albert	1956-1962	1918, Oakland, Plotz
22	Brother Timothy Michael	1962-1969**	1922, Oakland, Quinn
23	Brother Timothy Mel	1969-1997	1928, Oakland, Anderson
24	Brother Craig	1997-2004	1953, Baltimore, Franz
25	Brother Ronald	2004-2012	1948, Oakland, Gallagher
26	James A Donahue	2012-	

(*Brother Leo separated the administrative and canonical offices, taking the title “Chancellor” and leaving Br Jasper as Director. The job was reunited after Leo resigned.

**With the appointment of Br Michael in 1962, the Visitor split the jobs again, this time permanently.)

RAHILL CENTER. In 1978 the sports complex was named for Brother U Albert, known as the ‘Prince’, who had also served as President (1935-1941), the youngest such in the nation at the time.

In his later years Brother Albert filled the rôle of dignified spokesman for the College, decorating College fund-raising campaigns, attending many athletic events and nearly all social occasions. In his eighties, he presided over basketball games from his chair at the end of the bench, and delivered the line “God is a Gael” in the face of a Stanford cheering section at the dedicatory game in McKeon. He died in 1983.

Another part of the sports complex is the brace of fields at the back. The oldest is SMITH TRACK, now a diamond and practice field, named for James M Smith, '10, a Brickpile graduate and benefactor memorialized on a plaque set up during Homecoming 1931 on a boulder hauled to Moraga from the Oakland campus. Just behind is the STADIUM (qv).

At the front of the campus may be found additional pieces of RAHILL CENTER: GUISTO Field and KORTH tennis centre on the west side near the Townhouses. The H J Korth family donated the twelve courts in 1990 in memory of Timothy Korth. This facility replaced the courts situated for many years on what is now the site of the new FILIPPI Hall.

Nearby on the west side of the road is COTTRELL Field, dedicated on 11 March 2000 for women’s softball. The donor, Trustee Elizabeth Larson Cottrell, named it for her in-laws, Dr John K and Katherine C Cottrell.

On the east side is GARAVENTA soccer field, dedicated on 18 November 1990 and named for Silvio E Garaventa, Sr, Regent, husband of Mary (see GARAVENTA). Adjoining is the rugby pitch (see VINCENT).

REDWOOD GROVE. This quiet sylvan circle surrounds the outdoor theatre. The entrance leads off to the left from the trail to JUSTIN Grove.

For many years the Senior Sendoff was held here each spring. It has also been the scene of a number of rock concerts and dramatic productions, including the festive *Birds* of Aristophanes in the Spring of 1971.

The redwood, a cousin of the sequoia, was *palo colorado*, a name connected with this corner of the county since spanish times. With the coming of the Americans, the drive for lumber wiped out the virgin stands. The last redwood tree in Canyon was cut in 1860. What now fill the Berkeley Hills are second- or third-growth trees.

During the 30s redwoods were planted in an undeveloped meadow behind the old

football field by the artistic Brother “White” Leo (see PATIOS), who watered them by hand, and by George Bertain, 1923, whose name was attached to the Grove in the 80s.

In the sixties, when the Moraga shopping centre was being built, a student quietly borrowed a bulldozer one evening, brought it on campus and used it to clear and level the inside of the redwood circle. The cement stage was then installed, thanks to a donation garnered from the Fairmont Hotel by the students.

RHEEM CAMPUS. An strange suburb of MORAGA named for hot-water-heater czar Donald Rheem is home to the off-campus centre.

When the Moraga campus began showing wear and tear at the seams, an abandoned supermarket offered certain attractions. By September 2001, the building and the surrounding parking lot were rented. Storage for unused furniture and space for extended education administration were the first priorities. In a burst of fervour, a small chapel was installed.

By the following spring the entire 80 000 sq ft property was bought from the Hahn Trust. Extended Education was discontinued so that in 2007 the development staff was able to transfer from WEST Hall. And then the Graduate Business operation and the Alumni Office moved in.

RONCALLI HALL. Giuseppe Roncalli was better known as Pope John xxiii (1958-1963).

A corner of the kitchen complex, built in 1967 by Brother Michael, had included a few dining rooms, offices and storage. On 21 July 2008 it was completely razed to

make room for the new kitchen (see BENILDE).

The formal President’s Dining Room and the adjoining patio were originally at one end of Roncalli, but these were converted to faculty use after the building of WEST Hall.

Adjacent was the rather undefined Austin Room (Brother Austin served as President during World War II); now and again a section of the dining room, at other times this east end was used as faculty offices and as a classroom for the Integral Program.

The Raskob Room nearby, originally the dining room for the student Brothers, but after access to the kitchen was sealed, for some twenty years it served as a classroom for audio-visual presentations presided over by the indefatigable Brother Stephen Carl. The space, named for the donating foundation, was abandoned in 1996.

In 1999 it was finally returned to food service as the Founders Room. Portraits of the “founders”, ALEMANY, DE LA SALLE, JUSTIN and FENLON are found here.

Today, Roncalli has been forgotten and we have instead the awkwardly named “Faculty-Staff Dining Room”.

SABATTE (see TOWNHOUSES).

SACRAMENTO NORTHERN. Yes, this railroad too was part of the campus.

The College’s connection with railroads in fact dates from 14 September 1863

when the first San Francisco & San Jose train left Market Street and passed in front of the two-month-old Mission Road campus. The faculty and students lined the tracks and waved flags for the big event— modern technology had reached Bernal Heights!

Today at Moraga few traces of the old SN right-of-way remain, but the train did play a major role in the early days at Moraga.

The Oakland and Antioch Railway ran a track into the area about 1913, and it in turn was bought by the San Francisco and Sacramento in 1914 and again in 1929 by the Sacramento Northern, an electric line.

SN trains ran north to Chico via Sacramento, and west to Oakland via Canyon and a long tunnel. For a time, Western Pacific considered running its main line into Oakland along these tracks; this interesting possibility, with the vision of long freights passing the front of the College, was dropped at the start of the Depression.

From the east the line left Walnut Creek on what was to become Olympic Boulevard to Reliez Station, then along the hiking trail skirting Lafayette, around to Burton Station and then following Las Trampas Creek to Saint Mary's. The 1928 College station stood on the west side of what is now the entrance road (see ENTRANCE) in the slight depression. The odd jogs in Saint Mary's Road—at Burton, at Bollinger Canyon Road, and near Moraga Common — are reminders of grade-crossings.

The students during the 30s usually referred to the railroad delivering them to campus as the "Short Line". In 1939 it took 25 minutes from downtown Oakland to the College; westbound, it was 12 minutes from Walnut Creek! In 1937, the tracks were extended to

the East Bay Terminal in San Francisco by way of the lower deck of the new Bay Bridge.

When the Moraga site was under consideration in 1927, Brother 'Moraga Joe' hauled the faculty Brothers from the Brickpile on the train out to view the property. It had been a very wet spring, and when they alighted at the "Country Club" stop in front of what would become the College even the tracks were under water. The disgruntled Brothers were not impressed with the swampy acreage nor happy with their wet feet, and were glad to get back to Oakland after the enforced excursion. The poor weather at Moraga still includes rain with an average of 28 inches a year—and the rare but notable snowfalls, for example in 1936, 1938 and 1975!

A pleasant story involves Lynn Hull, a young railwayman serving as conductor on the Short Line 9.00 morning train, Waiting for the return trip at 3.00, Hull filled in the time by hanging around the card games in the dorms. Brother Virgil encouraged him instead to take classes with his passengers. He graduated *maxima cum laude* in 1938 and went on to Cal in economics, eventually becoming an executive with Southern Pacific.

Passenger service on the SN died slowly, ending on 30 July 1941. The last freight was hauled by No 652 (now at the Rio Vista Junction Museum) from Oakland to Lafayette on the morning of 28 February 1957. It left SMC at 12.30... the end of rapid transit.

The line was abandoned, the rails pulled up that year, leaving the empty station,

which then was used as a refuge by the Plotinus Club, to be demolished finally in 1962. For years ties from the line were used for bonfires at athletic rallies on campus.

Eventually the right-of-way was converted to a hiking path by the county, except for the stretch in front of the College that may be traced from just west of the tennis courts and softball field, over the entrance road, curving by the dam. It crosses the county road in the deep depression at the north corner of the campus.

SAGA. Several times this food service corporation, put together by two students at Colgate University, ran the kitchen at Moraga. It was said that only the Soviet Army moved more victuals than SAGA.

Although other groups have had the contract (Marriott and now Sodexo, for example), for some time the students have loosely and inaccurately called the entire kitchen operation as well as OLIVER Hall "SAGA". In fact, "hitting SAGA" meant to go for a meal.

SAINT JOSEPH HALL. An example of a transferred name: a little dormitory to house campus workers and named for Joseph the Carpenter was built in 1961 to replace the quarters in Benilde Hall, the Zoo and a few rooms in the Powerhouse.

During the late 60s the building became student housing and later the south end was home to the Dominican priests on campus. In tribute to them, Brother Mel, President, renamed it SIENA HALL for the Dominican nun, Catherine of Siena (1347-1380), a great writer, reformer and Doctor of the Church.

In 1998, the President moved his residence into the west end of Siena Hall. The Department of Education, Security and Campus Ministry used the other end at various times, and then in 2005 this space was made over into a small dormitory.

The dispossessed Saint Joseph was translated to the campus maintenance buildings on the east side of the campus. The Campus Service Center had been built in 1983 to replace the ancient wooden garages and workshops on the site of the "Country Club" (see MORAGA), between MADIGAN and the POWERHOUSE. At the back today are the garage and the corporation yard, built overlooking the long-gone LAKE LA SALLE.

SAN LEANDRO. The little East Bay town was once chosen as and may well have ended up being the home of the College.

By 1923 when the College decided to move out of Oakland, a 225-acre site in San Leandro, purchased by Brother Urban GREGORY ii in 1919, was the obvious choice, favoured by many at the Brickpile. It was on the east side of Foothill Boulevard, in a charming hilly alcove a short walk from Lake Chabot and the Dunsmuir House. The intended entrance was to be where the northbound MacArthur/Foothill exit leaves I580 today. A grand tour of the site was arranged for the Renunion on 21 May 1923. B P Oliver was there.

Several sets of elaborate plans for a San Leandro campus were drawn up by the Oakland architect J J Donovan. One particularly ambitious rendering in

Collegiate Tudor style was labeled “The University of Saint Mary.” A fund-raising drive in December 1925 aimed at \$1.5 million. But there is some evidence that ambition was outmatched by lack of money.

Brother Zeticus Joseph ii, Visitor at the time, overruled the decision to move to San Leandro and tried to change the prevailing opinion (see SACRAMENTO NORTHERN). Mysteriously the groundbreaking at San Leandro scheduled for Founder’s Day, 15 May 1926 was postponed to the following May and then dropped.

The property was probably sold at the same time as the Brickpile. In 1939 the San Leandro site was developed into Sheffield Village, masterminded by architect Irwin Johnson. Someone made a lot of money. But, no regrets, the property sits astride the notorious Hayward Fault.

Also in 1926, the College rejected an offer by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles to donate land and a great deal of money for a Southern California campus. Instead Brother Joseph engineered a move to a sleepy village beyond the Berkeley Hills; his tenacity earned him the nickname ‘Moraga Joe’ among the Brothers (see FENLON).

SERVICE CENTRE. (see SAINT JOSEPH).

SICHEL HALL. Franz W Sichel, a great patron of the arts, was a partner in Fromm & Sichel of San Francisco, sole distributors of the Christian Brothers wines and brandy.

Since 1928 the biology labs and classrooms had been on the ground floor of GALILEO Hall. Sichel was dedicated on 6 May 1976

and the entire department moved in. In 2000, Biology relocated to BROUSSEAU Hall. Since then the little building has been home to faculty offices, a few classrooms and for a time the Integral Program.

Sichel stands on a platform of material pumped from the LAKE bottom by Brother Nivard Raphael in 1942 to bring the level up to that of Galileo Hall. The site was then used until 1976 as a soccer field and baseball diamond.

SIENA (see SAINT JOSEPH).

SIMON (see ORGAN).

SMITH (see RAHILL).

SODA CENTER. When it became clear that FERROGGIARO Center, the student union, was inadequate for the increasing number of college residents, this complex was put up and dedicated on 27 August 1989.

Soda occupies a large piece of the back campus, the site of the Navy barracks Wasp, Essex and Hornet in 1942-46. After the war the site was unused except for a small greenhouse tended by several Brothers. Many trees on the campus were born there.

The center includes a grand ballroom, which may be divided for different functions, into (from left to right) LAFAYETTE, MORAGA and ORINDA and includes a musicians’ gallery. Portraits of the donors, Charles Y and Helen Soda, are hanging in the central section.

On the southwest end is CLAEYS Lounge, named for benefactors Linus F and Ruth Claeys, whose portrait is over the fireplace.

Outside are two sculptures: "La Donna, 1996" in memory of Florence Valdez, wife of a staff member, and "Gothic Windows, 1991" by Dan Dykes (after the buttresses of Notre Dame de Paris) in stainless steel and goldleaf, looking rather like a pair of pliers, and donated by the Seniors.

SPLINTERS (see ASSUMPTION).

STADIUM. In the 70s, Gael Stadium was built in an area long used for football practice after 1928, then called Farragut Fields by the Navy and left abandoned after the war. A worn-down running track (see RAHILL) was here before the stadium was built.

An independent member of the Class of 1970 once lived in a little concrete bunker left by the Navy in this area—benefitting from the R&B reduction.

The 3500-seat stadium is no longer home to the vanished football team, but is used for rugby and other sporting events as well as June commencement exercises.

SMC football has had a long if checkered career, beginning in 1892 at the Brickpile with the Saints, a club team. It then survived two presidential attacks. In 1899 Theodore Roosevelt took college football to task for terrible injuries and poor supervision. The College, as well as Santa Clara and a number of others shut down the sport for some years until the erection of the NCAA. The result at the College was the fielding of great rugby teams from 1899 to 1907.

An example of the good old days of football is provided by the Cal game on 4 October 1947. Prior to the game three Berkeley students were kidnaped by the Gaels. The game itself took place in Memorial Stadium, with Governor Earl Warren, Speaker of the House Joseph Martin and crooner Tony Martin all seated on the SMC side. Coach James Phelan lost 45-6 to Pappy Waldorf's lads, who presumably got the hostages back.

Later, on 3 January 1951, President Brother Walstan Thomas and his Trustees, citing problems with academic standards, a grossly inflated competition and the Korean War, again dropped the sport, along with baseball. This time the response was a winning basketball program through the 60s.

In the interim, the pros took over the campus for their training camp. Red Hickey and the Forty-Niners arrived each summer during the fifties and sixties.

Club football managed to get its head back under the SMC tent and then, exerting intense pressure, the alumni had football reinstated as a competitive sport at the College during the 70s.

In March 2004, although aware it is impossible to kill a bad idea, the Trustees tried again to shut football down. They succeeded and the result was that considerable funds were saved and diverted to improve other sports.

SYUFY. The performing arts building was dedicated on 14 September 2003. The groundbreaking in Spring 2002 placed the site

behind LEFEVRE Theater, with a new scenery shop, practice rooms and offices.

In order to make the best use of space while not blocking cross-campus traffic, a stairway was run through a passage in the centre of the building.

The late Remond Syufy, 1945, developed the Century Theaters. His sons, Raymond, 1984 and Joseph, 1987, daughter-in-law, Michelle, '88 and other donors (some real, some not) set up this memorial. (Also see TOWNHOUSES).

THILLE (see TOWNHOUSES).

TOWNHOUSES. The four original townhouses, built on the swampy edge of the campus, were dedicated on 7 July 1973. The site included the duck pond, tended in the 60s by Brother Ralph "the Boof" and Fred Tiffany, campus tailor whose shop was nearby in the Zoo.

The townhouse accommodations were based on the success of BECKET and MORE Halls, providing a common living area and a complete kitchen surrounded by two or three twin bedrooms.

Edward W FREITAS (1907-1945) was the brother of Judge Carlos Freitas, 1927, the chief donor.

John and Mary SABATTE were the parents of the then owners of Berkeley Farms, Frank, 1936 and Remond, 1945.

Pauline SYUFY (1894-1955) was the mother of Raymond Syufy, 1940, owner of Century Theatres at the time.

Albert J THILLE (1888-1970) was the brother of Mary Thille of Santa Paula, a benefactress also responsible for the reconstruction of De La Salle Quad in 1976.

The second flight of townhouses, GUERRIERI EAST and GUERRIERI WEST, was built in 1981 thanks to the estate of Lewis Guerrieri and funds earmarked for the direct benefit of students. The surrounding area bordering the creek beyond the baseball diamond and tennis courts is GUERRIERI PARK.

VETERANS. A number of plaques around campus recall and even name those graduates who gave their lives in battle (see ARCADES).

In 2018, a shady spot on the south side of DANTE was reconfigured to be the site for a memorial to servicemen, with five benches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard. A list in the middle lists those who died in service.

VINCENT. The rugby pitch was dedicated on 14 April 1991 in memory of Coach Patrick Vincent, captain of the 1956 world-champion New Zealand All-Blacks team and rugby coach at the College from 1968 to 1983.

Pat lived for years on the second floor of Justin Hall and shepherded his ruggers to competitions in all parts of the world. While returning with his team on a flight from Paris he died of a heart attack over Pittsburgh.

The former ruggers and the Frank Tucci (graduated 1970) Fund raise money for the independent team and were able to help finance an upgrade of the field (see STADIUM) in 2006.

WEST HALL. The second administration building, oddly is “northeast” of its mate FILIPPI HALL.

It is in fact named for Brother T Jerome, faculty member and longtime vice-president of the College, who also served as Visitor of San Francisco during the 60s. Kenneth Hoffman, developer and philanthropist, promised funds for the building only if it were to be named for Brother Jerome.

After housing the administration and development department for some years, West was rearranged in the summer of 2008. Here are Financial Aid, Public Relations, Admissions and International Studies. On the second are also Development and Zocchi Lounge.

Outside, in the little alumni plaza, can be found commemorative benches and a large number of inscribed paving bricks. It is all overseen by a statue of Saint Jude, patron of impossible cases.

YORK. (see ARCADE and AGENO).

ZOCCHI. (see WEST).

ZOO (see AUGUSTINE).

POSTSCRIPT. A small number of sites on campus seem to have no name. The little creek running during the rainy season down from the Observatory, through Ageno Park, behind De La Salle and skirting the Townhouses before leaving the campus on its way to the San Leandro Reservoir, has strangely enough never been given a proper name.

In addition, the patio flanking the chapel on the south and the faculty dining complex in what was once Roncalli Hall have no patrons. The main quad and the entrance road are orphans, too.

Furthermore, a number of campus figures have no memorials. **Brother Zachary “Black” Leo**, an imposing SMC figure with a national reputation, was professor of English, a tireless producer of dramas, author of a number of text books and novels, a poet, and great public speaker, who on at least one occasion held an audience in the SF civic auditorium spellbound with a lecture on Shakespeare. He was Chancellor at Moraga and had a great influence on the development of the “liberal arts” nature of the College. His credo: *“I believe that the world has an idea behind it. I believe in the European tradition.”*

Brother Agnon Francis (“B Agnon”), a New Yorker who as a boy was moved to Grass Valley, was orphaned there and joined the Brothers in 1873. He was on the faculty at all three campuses, had a long career as coach (see PHOENIX) and in his retirement as an enthusiastic fan, loved by generations of students. His death in 1934 was marked nationally by eight-column headlines. The front diamond was known before the War as

Agnon Field, but the name was forgotten after 1942.

Brother Fabrician, a dignified Frenchman who was President at the Brickpile and encouraged excellence and the liberal arts, has no institutional memorial. **Brother Austin Odran**, President during the difficult war years, who energetically shepherded the College through very hard times and was a fixture in the language department, teaching French and Spanish, has no reminder on campus.

Other longtime Moragans who might be memorialized are **Brothers Josephus**, responsible for the hiring of Coach Madigan; **Brother Urpasian Clement**, librarian; **Bede Edward**, a dignified gentleman, English professor and the founder of the Knights of Columbus at the College; and **Brother Ulpian Jerome**, staunch advocate of the liberal arts while serving as dean of Business Administration and Economics.

The late **Ben Frankel** taught history at the College from just after World War II. He became a fixture, remarkable for his booming voice. He was affiliated to the Brothers while keeping his deep Hebrew roots.

In addition, any name from a long list of professors might be considered: for example, John Wellmuth, Arthur Campbell, Joseph Foran, Allen Garrett, Lloyd Gallardo, the novelist George Elliott, James Townsend, Thomas Toomey (longest serving Moragan, 1937-1999), Fred Whelan, Rafael Alan Pollock and many more.

And finally, former President, Gerald Rudolph Ford, who served on the staff of the Pre-flight School, might be honoured.

Brother L Raphael, FSC
Moraga, August 2019