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Re: Impact Assessment for Historic Resources included in the Proposed Mount San Antonio College
2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan

Dear Ms. Klein

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) has prepared this cultural resource technical memo for the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared by Psomas for the Mount San Antonio College *2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan (EFMP)*. This report was prepared in compliance with federal and state guidelines, Walnut City ordinances, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The scope of the proposed Mount San Antonio College 2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan construction and renovation projects includes the renovation of a number of historical resources in the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. ASM has previously prepared the following cultural resources reports for historic buildings on the Mount San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) campus:

- 2012 *Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College* for 5 contributing buildings in the Mt. SAC Historic District;
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Mt. SAC SEIR for 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update and Physical Education Projects* for 33 contributing buildings in the Mt. SAC Historic District (listed in the report's Table 4 and shown in Figure 42);
- 2018 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation for 17 of the buildings in the historic district (shown in the HABS report's Table 1) that were expected to be impacted by planned campus construction projects, including the demolition of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) individually eligible Hilmer Lodge Stadium.

Subsequent to ASM's preparation of the above cultural resource reports, Mt. SAC distributed a 2018 Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft EIR in relation to the proposed Mt. San Antonio College EFMP. This letter report assesses the potential impacts from the EFMP to the contributing resources to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District identified in ASM's prior comprehensive evaluation report (Davis 2016).

2018 Educational and Facilities Master Plan (EFMP)

The scope of the 2018 EFMP is a 10-year period of development and redevelopment of the Mt. SAC campus, and includes multiple renovation, demolition, and construction projects; the overall project has been ordered as Phase 1A, Phase 1B, Phase 2, and Phase 3. Phases 1A, 1B, and 2 are included in the EFMP and the EIR and will include 17 contributing resources in the Mt. SAC Historic District

(highlighted in Table 1, below). Although Phase 3 is outside of the horizon year for the 2018 EFMP, the buildings that are part of Phase 3 are also addressed in this report to identify those buildings with the potential for adverse impacts.

Building Number	Building Name	Individually Eligibility	CA SHPO Status Code	Included in Prior HABS	Impacts Considered in 2016
1A	Art Center		3CD	Yes	
1B/C	Art Center/Gallery		3CD	Yes	
3	Gym		3CD	Yes	
4	Administration		3CD	No	
6	Library		3CD	Yes	Yes*
7	Science South		3CD	No	
8	Campus Cafe			Yes	
9A	SAC Book Rac (Bookstore)		3CD	Yes	Yes*
9C	Student Life Center		3CD	Yes	
10	Founder's Hall		3CD	No	
11	Science North		3CD	No	
12A/B	Oden House			Yes	Direct Yes
17	Building 17		3CD	Yes	
18	Building 18		3CD	Yes	
19A	Building 19A		3CD	No	
19B	Building 19B		3CD	Yes	
20	Building 20		3CD	Yes	
26A	Humanities/Social Sciences North		3CD	No	
26B	Humanities/Social Sciences East		3CD	No	
26D	Humanities/Social Sciences South		3CD	No	
26C	Planetarium		3CD	No	
27A	Exercise Science/Wellness Center		3CD	Yes	Yes
27B	Pool Building		3CD	Yes	Yes
27C	Physical Education Center		3CD	Yes	Yes
28A/B	Technology Center	Yes, Criterion 3	3CB	Yes	Yes*
47	Facilities Planning & Management/Maintenance & Operations Center		3CD	No	
48	Receiving/Transport		3CD	No	
F1	Horticulture Unit		3CD	No	
F2A	Farm Offices		3CD	No	
F2B	Horticulture Storage		3CD	No	
F3A	Old Dairy Unit		3CD	No	
F4A	Swine Market Pens		3CD	No	
F5A	Vivarium		3CD	No	
F7	Mountie Makerspace		3CD	No	
G2	Greenhouse			No	
50A-H	Stadium	Yes, Criterion 1	3CB	Yes	Direct Yes
	Wildlife Sanctuary		3CD	No	Yes

Table 1. Contributing Resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District

* Prior assessment of direct impacts assumed renovations complied w/ the *SOI Standards*

Yellow highlight indicates buildings that are subject to potential impacts as part Phases 1A, 1B, and 2 of the 2018 Master Plan
Blue highlight indicates buildings that are subject to potential impacts as part Phase 3 of the 2018 Master Plan

Renovation Projects

Specific designs for the EFMP project's renovations to contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District have not yet been developed. Some of the buildings/projects in the EFMP were included in an assessment of impacts on cultural resources for the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (Davis 2016). However, renovations proposed for Buildings 7, 26 A/B/D, 47, and 48 were not previously considered. Because these buildings are contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, it is recommended that the designs for their renovations comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Should the renovations not comply with the *Standards*, the project may result in a significant direct and/or indirect impact to a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

Demolition Projects

Buildings 1A and 19A are scheduled to be demolished as part of Phase 1A. Building F3A is scheduled to be demolished as part of Phase 3. In addition, Buildings 3, 9C, 17, 18, 19A, 19B, and 20 will be demolished to allow for new construction. The demolition of the buildings poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact because the Project results in the complete loss of contributing resources to a historic district (Attachment A). As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

New Construction

The EFMP also calls for new construction throughout the historic district which poses the potential to cause adverse indirect visual impacts. Visual impacts upon the historic district and individually eligible resources potentially include views to and from the district and buildings. Mid-ground views of the historic district towards and from the contributing resources are character-defining features. Distant views are not a character-defining feature of the historic district, due to the dense concentration of buildings and/or topography of the land. New construction of the following buildings will take place within the boundaries of the Mt. SAC Historic District within the viewsheds of contributing resources to the district:

- Student Center (located in the center of campus)
- Bookstore (located in the center of campus)
- Parking Structure R and Tennis Courts (located in the south portion of campus below Temple)
- Parking Structure S (located in the south portion of campus below Temple)
- Sand Volleyball Courts (located in the south portion of campus below Temple)
- Replacement Communication Tower (located outside the historic district boundary but within viewshed of the eastern portion of the district)

The new parking structures, tennis court, volleyball courts, and communication tower will not result in a visual impact. These buildings/structures will not introduce an element that is incompatible with the criteria under which the property is eligible, nor will they result in obstructive views. Their design will be compatible with the character-defining features of the historic district. The overall impact to the historic district's integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a whole is minimal; there is no impact on the historic district's integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. As such, this aspect of the project will not result in any adverse indirect visual impacts pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

The Student Center and Bookstore are located in the center of the historic district and will create a visual interruption of the mid-ground views from contributing resources in the historic district (specifically 10, 11, and 26 A/B/C/D). The new Student Center and Bookstore will also impact the historic district's

integrity of setting, feeling, or association. These new buildings will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant indirect impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

Cumulative Impacts

In consideration of cumulative impacts within the APE, several prior Projects have been conducted that resulted in adverse impacts. The 2003 Facilities Master Plan resulted in the demolition of several contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Tim Gregory (Gregory 2003). The 2015 Facilities Master Plan and Physical Education Projects (2016) resulted in the demolition of several additional contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Gregory in 2003 and ASM in 2012 and 2016 (Gregory 2003; Davis 2012; Davis et al. 2016). As the prior two Facilities Master Plans and updates identified adverse impacts, combined with the currently identified adverse impacts, the EFMP will result in adverse cumulative impacts to a CEQA historical resource, specifically, the Mt. SAC Historic District. With the number of contributing resources lost as a result of the EFMP, the Mt. SAC Historic District will no longer be eligible (Attachment A). As such, the EFMP constitutes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant indirect impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

Mitigation Measures

1) HABS Documentation Addendum for Mt. SAC Historic District

HABS documentation shall be implemented to reduce the significant impact on contributing resource the Mt. SAC Historic District. An augment to the prior HABS documentation package shall be prepared to include all contributing resources within the district not previously recorded specifically 4, 7, 10, 11, 19A, 26A, 26B, 26D, 26C, 47, 48, F1, F2A, F2B, F3A, F4A, F5A, F7, G2, and the Wildlife Sanctuary:

a) HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report

As HABS documentation has been prepared for the historic district, this report would serve as an addendum to the extant documentation prepared consistent with *Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007). Prior to the demolition or renovation of resources contributing to the Mt. SAC Historic District, the college shall enlist the services of a qualified architectural historian to prepare an Addendum HABS Narrative Historical Report as well as CA DPR 523 forms that documents all contributing resources that were not previously documented. Documentation through HABS is an important measure because it allows documentation of the resource before alterations begin. Given the relative historic significance of the resources, Level II HABS is the recommended documentation standard, to be prepared in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and HABS specific guidelines (<http://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/habsguidelines.htm>). A narrative historical report following the *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007) should be prepared for the adversely impacted resources. All historic documents shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning Technology Center. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

b) HABS Level II Large-format Photographs

A qualified HABS photographer shall provide photo-documentation all the that documents all contributing resources that were not previously documented. As described in Section 7, *Mitigation Measures CRER Mt. SAC SEIR for 2015 FMPU and PEP 71* (Davis 2016), the photo-documentation shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning

Technology Center. The documentation should be done in accordance with the Guidelines provided in the *Photographic Specifications: Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region*. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

c) HABS Level II Reproduction of select existing drawings (if available)

The college shall prepare archivally stable reproduction of original as-built drawings for all contributors that were not previously included in the HABS documentation. Reproductions of drawings shall be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*. Select existing drawings, where available, may be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar or Velum in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act, as amended. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

d) Monitoring

There is a possibility of unanticipated and accidental archaeological discoveries during ground disturbing activities. For the demolition of Buildings 1A, 19A, and F3A, and ground disturbance for the new construction within the district:

- During construction grading and site preparation activities, the Contractor shall monitor all construction activities. In the event that cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and/or isolated artifacts) are discovered, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager. A qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology shall be retained to analyze the significance of the discovery and recommend further appropriate measures to reduce further impacts on archaeological resources. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance.
- If, during the course of implementing the project, human remains are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager, and the County Coroner must be notified according to Section 5097.98 of the PRC and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

2) Interpretative Display for Mt. SAC Historic District

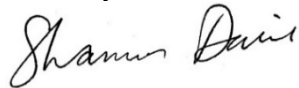
To recognize the history of Mt. SAC, interpretive sign(s) shall be established in one or adjacent to one of the major buildings in the historical heart of the campus, such as the Library or Student Center. The interpretative panels could utilize information from the HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report and large-format photographic documentation, as well as historical views of the campus. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

The demolition of buildings in the EFMP results in the loss of eligibility of the Mt. SAC Historic District. This constitutes an adverse direct impact even after undertaking the recommended mitigation. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

Although the above recommended mitigation measures are recommended by ASM to lessen the significant adverse impacts, demolition or complete loss of eligibility of a CEQA historical resource cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, even after the implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project will still result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

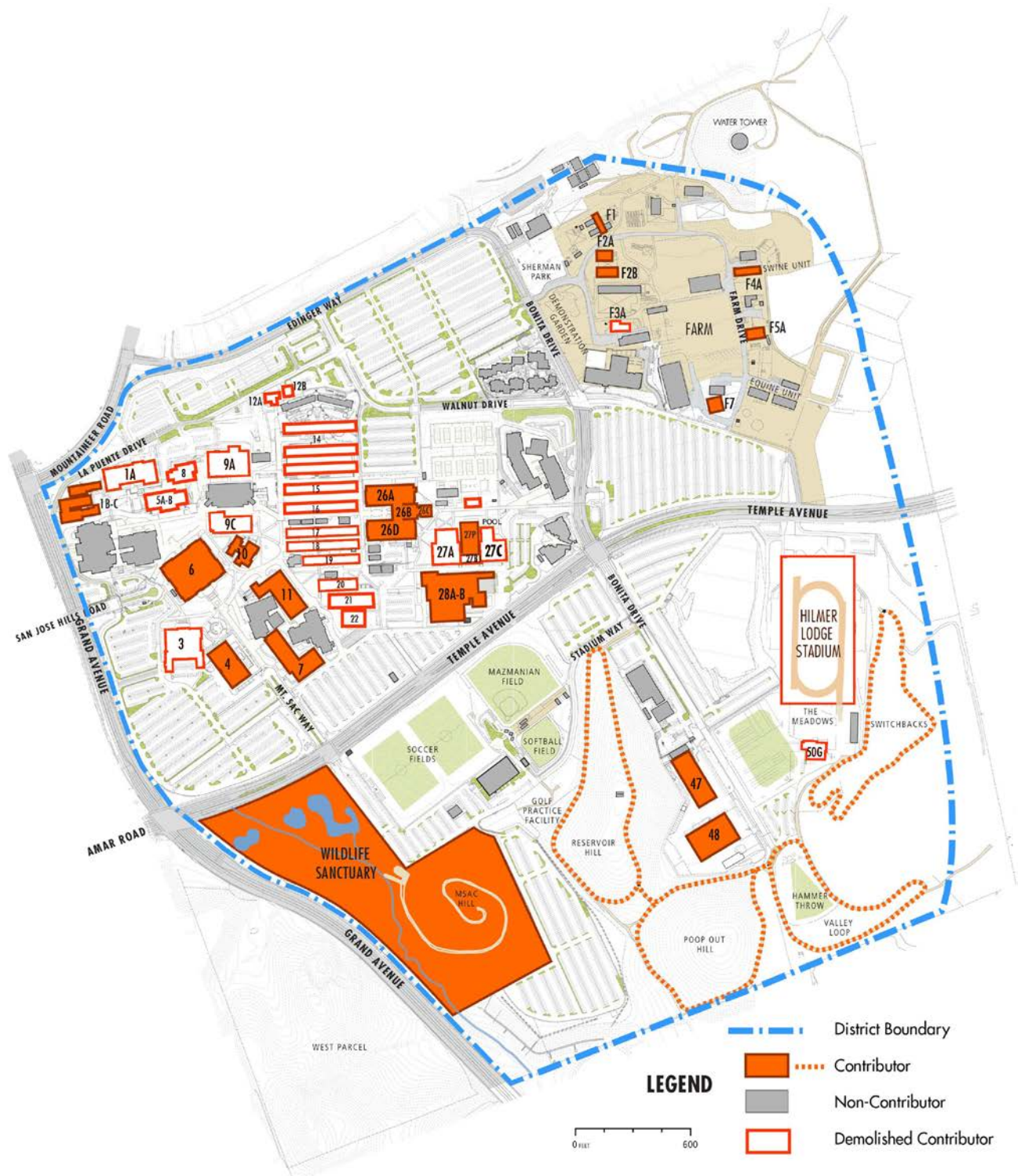
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shannon Davis".

Shannon Davis
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Attachment A: Mt. SAC Historic District Contributors Remaining After EFMP

**Attachment A: Mt. SAC Historic District Contributors Remaining After
EFMP**



Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for Mt. SAC SEIR for 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update and Physical Education Projects, Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This cultural resources report has been prepared in support of the Supplemental EIR (SEIR) for the Mount San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update (2015 FMPU) and Physical Education Projects (PEP) (Project). The Project includes several construction and renovation projects for the Mt SAC community college campus located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed 2015 FMPU and PEP are subject to CEQA. The Mt. San Antonio Community College District is the “lead agency” under CEQA and is responsible for the 2015 FMPU and PEP.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to Mt. SAC, has prepared this report to evaluate whether the proposed Project would impact any historic resources within the Project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE). This assessment of impacts was conducted in compliance with CEQA and guided by the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (SOI Standards). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 define significant impacts as a substantial adverse change to a historic resource, encompassing “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.”

The Mount San Antonio College Historic District (Mt. SAC Historic District) is located within the Project APE. As such, the Project poses the potential to cause significant direct and/or indirect impacts to a CEQA historic resource. The Project entails multiple construction projects, including demolition and reconstruction of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), demolition of Oden House (12A/B), expansion of the Wildlife Sanctuary, and renovation of buildings 6, 9A, and 28A/B.

As a result of this cultural resources report, ASM surveyed 22 potentially new contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Twenty of those are recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to Mt. SAC Historic District. Ten buildings previously identified as eligible contributing resources were found to have been demolished; one additional resource (12A/B) was found to have lost integrity and is now recommended as a non-contributing resource. As the district retains approximately 75 percent of its eligible contributing resources, ASM recommends that the Mt. SAC Historic District continues to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, for the Theme of Education, with a period of significance of 1948-1972. ASM also identified two individually eligible properties: Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) eligible under Criterion 1, for the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972; and the Technology Center (28A/B) under Criterion 3, for the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

The Project will result in adverse direct and indirect visual impacts to the Mt. SAC Historic District, and to the individually eligible Hilmer Lodge Stadium. ASM recommends Mt. SAC implement the mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 7 to reduce the significant adverse impacts in accordance with CEQA. However, those mitigation measures will not result in less than significant impacts, and the Project will result in a substantial adverse change to a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the goals, methods, and findings of the impacts analysis conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), for the Mount San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) 2015 Facilities Master Plan Update (2015 FMPU) and Physical Education Projects (PEP) (Project). The Project includes several construction and renovation projects for the Mt SAC community college campus located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed 2015 FMPU and PEP are subject to CEQA. The Mt. San Antonio Community College District is the “lead agency” under CEQA and is responsible for the 2015 FMPU and PEP.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to Mt. SAC, has prepared this report to evaluate whether the proposed Project would impact any historic resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report provides an assessment and evaluation of direct and indirect impacts on those historic resources as a result of the proposed Project. This report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Regulatory Framework, Historic Context, Identification of Historic Resources, Impacts Assessment, and Conclusion. Several appendices are included, specifically: California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (Appendix A), records search (Appendix B), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Tribal correspondence (Appendix C), original architectural drawings (Appendix D), and structural description and assessment of the Stadium (Appendix E).

The Mount San Antonio College Historic District (Mt. SAC Historic District) is located within the APE, and the project specifically has the potential to impact contributing resources to the district: the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), Oden House (12A/B), Wildlife Sanctuary, and buildings 6, 9A, and 28A/B. The historic district and of its potential contributors are evaluated for their eligibility for designation on the local, state, and national level as individual resources and potential contributors to a historic district, in accordance with CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) guidelines. Section 21084.1 of CEQA defines a historical resource as any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. Mt. SAC Historic District has previously been evaluated and identified as a CEQA historical resource.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The proposed Project is located in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California. Walnut is located approximately 20 miles (mi.) east of the City of Los Angeles within eastern Los Angeles County (Figures 1 and 2). The Mt. SAC campus occupies 421 acres at 1100 North Grand Avenue situated in a flat valley between the Puente and San Jose hills in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature of the setting to the north. The Project is located on the campus of Mt. SAC owned by the Mt. San Antonio Community College District. The direct APE constitutes those areas where specific projects have been identified in the FMUP and PEP, and includes all areas of ground disturbance (Figure 3). The Mt. SAC Historic District is located within the APE and includes buildings proposed for demolition and/or renovation. As such, the Project constitutes potential direct impacts to a CEQA historic resource. The indirect APE is defined as the boundaries of the entire historic district to ensure consideration of indirect impacts on all contributing resources of the historic district (see Figure 3). The Mt. SAC Historic District contains buildings and structures constructed between 1946 and 1972 that are associated with the theme of Education. The buildings were constructed in varying architectural styles such as Spanish Colonial Revival, neo-Romanesque, and Mid-Century Modern. In between the buildings are concrete walkways and landscaped courtyards of grass lawns, low-scale vegetation, and trees.

1. Introduction



Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

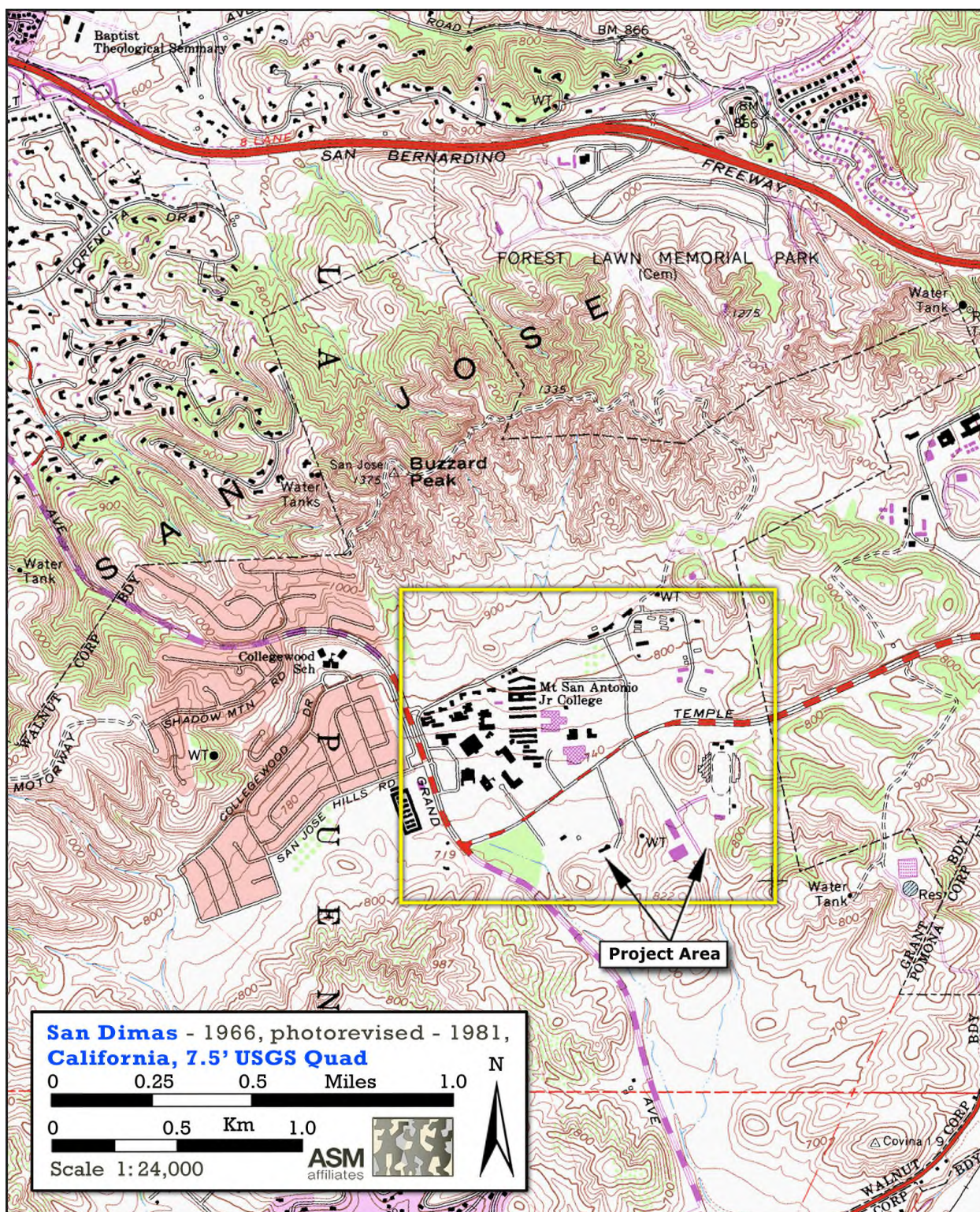


Figure 2. Project location map on USGS topographic map.



Figure 3. Project area map with Area of Potential Effect (direct and indirect) highlighted.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mt. San Antonio Community College District has proposed a 2015 FMPU and the corresponding Land Use Plan is shown as Figure 3. The major change from the 2012 FMP is the re-design of the athletic facilities/Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) south of Temple Avenue and east of Bonita Avenue. The existing stadium will be demolished and a new stadium built at the same location. Other changes for the 2015 FMPU include the demolition of the Oden House (12A/B), relocation of the Public Transportation Center to Lot D3, an expanded Wildlife Sanctuary and Open Space area, and a pedestrian bridge across Temple Avenue connecting the Physical Education Complex to Lot F. The net increase in square footage at 2015 FMPU buildout is approximately 500,000 gross square feet. Special annual events will continue to be held on campus that include the Mt. SAC/Brooks Relays and the Mt. SAC Cross-Country Invitational (XC Invite). The District is also filing an application to host the eight-day 2020 Olympic Track & Field Trials in late July or August 2020.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

ASM reviewed previous documentation and architectural drawings of the buildings and landscapes that required survey and evaluation for this report. Previous documentation included the *Historic Resources on the Campus of Mt. San Antonio College* report by Tim Gregory (Gregory 2003). In 2012, ASM prepared a letter report, *Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College*, in which the following buildings were evaluated: Student Life Center (9C), Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (Aquatic Facility) (27B), Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (19C) (Davis 2012). In this report, ASM utilized the 2003 Gregory report to define district boundaries and identify district contributors. The result was a list of contributors that included 24 buildings; however, by 2012 only 16 were extant. Since 2012, two more buildings have been demolished, resulting in 14 documented contributors that remained as of November 2015.

ASM performed an on-site survey of the Project APE overall a period of several days (November 17, 2015, and January 21 and March 11-25, 2016). The intensive level survey included the extant 14 contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District (with a focus on those proposed for demolition: Oden House and the Stadium). Previous evaluation of the historic district did not include all buildings and structures that could be contributing resources to the historic district that were constructed or utilized by the college during the district's period of significance (1946-1972). As such, this survey included all potential contributors to the historic district that have not previously been documented or evaluated: the Art Center (1A), Administration (4), Library (6), Science South (7), Bookstore (9A), Science North (11), Counseling Support (12), Humanities North/East/South (26A/B/D), Planetarium (26C), Technology Center (28A/B), Maintenance/Facilities (47), Receiving/Transport (48), Horticulture Unit (F1), Farm Offices (F2A), Horticulture Storage (F2B), Old Dairy Unit (F3A), Swine Market Pens (F4A), Vivarium (F5), Breeding Barn (F6A), Equipment Tech Unit (F7), Greenhouse (G2), and the Wildlife Sanctuary. Twenty-two new potential contributing resources were documented during the survey; the 14 previously determined contributing resources were also documented to determine if they are still eligible as contributing resources and/or individually eligible historic resources. During the site visits, all of the resources were photographed and detailed field notes were recorded.

An intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was also conducted, encompassing all accessible areas of the Project APE where ground disturbance is proposed. All visible ground surface was surveyed.

As part of the current study, ASM reviewed archival documents located in Mt. SAC library "Vault" specific to the history of the buildings and landscapes surveyed. Documents reviewed included newspaper and memorabilia scrapbooks, yearbooks, college newspapers, and coursebooks (Scrapbook 2016). ASM also

1. Introduction

reviewed historic aerial photographs to confirm construction dates of the buildings surveyed, as well as recent demolition projects (historicaerials.com 1948, 1953, 2003, 2004, 2012).

1.4 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

An archival records search was conducted by personnel of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a 1/2-mi. radius around the Project area (Appendix B).

As a result of this records search, it was determined that nine cultural resource inventories and/or research projects have occurred within a 1/2-mi. radius of the Project (Table 1). These have resulted in the documentation of a single resource within that radius, which is the college itself (Table 2). No reports were found at the SCCIC that directly address the Project area. However, reports that previously addressed eligibility of the Mt. SAC Historic District (Gregory 2003; Davis 2012) were consulted for this study and supplied by Mt. SAC.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Projects within 1/2-Mile Radius of the SEIR Project Area

NADB Number	Author(s)	Date	Report Title
LA-00342	Taylor, Thomas T.	1978	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District
LA-00481	Van Horn, David M.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California
LA-01268	Mason, Roger D., and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	1983	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca
LA-01346	Brock, James P.	1984	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)
LA-02679	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract
LA-03835	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-05644	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California
LA-05646	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06262	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California

Table 2. Previously Documented Resources within 1/2-Mile Radius of the SEIR Project Area

Primary #	Site Type	Description	Construction Date	California Status Code
P-19-186869	HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)	Mt San Antonio College 1100 N. Grand Ave.	1946	5S1*

**In 2003, the California Status Code for 5S1 was defined as "Not eligible for the National Register, but of local interest and eligible for listing in a local historic resources survey." The California status codes have since been re-categorized. As of 2016, this definition is listed under the code "5S3."*

1.5 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ASM submitted a request to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to inquire if they have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed Project APE. A response was provided by the NAHC on February 10, 2016, stating that the SLF search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places/sites in the Project area. However, the NAHC also stresses that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. The NAHC also provided a list of nine Native American Tribes and individuals to contact for more information. ASM sent letters to each of the contacts provided by the NAHC to solicit their input regarding any information or concerns that they may have about the proposed Project. To date, two tribal representatives have responded. One requested additional information regarding the ground-disturbing impacts of the proposed construction activities. Both felt that the Project area should be treated as sensitive and request the presence of Native American monitors during construction-related ground-disturbance. All related correspondence received to date is provided in Appendix C; responses received after the finalization of this report will be forwarded to the lead agency.

1.6 PROJECT PERSONNEL

ASM Senior Architectural Historian, Shannon Davis, M.A., was the Project Manager and team leader conducting the field survey, archival research, and impacts analysis. Ms. Davis exceeds the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Architectural Historian at ASM, Ms. Davis has documented and evaluated numerous cultural resources for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, impacts/effects analysis, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and NRHP nominations. Ms. Davis additionally has past professional experience with the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service (NPS) including eight years as an Historian with the NRHP.

ASM Senior Archaeologist, Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, conducted the archaeological survey. Ms. Andrews exceeds the professional qualification standards for Archaeology as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Archaeologist at ASM, Ms. Andrews has served as Principal Investigator, Co-Principal Investigator, and Field Director. Ms. Andrews has experience in all aspects of project management, ranging from records searches and fieldwork to report writing and preparation. She also has experience in laboratory management, including artifact analysis, cataloging and curation, and has served as laboratory director for three university-run field schools, including the San Clemente Island Eel Point field school run by California State University, Northridge, and the San Elijo Lagoon project run by ASM and University of California, San Diego.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Archaeologists assess sites based on all four of the above criteria but usually focus on the fourth criterion provided above. Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines upon which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based.

2.1.1 Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1998). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was

intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.

4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

2.2 CEQA HISTORIC RESOURCES

CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated for potential environmental impacts, including impacts to historical resources. CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1) states that significant impacts may occur if a project “may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource.” CEQA defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate a Project's impacts to historical resources (including archaeological resources) and to determine whether those impacts are significant. Mitigation of significant impacts is required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.” While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

For purposes of CEQA, a “historical resource” is a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be historic resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

1. Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.

3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Generally, a resource is considered “historically significant” if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

CEQA also requires the lead agency to consider whether a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, and to avoid these resources when feasible or mitigate any effects to less-than-significant levels (PRC Section 21083.2 and Section 21084.1). These are defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person [PRC Section 21083.2(g)].

No further consideration need be given to a non-unique archaeological resource, “other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” (PRC Section 21083.2(h)).

2.3 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS

The SOI *Standards* were codified in 1995 (36 CFR 68) to establish professional standards that apply to all proposed development grant-in-aid projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund and serve as general guidance for work on any other historic building (Weeks et al. 2001). The *Standards* apply to historic properties of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. The *Standards* also encompass related landscape features, the site, and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The SOI *Standards* for *Rehabilitation* are the appropriate approach to apply to this project, and are identified below (Weeks et al. 2001).

- 1) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
- 2) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
- 3) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
- 4) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
- 5) Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
- 6) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- 7) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
- 8) Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

- 9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Weeks et al. (2001) references new construction within historic districts as part of the guidelines for “Setting.” The section pertaining to “Alterations/Additions for the New Use” were considered in the analysis of direct impacts. Below are the “recommended” and “not recommended” treatments applicable to the project.

Recommended

- Designing and constructing new additions to historic buildings when required by the new use. New work should be compatible with the historic character of the setting in terms of size, scale design, material, color, and texture.

Not Recommended

- Introducing new construction into historic districts that is visually incompatible or that destroys historic relationships within the setting.

2.4 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING VISUAL IMPACTS

Because there is no universally accepted yardstick for measuring visual impacts, and because those impacts do not always damage the defining characteristics of an historic property in any physical manner, assessing them can be difficult and complicated. If we are to consider that an historic property is affected when its historic significance and integrity have been diminished, determining how a Project harms a resource’s historical significance and integrity is essential to any assessment. In assessing the indirect impacts for historic resources, the criteria for significance and the aspects of integrity are factors that require careful evaluation and can provide a defensible qualitative method for determining visual impacts on historic resources.

To ensure a thorough and complete analysis of visual impacts, ASM augmented the nationally recognized guidance of Section 106 (36 CFR 800) regulations of the NHPA and SOI Standards with more specific guidance that has been developed by two state agencies—the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office (Delaware SHPO 2003) and the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management and Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (Wyoming BLM 2006).

2.4.1 Definitions

For purposes of this analysis, the following definitions have been employed:

Historic Property or Historic Resource: a historic site, district, building, structure, or object that is either eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, or listed therein.

Adverse Visual Impact: an impact that negatively affects the integrity of the setting or feeling of an historic property, to the extent that significance and eligibility for listing in the NRHP are compromised. In particular, adverse visual impacts can be seen as negatively affecting the following characteristics of integrity: setting, feeling, or association.

Obstructive Visual Impacts: any visual impact that carries the potential to obstruct any part of the view of an historic property, or the scenic view from such a resource. Adverse obstructive impacts can obstruct all or a portion of an historic property and/or its viewshed, in turn negatively affecting the property's historic character.

Scenic Views: any scenic resources or resources that are visually and aesthetically important and that contribute to an historic property's significance.

Viewsheds: those areas visible from a specified location or locations.

Visual Impacts: any aspect of a proposed undertaking that will be seen from or will be in the view of an historic property. A visual impact may be beneficial or adverse and may affect the historic property in an aesthetic or obstructive manner. The determination that a visual impact exists does not automatically imply that the impact is adverse.

2.4.2 Adverse Visual Impacts

Adverse visual impacts may be created when an undertaking is visible within the viewshed of the historic property, when it blocks a view toward the historic property, or when it introduces an element that is incompatible with the criteria under which the property is eligible.

Simply because an undertaking will be visible from an historic property does not mean it automatically will create an adverse visual impact. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the visual changes and alterations the undertaking will introduce to the resource. In assessing adverse visual impacts on a historic property, it is necessary to identify the criterion or criteria under which the resource is eligible and what qualities or characteristics of the resource contribute to its significance or eligibility. For example, if a resource is eligible for its innovative engineering qualities, visual impacts on the property may not be adverse, whereas if the property is eligible on the basis of its architectural significance, an adverse impact very well may be created.

An adverse visual impact may be obstructive, which is to say it may block the view to or from an historic property; it may also not be obstructive and still create an adverse visual impact in that it introduces elements so incompatible with the criterion or criteria under which the property is eligible for listing that it diminishes the property's significance to a substantial degree. For example, a highway proposed to run alongside an historic rural church, while it would not directly obstruct the view to or from the building, might still introduce an element so incompatible with the rural setting of the property that it would have a diminishing impact upon the integrity of the property's setting.

Adverse visual impacts should be determined on a case-by-case basis, weighing the following factors:

- **Significance.** An historic built-environment resource's historical significance and its key aspects of integrity must be taken into account in order to evaluate the Project's impacts on the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- **Character-Defining Features.** The alteration of character-defining features at the Project location (including open space) can affect the view from the historic built-environment resource and possibly the location, feeling, setting, and association of that resource.
- **Compatibility.** Whether in an open space or a developed area, the compatibility of the Project with the character of the Project's location and surrounding area, including historic resources, is important. The character of the historic property's site and architectural

features should be the basis for determining the appropriate characteristics of the proposed Project. The compatibility of the Project is determined by:

- Mass—the arrangement of the Project’s spaces;
- Scale and proportion—the size and the proportion of the Project to the surrounding structures and features;
- Height—sometimes it may be necessary that a Project height extend beyond that of the surrounding buildings and other features within view of the Project; it is important that the height of the Project not cause the line of sight to move so far up that the surrounding features are out of view, thereby detracting from the original view;
- Shadows;
- Color;
- The degree to which the Project would contribute to the area’s aesthetic value;
- The degree of contrast, or lack thereof, between the Project and the background, surrounding scenery, or neighborhood; and
- The amount of open space.

2.4.3 Obstructive Impacts

Whether a Project is on or near an historic property, it can block the resource from being viewed, or block a view seen from that resource, thereby possibly diminishing its integrity. Determination of adverse obstructive impacts should be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- The historic property’s significance. It is necessary to understand the resource’s historic significance and its key aspects of integrity in order to evaluate the Project’s impacts on the resource’s eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Nature and quality of the view from the historic property. This includes such features as natural topography, settings, man-made or natural features of visual interest, and other historic property seen from the historic built-environment resource, any of which would contribute to its significance and integrity.
- Extent of obstruction. This includes total blockage, partial interruption, or interference with a person’s enjoyment and appreciation of a scenic view or historic property viewed from the historic property, to the extent it affects the integrity of the historic property.
- Obstruction of an historic property. The Project might obstruct the historic property from being viewed from the Project site or other area. If the historic property is visually appreciated from surrounding viewpoints, obstructing its view may affect its feeling, setting, location, or association.

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY AND WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

The first occupants of the San Gabriel Valley were the Gabrielino Indians of Shoshonean origin. After the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1700s, large ranches, extensive agricultural development occurred and residences were constructed. The first land grants included the Rancho de San Jose, established in 1837 by Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales, presented in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. Prior to the establishment of these land grants, the land had been used for cattle and sheep grazing by the San Gabriel Mission (Gregory 2003).

Walnut originally obtained its name from Rancho de los Nogales (*nogal* is the Spanish word for “walnut tree”), the land the city came to occupy. The Rancho obtained its name from the black walnut trees located along the hillsides. The name of the town was originally Lemon, due to the many citrus trees in the area and the name of the town’s station (Lemon Station) for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The name “Walnut” was adopted as the community’s official name in 1912 with the construction of the new post office (Gregory 2003).

From the 1880s to just after World War II, the area was used predominantly for cattle-raising and farming, well-known particularly for its walnut and citrus groves. Walnut as well as the surrounding communities remained primarily rural, Pomona being the only major city (Gregory 2003).

After World War II, returning veterans created an increasing demand for housing across southern California, including the city of Walnut. The small rural town developed quickly and, fearing that they might be annexed by their faster-growing neighbors, the residents of Walnut decided to incorporate with approximately 7.5 mi.² of territory and about 1,000 residents in January 1959 (Gregory 2003).

Between 1980 and 1990, Walnut grew by 133 percent, to a population of 29,105, and became the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County (Gregory 2003). Today, Walnut has a population of 29,661. Four elementary schools, three middle schools, two high schools, and Mt. SAC are located within the city boundaries (City of Walnut 2012).

3.2 EARLY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN WALNUT AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Walnut’s first school was constructed ca. 1876. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students transferred to Spadra School. The Lemon School District, of which Walnut was a part, was established in 1893. High school students traveled to Pomona and El Monte until 1915, when La Puente High School was constructed (Gregory 2003).

When the first junior colleges were established in California at the beginning of the twentieth century, most (two-thirds) were begun either on high school campuses or as parts of high school districts. Citrus College, located in Glendora and founded in 1915, is the oldest junior college in Los Angeles County and the fifth oldest in the state. One of the first junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley was Pomona Junior College, planned in 1916 and established on the Pomona High School campus in 1917. Oscar H. Edinger was the director of the college (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). Chaffey, located in Rancho Cucamonga, was first established as a private college in 1883 and became public in 1916. Pasadena City College was established in 1924, and Glendale Community College was founded in 1927.

With the return of young men and women after World War II, the San Gabriel Valley, along with much of the state, increasingly recognized the limitations of having colleges set on high school campuses, and pushed for the establishment of junior colleges independent from high schools. Pomona Junior College was seen as inadequate to accommodate the many veterans seeking higher education. Thus, in October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by the school districts of Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita for a junior college to serve the combined communities (Pomona, La Verne, San Dimas, Covina, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Puente, Otterbein, Walnut, and Spadra). Edgar Rothrock, chairman of the Board of Trustees for Bonita High School, and Carl L. Lorbeer, president of the Pomona Board of Education, were particularly influential in encouraging community members to support the creation of the college. In his 1945 statement as candidate to be president of the Pomona Board of Education, Mr. Lorbeer advocated for “the formation of a junior college not only for general relief of the school system but to separate the high school and junior college activities. It would be my intention, if elected, to immediately have a representative committee appointed to make a thorough study of the entire junior college situation” (*Mt. SACourier* 1966). Voters approved the formation of a new college by a 7-to-1 vote margin, and the first Board of Trustees was formed (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The new college was to replace Pomona Junior College, and Mt. SAC became one of the first junior colleges to be established as independent from a high school campus at the time of its foundation.

A few different locations were considered for the new college, including Kellogg Ranch in Pomona, the Voorhis School in San Dimas, and the Naval Hospital located in Walnut. The Naval Hospital was eventually chosen as the location for the school, as it was considered an ideal location at the center of the proposed college district. The Kellogg Ranch and the Voorhis School were soon after acquired by California Polytechnic School for their southern California branch (Cal Poly Pomona 2012; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

3.3 MT. SAC PROPERTY HISTORY

In 1920, the State of California purchased lots 6 and 7 of the C. M. Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho, consisting of 800 acres. The land had previously been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and later became the site of the California Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus. Lot 6, the location of the current Mt. SAC, was used to establish the Pacific Colony, an institution for the insane, founded in 1921. The Pacific Colony only operated briefly at this location, as it closed in 1923 due to an inadequate water supply, later reopening in 1927 on Pomona Boulevard (Gregory 2003).

In the early 1930s, lot 6 was occupied by the State Narcotic Hospital, and during World War II, the United States Government leased the property for a U.S. Army Hospital and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce requested the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled to close in 1946) the temporary location for a new junior college which eventually became Mt. SAC (Gregory 2003).

The first staff of the new junior college included several members of surrounding educational facilities: Dr. George H. Bell, superintendent of education for Bonita High School District, became president; Oscar H. Edinger, former director of Pomona Junior College, became director of instruction; Ernest W. Carl, an officer in the Navy, became director of business; and Marie T. Mills, physical education teacher for Covina High School, became dean of women. Additionally, a small group of support staff and 23 faculty members were selected (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The new staff and faculty were faced with the almost impossible task of preparing the buildings of the old Naval Hospital for college classes in only a matter of months. (The property was authorized in July 1946, and the college was to open in September that same year.) Community members as well as prospective

students contributed countless hours as well as small sums of money to prepare the campus for opening day (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The temporary name for the college was the East Los Angeles County Junior College. A contest was held to choose the official name for the college, resulting in its official name being changed to Mt. SAC, named after the most visible snow-capped mountain north of the college (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When Mt. SAC opened in 1946, nine permanent buildings and 99 temporary barrack buildings from the site's previous uses were utilized as classrooms and faculty housing. A two-story building used by the director of the hospital became the home of President Bell and his family (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When registration began in August 1946, the college advertised seven divisions and 12 departments, including art, commerce, English and speech arts, foreign languages, homemaking, math and engineering, music, physical education and hygiene, science, social sciences, vocational agriculture, and trades and industries. There were 682 students the first year. Over half the students were veterans, and the average age was 25 (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

In March 1947, the college Advisory Committee requested a \$1,750,000 bond to aid in the construction of new classrooms and service buildings. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval ratio of 11 to 1. On June 14, 1947, the day of the first commencement, Governor Earl Warren approved Assembly Bill 1904 to allow the college to acquire the former hospital site as their permanent home (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The first campus master plan, known as Building Plan "M", was designed by President Bell and Pasadena architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. The first buildings designed and approved were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Enrollment continued to increase and the college grew, with construction of new buildings ongoing until the early 1970s, when the development of the college was complete and its growth reached a plateau. With a Walnut city population increase of 133 percent between 1980 and 1990, the college experienced a new period of growth and construction, and become one of the largest community colleges in the state; additional buildings were added to the campus in the 1990s and early 2000s. Today, Mt. SAC is the largest of six community colleges located in the San Gabriel Valley (including Glendale Community College, Chaffey College, Pasadena City College, Citrus College, and Rio Hondo College), and one of the largest of California's 112 junior colleges. The college serves approximately 20 communities and one million residents in the San Gabriel Valley, and offers more than 200 degree and certificate programs. More than 35,000 students are currently enrolled for credit at the junior college (Mt. San Antonio College 2012).

3.3.1 Mount San Antonio Athletic Facilities

From the time the college was established, physical education and athletics have been an integral part of campus life. Two of the first buildings constructed for the college were the stadium and the gymnasium, further exemplifying the campus's commitment to athletic activities. Sports quickly drew attention from the students as well as the community. When the college opened, Archie Nisbet was the only full-time instructor for physical education; however, several faculty members, including Marie T. Mills, assisted in teaching physical education and coaching various sporting activities (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

During the 1950s and 1960s, major changes occurred in the physical education arena, as interest in and participation in physical education grew tremendously. Women in particular were deeply affected by this change in outlook, and they began to play a much more active role in physical activity. Campus programs began to reflect these changes in attitudes, and in 1971, Linda Garrison started the community fitness program (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

4. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

4.1 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY SURVEY

During the field survey of the APE, ASM identified the previously documented Mt. SAC Historic District, as well as an additional 20 buildings that were never before documented.

4.1.1 Mt. SAC Historic District

As of November 2015, the Mt. SAC Historic District contained 14 contributing resources (Davis 2012; Gregory 2003). Table 3 and Figure 4 illustrate those buildings that have been previously identified as contributors to the historic district. Of the 24 buildings previously identified within the historic district, 8 have been demolished between 2003 and 2012, and two from 2012 to November 2015 for a total loss of 10 contributing resources (FMPU 213).

Table 3. Contributing Resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, November 2015

Building Number	Building Name	Current Status
1B/C	Art Center/Gallery	Extant
3	Gym	Extant
5/5A	Information Educational Technology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
8	Campus Café	Demolished (Nov. 2015)
9C	Student Life Center	Extant
10	Founder's Hall	Extant
12A/B	Oden House	Extant
13	Design Technology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
14N	Biology	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
14S	History/Geography/Political Science	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
15	Modern Languages	Demolished (Sept. 2009)
16	Building 16	Demolished (Dec. 2013)
17	Building 17	Extant
18	Building 18	Extant
19A	Building 19A	Extant
19B	Building 19B	Extant
20	Building 20	Extant
21	Building 21	Demolished (Feb. 2013)
22	Welding	Demolished (2007?)
27A	Exercise Science/Wellness Center	Extant
27B	Pool	Extant
27C	Physical Education Center	Extant
F-9	Livestock Pavilion	Demolished (2003?)
50A-H	Stadium	Extant

4. Identification of Historic Resources



Figure 4. Mt. SAC Historic District identifying contributing resources and demolished contributors, as of November 2015.

The district was previously recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of Education, for its association with the development of Walnut, California, and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mt. SAC was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mt. SAC is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 35,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women's Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center each reflect the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. Each building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resources maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district was not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. The district was also recommended as not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five herein evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

The district was not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

4.1.2 Hilmer Lodge Stadium (Buildings 50A-H)

In 1947, the Mt. SAC administration began to plan a new football stadium to be constructed southeast of the campus as part of the larger master plan for the campus. The location was chosen based on the flatness of the terrain situated between two hills, which reduced construction costs (Scrapbook 2016). It was designed by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. and was finished in 1948 (Figures 5-10). The builder was the West-Douglas Company, a firm from Los Angeles.

In October of 1948, the stadium was dedicated "To Those Who Served Their Country." Then-State representative Richard M. Nixon was presiding speaker (Gregory 2003; Scrapbook 2016). The stadium was later renamed the Hilmer Lodge Stadium after the college's first track coach, Hilmer Lodge. He is known for founding the Mt. SAC track relays in 1959. These relays soon became one of the world's largest track and field meets, held annually in April. Mr. Lodge retired in 1963 and passed away in 1977 (Mt. SAC Relays 2016). The stadium has been the venue for the 1962, 1979, and 1980 U.S. National Track & Field Championships. It is also the host of the Mt. SAC Cross Country Invitational, the world's largest cross-country event (LA Sports 2016; Mt. SAC Relays 2016).

The stadium is situated between two hills in the southeast portion of Mt. SAC's campus. The stadium consists of several elements including the press box (50F), concession stand (50H), Physical Education Center Field House (50G), ticket booth (50A), four restrooms (50B-E), running track, football field, two

4. Identification of Historic Resources

sections of bleachers, and scoreboard. The cross-country track runs west and south of the stadium. A fitness course runs south and east of the stadium.

The stadium holds a maximum of 15,000 spectators between the two sections of concrete bleachers on either side of the track and field. The seating consists of both wood board benches and metal benches, all with back supports. Seating is accessed by concrete steps with metal railings at various areas along the bleachers. On the rear peak of each side of bleachers are two elevated metal structures that hold the arena lighting fixtures. The football field is natural grass. The track is 400 meters of polyurethane athletic surface with nine lanes. The scoreboard is located to the north of the field and is free-standing.

At the peak of the west bleachers sits the stadium press box, Building 50F. This building is rectangular in form and faces east toward the track and field. It consists of a concrete foundation, vertical wood boards, and a flat roof. The building is single story with a bottom level that is accessed on the west façade; the bottom level is enclosed with doors that lead to the mezzanine level. The mezzanine consists of an unenclosed recessed deck that has seating and a metal and glass-enclosed press box. There are rectangular fluorescent light fixtures on the ceiling and an open metal grid-pattern wall on either end of the building within this level. On top of the mezzanine is an open upper deck with a metal railing. The east façade of the building reads “Mt. San Antonio College” on the fascia between the upper deck and the mezzanine level, and “Home of the Mounties” on the fascia between the mezzanine level and lower level.

At the north end of the track and field is Building 50H, the stadium concession stand. This is a single-story brick building with a shed roof. The footprint is rectangular and the foundation is concrete. It has boarded-over concession stand openings on the north and east façades. The roof has exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves. On the south façade are three doors, two with metal security doors and one flush wood. The interior of the building consists of a concrete floor and a metal industrial sink.

The Physical Education Center Field House, Building 50G is located south of the track and field and was constructed in 1972. This building contains the men’s and women’s locker rooms, and track and field and other offices. The building is composed of a single-story concrete building, irregular in footprint with a concrete foundation. The exterior siding is scored concrete. The roof is flat with a concrete canopy surrounding the roofline. The windows are primarily aluminum fixed and awning. The primary entrance is on the north façade and consists of a partial-width recessed porch with a concrete breeze block wing wall to the east of the entrance. The primary door is metal and surrounded by aluminum sidelights and transoms. The interior of the building has glass and metal enclosed offices, linoleum tile and carpeted floors, flush wood doors, and drop tile ceilings.

Other buildings associated with the stadium include two sets of men’s and women’s restroom buildings. The earlier set are single-story concrete buildings located to the southwest and southeast of the track and field on the south ends of the bleachers. These buildings consist of rectangular footprints, concrete foundations, scored concrete exterior walls, and flat roofs with an overhang on the primary façades. The buildings are divided into two rooms, each with an entrance on either end of the primary façade, with one leading to the women’s restrooms and the other leading to the men’s. The buildings appear to have been constructed c. 1970 (historicaerials.com 1966, 1972).

To the north of the track and field are ticket sales and general admission buildings with concrete walls and metal gates. There is another restroom building as well. These buildings are similar in style with concrete brick siding, single-story, metal flush doors with metal pent roofs. They appear to have been built c. 1985 and replaced the original 1948 ticket sales and general admission buildings (historicaerials.com 1980, 1995; Mt. SAC 1948).

Hilmer Lodge Stadium (consisting of Buildings 50A-H as well as other related elements built prior to 1973) is a contributor to the Mt. SAC Historic District.



Figure 5. View looking southwest at Hilmer Lodge Stadium, including the track, western bleachers, and press box (50D).



Figure 6. View looking east from western bleachers toward eastern bleachers.



Figure 7. Press box (50F), view looking west of east façade.



Figure 8. Field House (50G), view looking southeast of east and north façades.



Figure 9. Concessions building (50H), view looking west of east and north façades.



Figure 10. Detail view of track, view looking southeast of southwest section.

4.1.3 Oden House (Buildings 12A/B)

Buildings 12A/B were constructed in 1947 as a single-family residence in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (Figure 11). They served as the residence for the college's first campus maintenance supervisor. According to the 2003 Gregory DPR form, the building is referred to as the "Oden House," presumably named after the first college maintenance supervisor; however, no other documentation or mention of this name is given in the report or DPR (Gregory 2003). Building 12A is the residence. Building 12B is believed to have served as a garage for the residence, but unusually contains a vented cupola at the top of the hipped roof that housed a siren.



Figure 11. Oden House (12A) and garage (12B) to the right, view looking north at south façade.

Oden House is located in the northwest part of the campus, south of Edinger Way and Walnut Drive. At the time of the survey, the building was vacant and in a partial state of demolition. The single-story building has a concrete foundation and a T-shaped footprint. It was covered in stucco prior to partial demolition. The exterior siding at the time of the survey consisted of diagonal wood boards that were originally used as lathing for the stucco exterior. The roof is cross-gable with shallow eaves and is clad in red clay tiles. Concrete steps with an iron railing lead to the primary entrance which is located within the northeast corner of the south façade and consists of a recessed entrance with a wood door. Since demolition began, the windows have been removed. Originally they consisted of wood casements. Other features of the building include bird's nest vents made of red clay tiles located under the apex of the gable end projections. The building has a chimney on the west gable end lateral interior. The interior of the building consists of wood floors, plaster walls, arched entryways, pocket doors, and exposed beams on the ceiling. The building plan consists of eight rooms (Oden House 1999).

Extensive modifications to the building include the removal of the stucco, windows, chimney cap, as well as the addition of the ramp that is on the south façade. This ramp does not appear in a 2003 photo of the building, only the concrete steps that lead to an open stoop in front of the primary entrance door (Gregory 2003). As a result, there has been a significant loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The detached garage building (12B) is located east of the residence. The garage consists of a single-story building clad in textured stucco with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The roof is pyramidal and clad in red clay tiles. There is a metal vented cupola at the peak of the roof housing a siren. The garage also has paired aluminum sash windows and two pedestrian doors on the east and west façades, and a metal roll top garage door on the south façade.

4.1.4 Building 1A

Building 1A, the Art Center, was constructed in 1972 (Figure 12). The Modern single-story building has a rectangular floor plan and concrete foundation. The educational building has brick and poured concrete siding and a flat roof. The windows are primarily fixed steel and are located on the north façade. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the primary entrance on the south façade that consists of a partial-width arcade with rectangular concrete columns. At the center of the walkway within the arcade is a large glass display case flanked by walls of built-in lockers. In between the columns of the arcade are large concrete bulkheads adorned with geometric mosaics facing south; the north sides of the bulkheads have built-in lockers. Within the arcade are five entrances consisting of flush metal doors, some with partial glazing.



Figure 12. View of the south façade of Building 1A.

On the north, the façade consists of a poured concrete exterior with squared pilasters. In between the pilasters are boarded-over window openings with small partitions in between. Above the row of boarded-over windows are rows of steel-framed windows. Some classroom entrances are located on this façade, as well as a recessed porch entrance with mechanical equipment within. There is a kiln for the ceramics department located on the east façade within a walled partition. Secondary entrances are located on the east and west façades.

4. Identification of Historic Resources

Modifications to the building include the boarding-over of windows on the north façade. Landscape features include walled-in garden beds on the south façade, and grass lawns between concrete walkways. The interior of the building consists of concrete tile floors, locker partitions, drop tile ceilings, and classroom tables and chairs. The integrity of the building is good as the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

4.1.5 Building 4

Building 4, the Administration building, was constructed in 1965 in the Modern style (Figure 13). It is a two-story building located on the northeast of Temple and Grand avenues on the southwest side of the Mt. SAC campus. The administration building has a rectangular footprint with a concrete foundation. The upper portion of the building's exterior is clad in brick with scored concrete siding on the lower portion of the building. The brick is laid in three sections of running bond with a single sailor course in between each section. The concrete on the lower portion of the building is scored in a grid pattern. The roof is flat and has a poured concrete parapet cap. There is a penthouse on the roof that houses mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a centrally-located recessed aluminum and glass entryway with a steel canopy over the double doors that have steel beams and screens to shade the entrance. The recessed entrance has been framed-in with steel posts and beams and accommodates lighting fixtures at the ceiling of the entryway. A secondary entrance is located on the north façade where a non-original steel canopy has also been installed. The south and west façades also have secondary entrances located within the lower portion of the building that has scored concrete siding. These entrances, like the east and north, consist of aluminum-framed glass entryways.



Figure 13. View of the primary (west) façade of Building 4.

Modifications to the building include two additional fixed windows on the north façade, four additional fixed windows on the east façade, the steel post and beam framing and canopy on the east entrance, the canopy on the north façade's entrance, and the addition of five windows on south façade. According to original building plans, the narrow paired windows on the north and south façades were originally filled in with colored glass block windows, and have since been replaced with fixed metal windows. The interior of the building consists of carpet and tile floors, squared columns and a designed angular, cut-out ceiling. The building retains high integrity of material, location, setting, and association. The building has lost some integrity of design and workmanship with the installation of a number of additional windows that change the fenestration of the building. The building retains sufficient overall integrity.

Building 4 was originally constructed to function as the administration center for registration, admission counseling, and other auxiliary services. The architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry designed the building and the Steed Brothers Construction Company of Alhambra were the building contractors.



Figure 14. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building 6.

4.1.6 Building 6

Building 6, the Library, was constructed in 1963 in the Modern style (Figure 14, above). It is a three-story building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The educational building has a rectangular footprint with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick and scored concrete siding. The brick is laid in three sections of running bond with a single

sailor course in between each section. Precast concrete panels are located in groupings of three, creating projecting bays along the upper-stories' exterior plane. The roof is flat and has a screened projection that holds mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the south façade and consists of a glass and metal entryway underneath a partial-width porch with a canopy projection that is supported by two perforated brick walls. A secondary entrance is located on the north façade and consists of a recessed entryway with two electronic sliding doors surmounted by scored concrete siding. Windows are located on the side of the bay projections and are fixed glass. There are louvered vent openings along the lower portion of the building. The interior of the building includes large linoleum tile floors and drop-tile ceilings with a large cut-out on the ceiling at the south entrance that leads to a rotunda on the second floor.

Modifications to the building include the redesigning of the concrete bays. According to original building plans, the concrete bays were precast in a Mid-Century Modern geometric design. Other modifications include replacement doors, the addition of windows along the bay projections, and the replacement of the south façade's porch canopy. The building has experienced some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry; the building contractors were the Steed Bros. of Alhambra, California. It was originally constructed to house a library with four sections: biological-applied sciences and physical sciences, technical trades, social science, and the humanities.

4.1.7 Building 7

Building 7, the Science South building, was constructed in 1960 in the Modern style (Figure 15). It is a two-story building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC College campus. The educational building has an L-shaped floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in scored concrete siding with a brick bulkhead along the east. The roof is flat and has a screened projection that holds mechanical equipment. The primary entrance is located on the southwest corner of the building and consists of concrete steps and a concrete ramp that lead to three metal and glass double-doors located within a recessed entryway covered by a flat canopy porch roof. On the south section of the L, the building is single-story. There is a secondary entrance on the east end of this section which consists of a recessed entryway with a metal canopy. This section has no windows, but there are louvered vents on the south façade. On the north façade the exterior siding is flush concrete with the brick bulkhead. The north section of the L consists of two stories. On the inside of the L on the east façade of the north section, there are two rows of fixed metal windows that line the façade. These rows of windows are interrupted by vertical projections that create bays along the façade. On the north façade of the north section is another entrance to the building that has a metal canopy over a recessed entryway. Above this entryway are two columns of windows. The west façade of the north section of the building consists of another entrance that is within a brick and concrete entrance on the northwest corner of the building. The west façade is also lined with two rows of fixed metal windows. The interior of the building includes linoleum tile floors, a floating brick wall within the south entrance, and plaster ceilings.

Modifications to the building include the additional door on the south façade, addition of the canopy on the entrance on the south section of the L's east façade, the replacement of all the windows, the removal of the louvered shade projections over the windows, the canopy over the entrance on north façade, and the new entryway projection on the northwest corner of the building. These modifications have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.



Figure 15. Oblique view of the west and south façades of Building 7.



Figure 16. Oblique view of the south and east façades of Building 9A.

4.1.8 Building 9A

Building 9A, the Bookstore, was constructed in 1969 in the Modern style (Figure 16, previous page). It is a single-story educational building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The bookstore has a rectangular plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick siding with vertical concrete post inlays. The roof is flat with concrete parapet caps. The primary entrance is located south façade and consists of a full-width porch canopy made of a poured concrete roof and squared posts. Within this arcade are three recessed entrances surrounded by sidelights and transom windows. There are also two illuminated display cases built into the wall plane as well as two pass-thru counter windows on this façade. There is a secondary entrance located on the west façade that has a metal canopy and a mosaic tile wing wall covering part of the recessed entrance. On the north façade is a sloped driveway that leads to a loading dock. Modifications to the building include replacement doors. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location.

The building was designed as the Student Union and Activity Facility by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.



Figure 17. Oblique view of the east and south façades of Building 11.

4.1.9 Building 11

Building 11 was constructed in 1960 as the second unit in a new physical science complex on the Mt. San Antonio College campus (Figure 17, above). Building 11 is a generally L-shaped one-story Modern educational building with a basement. A lower, windowless addition at the southwest tip of the building is clad in smooth stucco. The building primarily has brick and smooth stucco cladding and a flat roof with no eaves. A wing wall at the southeast façade of the main wing is clad in smooth stucco with widely spaced scoring. Deep, flat metal-clad cantilevered roofs shelter the open passageways extending across the

northeast and southwest façades of the main wing. A series of stucco-clad pylons support the roof at the south end of the southwest façade of the main wing. A metal pergola extends across the northwest façade. Back-to-back classrooms are accessed from open corridors on both sides of the building, and breezeways provide access through the two wings of the building. Fixed-pane windows and flat metal doors mark the locations of the classrooms. Lecture halls are located in the southwest wing, with a metal pergola and corrugated metal canopies over the doors.

Modifications to the building include the addition to the secondary wing at the western terminus of the original building, the metal pergolas at the northwest façade and at the southwest façade of the secondary wing, and a series of concrete ramps, stairs, and paths with steel tubular railings. These modifications have resulted in some loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.1.10 Building 12

Building 12, the Counseling Support or North Hall building, was constructed in 1963 in the Modern style (Figure 18). It is a single-story educational building located on the northeast side of Temple and Grand avenues on the west side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a V-shaped plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick siding. The roof is a low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located within a full-width recessed arcade on the south façade and consists of several doors that lead to offices and classrooms. The porch arcade is supported by large rectangular columns of scored concrete. The doors and windows have been replaced since the building's original construction and consist of metal-framed opaque windows and doors. There is a central breezeway that leads to the rear of the building, which has a parking lot. The north façade of the building consists of multi-light fixed metal-framed windows. There is a chimney near the center of the building along the rear of the ridge line along the roof. Modifications to the building include the replacement of doors and windows and roofing material. According to original building plans, the roof was made of tile, and the north façade did not have windows. Landscape features include a concrete central courtyard to the south of the building with planting beds and a central walkway. These modifications have resulted in significant loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building was designed as the Agricultural Science Building and originally had animal labs, offices, and classroom space. It was designed by the architectural firm Austin, Field, & Fry.

4.1.11 Buildings 26A/B/D

Buildings 26A, B, and D (Humanities North, Humanities East, and Humanities South, respectively) were constructed in 1967 as a complex of educational buildings for the humanities (Figures 19-21). The Modern-style buildings have flat roofs and are clad in red brick with a wide band of poured concrete at the top and base of the buildings. Because of the grade of the site, the complex is three stories in height at the north and four stories at the south. The three buildings are arranged in an H shape, forming a courtyard at the west and an area to accommodate Building 26C (the Planetarium) at the east. The buildings are connected by continuous open passageways. A series of regularly spaced rectangular concrete columns extend from the ground level to the roof, and metal railings span the distance between the columns. The floor of each passageway provides a shelter for the passageway below, and a wide, deep roof provides shelter for the passageway at the highest level. The complex has interior staircases at each end of the two larger buildings; at the west façades, elevators are housed in scored-concrete elements that project from the brick façade of the building.

The focal point of the complex is the spacious landscaped courtyard. At the east end of the courtyard is a three-story suspended concrete staircase anchored by a multi-story curved brick-clad pylon. At the center of the concave side of the pylon is a dramatic modern clock with stylized numbers and hands separately mounted on the façade.



Figure 18. View of the south façade of Building 12.



Figure 19. View of the east façade of Building 26A.



Figure 20. View of the breezeway between Buildings 26A and B.



Figure 21. View of the second story corridor of Building 26D.

4. Identification of Historic Resources

The buildings have back-to-back classrooms accessed from the open corridors. Classrooms have flat metal doors, generally with a single large light. Windows are sparse throughout the complex, consisting of one or two fixed-pane windows for each classroom.

The complex was designed by campus architects Austin, Field & Fry. The contract for the “social science center” for \$3,053,000 was awarded to Steed Bros. Construction Co. of Alhambra in March 1966. At the time, the project was said to be the largest construction project in Mt. SAC’s history. The complex was planned for 102,000 square feet, including 63 classrooms, five laboratories, 50 offices, and a lecture room in the connecting building. It was to house the sociology, psychology and philosophy, historic and political science, and public service and safety departments (*Progress-Bulletin* 1966).

Modifications to Buildings 26A/B/D include addition of elevators to the west façades of Buildings 26A and 26C and a pedestrian bridge from the second floor of Building 26A north to the parking lot. As a result, there are minor losses of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The interiors were not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 22. View of the south façade entrance of Building 26C.

4.1.12 Building 26C

Building 26C, constructed in 1967, houses the Planetarium (Figure 22, above). It is associated with the Humanities complex (Buildings 26A/B/D) and is stylistically similar. Building 26C is a Modern one-and-a-half-story building with an irregular floor plan. The nearly flat roof of the building extends slightly upward toward the east. At the west end, it is physically connected to Building 26B, and it intrudes on the space between Buildings 26A and 26D without touching.

Building 26C is clad in red brick with a wide band of poured concrete at the top and base. The exterior walls are vertically scored. Two identical primary entrances are aligned with each other at the north and south façades. The primary entrances are inset into the main mass of the building and are defined by a projecting one-story poured-concrete frame with two square cut-outs on one side and a concrete planter box below. Individually mounted aluminum letters reading “Jim and Eleanor Randall Planetarium” is mounted on a wall of rectangular, vertically laid brown glazed ceramic tile to the side of each door. Each entrance has a double aluminum-framed glass door with a glass transom above and side lights. A series of three bubble-style acrylic skylights is above each entrance. Two secondary entrances consisting of flat metal doors are at the north façade. Other than the lights near the primary entrances, the building has no windows.

Building 26C was built as part of the new social science center (now called Humanities). Constructed at a cost of \$88,000, it housed a 50-seat planetarium (*Valley Tribune* 1966). It was designed by campus architects Austin, Field and Fry and built by Steed Brothers Construction Co. of Alhambra (*Progress-Bulletin* 1966).

Exterior modifications to Building 26C appear to be minimal, and it retains high integrity in all seven aspects. Architectural plans show renovations in about 2001. The interior of the Planetarium was not accessible at the time of the survey.

4.1.13 Buildings 28A/B

Buildings 28A and 28B were constructed in 1971 as a single complex to house the Technology Center (Figure 23). The complex has an irregular plan with sections of varying heights. The Modern complex has a flat roof and is clad in red brick with poured concrete with scoring. The east portion of Building 28A is clad in aggregate poured concrete with vertical scoring. There are no eaves, with the exception of the four-story Building 28B to the south, which has a dramatic flat, deep overhang on all four sides. At the west and east façades of Building 28B, a poured concrete slab with a scored grid extends the full height of the building. It is offset from the brick façade, and a door and a vertical row of windows is tucked behind each side of the projection. In contrast, the north and south façades are simple brick-clad walls with squared projecting concrete pilasters extending the full height of the building.

A one-story wing connects Building 28B to Building 26A to the north and east. The primary entrance recessed below a heavy horizontal concrete shelter consists of a double set of aluminum-framed glass doors set in a wall of glazing. A row of evenly spaced vertical windows extends along to the façade to the south of the entrance at the west façade, and a one-and-a-half-story windowless wing housing a large lecture hall is to the north. There is a secondary entrance with a small canopy at the north façade.

The interiors of the west and south sections of the complex consist of double-loaded interior corridors with classrooms accessible on both sides. The ceilings are acoustical tile with recessed fluorescent lighting, the walls are painted brick and plaster, and the floors are asphalt tile. There is an elevator and two staircases. The staircases have mosaic tile wainscoting, an ornamental feature that is repeated in the first-floor hallways.

The Technology Center opened in the fall of 1971, although the shop-laboratory was in use by fall of 1969. It housed space for aeronautics, machine tool, drafting, electronics, and other technical vocational programs (*Progress-Bulletin* 1971). It was designed by architects Austin, Field & Fry, who were responsible for the redevelopment plan of the campus in the late 1950s and who designed several of the individual buildings added to the campus in the postwar period and into the 1970s.

Buildings 28A and 28B appear to be minimally altered, although some of the corrugated concrete sections toward the northeast appear to have been added later. The buildings retain high integrity in all seven aspects.



Figure 23. Oblique view of south and east facades of Building 28 A/B.

4.1.14 Building 47

Building 47, the Maintenance and Facilities building, was constructed in 1968 in the Modern style (Figure 24). It is a single-story maintenance building located on the southwest side of Temple Avenue and Service Road on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in baked enamel finished galvanized steel siding with a concrete block bulkhead. The roof is a low-pitched side gable roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located on the north façade. The windows are primarily aluminum sliding windows. There are also roll-top metal garage doors for maintenance equipment and vehicles. On the gable ends are large steel frames that sit over the steel siding. There is no ornamentation on the building. The interior of the building includes tile and carpet floors with garage spaces and offices.

Constructed as the Maintenance and Operations building, it was designed to house five offices and shops for carpenters, electricians, plumbers, general maintenance, painters, and gardeners. It was part of a larger complex which included Building 48 to consolidate facilities, maintenance, operations, receiving-distribution, and transportation departments in a single modern complex called the College Service Center. The cost was \$1.1 million, including outdoor storage areas and the construction of Bonita Drive. The complex was designed by Mt. SAC campus architects Austin, Field & Fry as an element of the college master plan, with Hartman Construction Company of San Bernardino as contractor. The modern concrete block-and-steel buildings are Type V-N construction. Groundbreaking for the center was August 1967, with completion on August 2, 1968 (Mt. SAC c. 1948).



Figure 24. Oblique view toward the west of the northeast and southeast façades of Building 47.

The center originally included two buildings, as well as parking lots and storage yards. Building 47, with an area of 21,000 square feet, was dedicated to maintenance and operations and included air-conditioned offices, locker rooms, and custodian, grounds, plumbing, heating-ventilating, electrical, paint, and carpenter shops. Building 48, with an area of 34,450 square feet, was dedicated to transportation and receiving-distribution. It included offices, a large warehouse, hydraulic dock levels, and a three-bay garage with two hoists.

Modifications to Building 47 include the replacement metal-framed windows on the northeast corner of the building. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

4.1.15 Building 48

Building 48, the Warehouse and Transportation building, was constructed in 1968 in no particular architectural style (Figure 25). It is a single-story maintenance building located on the southwest side of Temple Avenue and Service Road on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vertically-oriented steel siding with a concrete block bulkhead. The roof is a low-pitched side gable roof with overhanging eaves and clad in metal. The primary entrance is located on the north façade. The windows are primarily multi-light steel security windows. The building also has metal louvered vents under the roofline and over the roll-top metal garage doors. There is no ornamentation on the building. The interior of the building includes bays for equipment and vehicles as well as a large warehouse space with a concrete floor, a tall exposed metal frame ceiling, and metal shelving for storage.



Figure 25. Oblique view toward the south of the northwest and northeast façades of Building 48.

The building was constructed as the Maintenance and Operations building and was designed to house three offices and warehouse storage space as well as an adjustable dock by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

There appear to be no major modifications to the building. As such, the building retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

4.1.16 Farm Buildings History

The Mt. SAC School Farm has been an integral part of the campus since at least the postwar era. In the 1950s, there were areas dedicated to horticulture, turkeys, chickens, pigs, and cattle. There were orchards of citrus and avocados, as well as vineyards. During the 1950s, a beef barn and corrals, an agricultural engineering building, and tractor storage buildings were constructed. In the 1970s, the animal sciences curriculum was expanded, and a veterinary laboratory and small animal vivarium (F5) were built (Hall and Pietzsch 1996:77). The buildings on the farm were simple utilitarian structures that were initially considered temporary. The first permanent agricultural facility to be built at the college was the agricultural sciences building (Building 12), which is on the main campus and not a part of the farm per se. In 1969, campus architects Austin, Field & Fry reported on campus buildings that did not conform to the earthquake specifications of the Field Act. Among the 13 buildings slated to be replaced or remodeled during the 1969-1970 school year, most were in the agricultural sciences area (Mt. SAC archives, “SAC Accepts Campus Architectural Report,” no source, n.d.).

Building F1

Building F1, the Horticulture Unit/G3, was constructed in 1959 in no particular architectural style (Figure 26). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. It has a rectangular, open plan sitting on a poured-concrete foundation. The moderately pitched front-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Three turban-style aluminum ventilation units sit at the ridgeline of the roof. The walls consist of horizontal wood boards on the lower portion and screens or aluminum slider windows on the upper portion. A Greenhouse (G3) is connected to the north end of the building. The entrance is a flat double metal door at the south façade.

At the interior a wall of glazing with a central door separates Building F1 from Building G3. The ceiling is exposed wood beams with plywood in between. The major beams are supported by round steel poles. The floor is poured concrete. Lighting is rows of hanging fluorescent fixtures. Modifications to the building include the replacement windows on the east façade. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Horticulture Head House by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F2A

Building F2A, the Horticultural Offices, was constructed in 1971 in no particular architectural style (Figure 27). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. It has a rectangular plan. The front-gabled roof has a small clerestory at the ridgeline and is covered in corrugated metal. Wide eaves at the north and south façades have exposed rafters. There are large centrally located barn-style doors at the west and east façades. The walls and doors are constructed of corrugated metal. Horizontal openings at the top of the south wall are covered in wire screen. The interior is a single open space. It has exposed wood beam ceilings and poured concrete and dirt flooring. Lighting consists of strings of bare lightbulbs. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of windows on the east and west façades with wood paneling, and replacement of the primary entrance door. The building has undergone loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F2B

Building F2B, the Horticultural Offices, was constructed in 1960 in no specific architectural style (Figure 28). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. Wide eaves at the north and south façades have exposed rafters. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of a top hinged sliding metal door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south façade and sit underneath the overhanging eaves. There are no windows on the north façade. The interior is a single open space. It has exposed wood beam ceilings and poured concrete and dirt flooring. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of the north façade with wood paneling, and replacement of the east façade door. The building has undergone loss of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and association.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

4. Identification of Historic Resources



Figure 26. View of the south façade of Building F1.



Figure 27. View of the west façade of Building F2A.



Figure 28. View of the west façade of Building F2B.

Building F3A

Building F3A, the Old Dairy Unit, was constructed in 1960 in no particular architectural style (Figure 29). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in cement plaster siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of two metal-framed glass door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south façade and sit underneath the overhanging eaves. There are also galvanized metal vertical louvers on the south end of the building that is on the south and north façades. There is a breezeway on the south and north façades that is connected by the continuation of the front gable roof and has a sliding metal door. Modifications to the building include the removal of a concrete wall on the north façade. Despite these modifications, the building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Dairy Unit by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building F4A

Building F4A, the Swine Market Pens, was constructed in 1971 in no specific architectural style (Figure 30). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in galvanized metal siding on the west end of the building. The building is mostly unenclosed on the east part of the building, and has no exterior walls. There are concrete curbs along the east, north, and south façades. There appear to be no modifications to the building. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed as the Swine Unit by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.



Figure 29. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building F3A.



Figure 30. Oblique view of the north and west façades of Building F4A.

Building F5

Building F5, the Vivarium, was constructed in 1971 in no particular architectural style (Figure 31). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The primary entrance is located on the west façade and consists of a single flush wood door. There is a secondary entrance on the south façade and consists of a single flush wood door next to double partially-vented doors. The east end of the building is open on the south façade. Modifications include replacement siding and possible alterations in fenestration. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.



Figure 31. View of the west façade of Building F5.

Building F6A

Building F6A, the Breeding Barn, was constructed c. 2000 in no specific architectural style (Figure 32). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in metal shed siding. The roof is a front gable roof with shed roof extensions that are clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. A row of metal-framed windows line the south and north façades that sit underneath the overhanging eaves of the front gable roof. There are secondary entrances on the north and south façades and a corral on the south end of the building. The interior is made of metal-framed horse stalls with a concrete tile floor.



Figure 32. Oblique view of the east and north façades of Building F6A.

Building F7

Building F7, the Equipment Tech Unit, was constructed in 1971 in no specific architectural style (Figure 33). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The primary entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. The windows are metal industrial jalousie windows. Modifications to the building include the boarding over of the north façade with wood paneling and replacement of the east façade door. The building retains integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The building was constructed by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.

Building G2

Building G2, the Greenhouse, was constructed in 1963 in no particular architectural style (Figure 34). It is a single-story agricultural building located on the southeast side of Farm Road and Bonita Drive on the east side of the Mt. SAC campus. The building has a rectangular floor plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in corrugated metal sheet siding. The roof is a curved semicircular roof clad in vinyl sheets. The primary entrance is located on the south façade and consists of a top-hinged sliding metal door. There are no windows on the building. The building appears to be completely remodeled from its original construction.

The building was constructed as the Poultry Warehouse by the architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry.



Figure 33. View of the east façade of Building F7.



Figure 34. View of the south façade of Building G2.

4.1.17 Wildlife Sanctuary

In 1965, Mt. SAC college officials began to make plans for the Wildlife Sanctuary to the east of the intersection of Temple and Grand avenues, at a corner where a gas station had been considered (*Los Angeles Times* 1965). Located on an 18-acre triangular site, the proposed sanctuary was organized around an existing flood channel, which had been a naturally flowing creek until the 1960s (historicaerials.com 1953, 1964). In addition to extensive planting, landscaping included a lake, marshes, a meadow, a pond, an amphitheater, and a network of bridges and paths (Figure 35). The main goal was to use the landscaped area for educational purposes, but it was also intended for wildlife observation and recreation by the public. Paul Shaddle, chair of the biological sciences department, and Professor Bill Hawkins developed the plan for the Wildlife Sanctuary (*Valley Tribune* 1965), which was designed by Santa Barbara landscape architect John R. Russell and constructed by contractor Roy C. Barnett. The Sanctuary was completed in March 1967, but did not open until later that year to allow native animals displaced by construction to return and give vegetation a chance to grow (*Walnut Valley Bulletin* 1967). Biology students were trained to conduct tours for faculty, students, and the public.



Figure 35. View of a dirt path and field within the Wildlife Sanctuary.

The current Wildlife Sanctuary is a landscaped area situated on a fenced 10-acre site to the east of the intersection of Temple and Grand avenues. To the northeast of the Sanctuary are the campus soccer fields and a parking lot. The primarily heavily wooded Sanctuary includes a Walnut Woodland, a Native Plant Exhibit, a Lake Shelter, Sycamore Woodland, as well as open grassy areas. Vegetation consists of a wide variety of both native and non-indigenous species, including sumac, toyon, bay trees, live oak, sycamore, and black walnut. Within the Sanctuary are water features including a lake, a swamp, and a pond, with a central stream running through the site in a northwest to southeast direction. A system of bridges, paths, and walkways provides pedestrian circulation throughout. Several small amphitheatres, shelters, and

seating areas are scattered throughout the site. At the time of the survey, construction was under way to expand the Sanctuary by continuing the creek to the southeast.

A hill to the southeast of the Sanctuary displays lettering reading “MSAC” in white-painted concrete on the north and south flanks. According to Sanctuary personnel, the hill was added to the Sanctuary as a mitigation for the widening of Grand Avenue, which meant a loss of acreage to the Sanctuary (personal communication, Janine Petersen, March 25, 2016).

4.1.18 Previously Documented Contributing Resources

Buildings documented as contributing resources to the historic district in 2002 had not been surveyed for more than five years. As such, during the current survey effort, those buildings were re-documented and included Buildings 1B/C, 3, 10, 17, 18, 19, and 20 (Figures 36-40). All buildings were found to still be extant and that no major alterations had taken place since they were recommended eligible in 2002.

Buildings 27A, B, and C and Building 9C had been documented in 2012, and in accordance with guidelines from the California State Historic Preservation Office, did not require resurvey as that survey took place within five years. However, the prior survey report was reviewed (Davis 2012), and the buildings were visually inspected during this effort to confirm that no major alterations had taken place.



Figure 36. Detail of mosaic on east façade of Building 1B/C.



Figure 37. Primary (north façade) of Building 3.



Figure 38. View of the west façade of Building 10.



Figure 39. Oblique of east and north façades of Buildings 17, 18, 19.



Figure 40. Oblique view of the west and south façades of Building 20. Building 18 is to the left of the photo.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews. Survey was undertaken primarily within the area of the Stadium and the Mt. SAC Wildlife Sanctuary, as the other Project areas are currently developed with ground surfaces obscured by buildings, sidewalks, parking lots, and introduced landscaping.

The Stadium area survey was conducted on January 21, 2016. This entire area has been heavily modified by construction of the Stadium and its surrounding facilities, as well as additional sports fields, parking lots, etc. (Figure 41). There was little evidence of extant original landforms or ground surfaces in the area. Only areas of exposed soils within and surrounding the structures were available to be examined for evidence of the presence of prehistoric or historic artifacts or deposits.



Figure 41. View looking southeast of disturbed ground west of Stadium's press box (50F).

As some modifications in the form of additions to the Mt. SAC Wildlife Sanctuary are also part of the Project, the Sanctuary was surveyed on March 26, 2016. Descriptions of the history of the Sanctuary (see above) indicate that its creation included extensive landscaping within its 10-acre boundaries. As such, while this represents one of the last open spaces on the campus, it is unclear the degree to which the ground surface and original features and topography were modified at that time or since. As in the Stadium area, all accessible areas within the Sanctuary were examined for the presence of archaeological artifacts or deposits. Accessible areas were primarily found along the edges of the maintained paths that have been constructed throughout the Sanctuary and around areas cleared for use as teaching locales. In fact, on the date of the survey, a large group of school children was present in the Sanctuary for a day-long teaching experience about Native American lifeways. Additionally, it was observed that significant ground disturbance was already underway in the area to the south of the Sanctuary where its expansion will be taking place. That area was under active construction and as such, not accessible for survey.

4.3 SUMMARY

No previously undocumented archaeological artifacts, features, or deposits were encountered or identified within the Project area as a result of the archaeological surveys.

Twenty-two potential contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District were documented as a result of this survey from November 2015-March 2016. Of those 22, one was determined to not be old enough to be a potential contributor (F6), and one was found to not retain sufficient integrity (12). Of the 24 buildings previously identified as contributing resources to the historic district, 10 were found to have been demolished, and one additional resource was documented as having lost integrity (12A/B).

5. EVALUATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

5.1 MT. SAC HISTORIC DISTRICT

ASM concurs with our prior recommendation of eligibility of the Mt. SAC Historic District, with the addition of 20 additional contributing resources, and a boundary expansion as indicated on Table 4 and Figure 42. Consistent with our prior recommendation, the district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of Education, for its association with the development of Walnut, California, and its surrounding communities. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). Each eligible building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district, was built during the period of significance, and is located within the boundaries of the historic district. All contributing resources also maintain good individual integrity in all seven aspects.

ASM seriously considered whether the historic district as a whole retains sufficient overall integrity, given the new construction and demolition that has taken place within the district since it was first identified in 2003 (Figure 43). Four major permanent buildings have been constructed since 2003. Buildings 60 and 61 were built in 2006 and 2009, respectively. More recently, the Design Technology Center, Building 13 (2012) and the New Food Services building (2015) have been constructed. A few other buildings have been constructed in the south and east area of campus. Building 9B, built in 1994, was significantly expanded in 2009. Additionally, 10 buildings originally identified as contributing resources in 2003 have since been demolished, and one more has lost integrity. As a result of this evaluation, 44 contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District have now been identified. Of those 44 contributing resources, 33 (75 percent) remain as eligible contributing resources. The NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* discussion on integrity for historic districts notes “[f]or a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district’s historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished” (National Park Service 1991:46). The Mt. SAC Historic District retains significantly more than a majority of its contributing resources, and despite the four major buildings added to the historic center of campus, the district still retains sufficient continuity and cohesion to convey the sense of its historic environment from the end of its period of significance. A comparison of its appearance in 1972 to a contemporary aerial photograph is a good illustration of the similarities and differences (Figures 44 and 45).

Furthermore, NRHP bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that for properties eligible for association under Criterion A (comparable to CRHR Criterion 1), “integrity of design and workmanship might not be as important to the significance of the property” as the other aspects of integrity (National Park Service 1991:48). Although the Mt. SAC Historic District retains sufficient integrity in all seven aspects, it especially retains those most important aspects of integrity for associational significance: location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Finally, it passes the “basic integrity test” as defined by the NRHP: “whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today” (National Park Service 1991:48).

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 or Criterion 3. The district is also not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

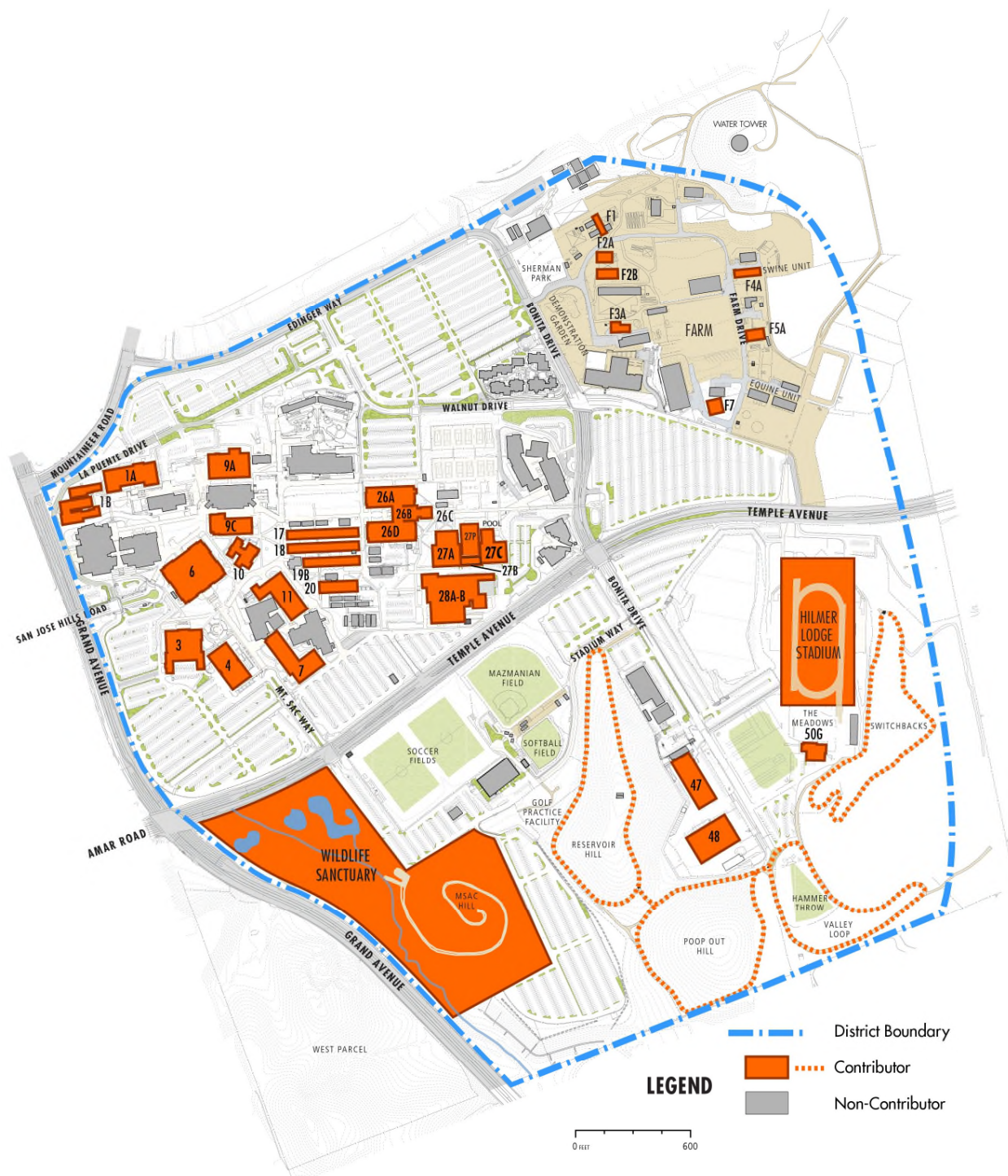


Figure 42. Mt. SAC Historic District identifying contributing resources for comprehensively surveyed campus, April 2016.



Figure 43. Historic aerial photograph of the Mt. SAC campus at the end of the period of significance, 1972.

(Courtesy of Historicaerials.com)



Figure 44. Current aerial photograph of the Mt. SAC campus.

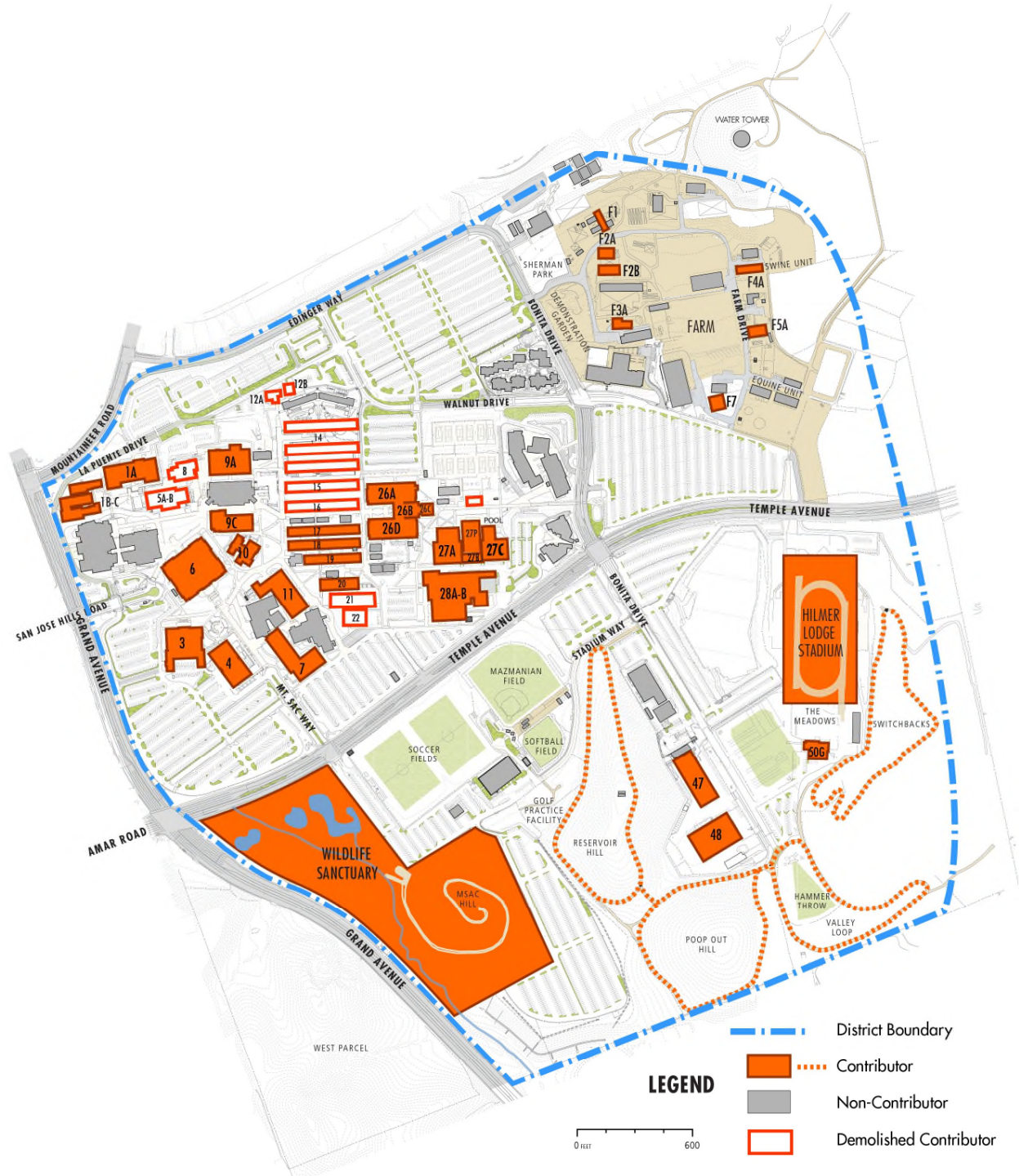


Figure 45. Mt. SAC Historic District illustrating extant contributing resources and demolished contributing resources since 2003 establishment of historic district, April 2016.

5. Evaluation of Historic Resources

Several buildings are non-contributing resources. Counseling Support (12) and Oden House (12A/B) no longer retain sufficient integrity to the period of significance—as such, they are not recommended as contributors. ASM concurs with our prior recommendation that the Mountie Grill (19C) is not directly associated with the theme of Education, and therefore is a non-contributing resource. Finally, although Mt. SAC’s current records indicate that the Breeding Barn (F6A/B) was constructed in 1971, the building is not evident on aerial photographs until 2002. It is likely that the date of construction on record is incorrect. As the Breeding Barn (F6A/B) was not constructed during the period of significance, it is also a non-contributing resource. All new buildings constructed within the historic district are also non-contributing resources, as illustrated on Figure 42.

Table 4. Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, April 2016*

Building Number	Building Name	Current Status	Contributing Resource	Individually Eligibility	CA SHPO Status Code
1A	Art Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
1B/C	Art Center/Gallery	Extant	Yes		3CD
3	Gym	Extant	Yes		3CD
4	Administration	Extant	Yes		3CD
5/5A	Information Educational Technology	Demolished	No longer		
6	Library	Extant	Yes		3CD
7	Science South	Extant	Yes		3CD
8	Campus Café	Demolished	No longer		
9A	Bookstore/Auxiliary Services	Extant	Yes		3CD
9C	Student Life Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
10	Founder’s Hall	Extant	Yes		3CD
11	Science North	Extant	Yes		3CD
12	Counseling Support	Extant	No		6Z
12A/B	Oden House	Extant	No longer		6Z
13	Design Technology	Demolished	No longer		
14N	Biology	Demolished	No longer		
14S	History/Geography/Political Science	Demolished	No longer		
15	Modern Languages	Demolished	No longer		
16	Building 16	Demolished	No longer		
17	Building 17	Extant	Yes		3CD
18	Building 18	Extant	Yes		3CD
19A	Building 19A	Extant	Yes		3CD
19B	Building 19B	Extant	Yes		3CD
19C	Mountie Grill	Extant	No (Davis 2012)		6Z
20	Building 20	Extant	Yes		3CD

21	Building 21	Demolished	No longer		
22	Welding	Demolished	No longer		
26A/B/D	Technology Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
26C	Planetarium	Extant	Yes		3CD
27A	Exercise Science/Wellness Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
27B	Pool	Extant	Yes		3CD
27C	Physical Education Center	Extant	Yes		3CD
28A/B	Technology Center	Extant	Yes	Yes, Criterion 3	3CB
47	Maintenance/Facilities	Extant	Yes		3CD
48	Receiving/Transport	Extant	Yes		3CD
F1	Horticulture Unit/G3	Extant	Yes		3CD
F2A	Farm Offices	Extant	Yes		3CD
F2B	Horticulture Storage	Extant	Yes		3CD
F3A	Old Dairy Unit	Extant	Yes		3CD
F4A	Swine Market Pens	Extant	Yes		3CD
F5	Vivarium	Extant	Yes		3CD
F6	Breeding Barn	Extant	No		6Z
F7	Equipment Tech Unit	Extant	Yes		3CD
F9	Livestock Pavilion	Demolished	No longer		
G2	Greenhouse	Extant	Yes		
50A-H	Stadium	Extant	Yes	Yes, Criterion 1	3CB
	Wildlife Sanctuary	Extant	Yes		3CD

*Recommendations date to April 2016. Status of each building surveyed is based on date of survey of that specific building, conducted between November 2015 and March 2016.

5.2 INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY

ASM carefully considered each of the contributors to the historic district to determine whether they are individually eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3, or 4. With the exception of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) and the Technology Center (28A/B), none of the contributors meet these criteria, as described below.

ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 for association with the themes of Education, Recreation, or other any other broad historical theme. However, with the exception of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), none of the contributors were found to be good representations of any of these themes on a larger regional level, and therefore none are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 1. ASM also considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 2 for association with the lives of any person of historical significance. As no evidence of such association was found, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 2.

Additionally, ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for architectural significance. ASM considered each of the contributors as examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival or Modern architectural styles, or a vernacular property types. However, with the exception of Buildings 28A/B, none of the contributors individually embody the distinctive characteristics of these architectural style or method of construction. The original design of Building 6 was a good representation of Modernism, however, it has experienced too many alterations and does not retain sufficient to be individually eligible. Mt. SAC campus architects Austin, Field & Fry, designers of the [1959] master plan and of several of the college's buildings addressed in this report, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County. However, their works were not important or influential enough for them to be considered master architects. Therefore, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 3.

Finally, ASM considered whether any of the contributors are eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. They are all common property types that do not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research. Therefore, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 4.

5.2.1 Technology Center (28A/B)

The Technology Center (28A/B) embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Modern architectural style. The building exhibits this style through its character-defining features, which include exterior materials of concrete and brick veneer, the wide cantilevered overhanging flat roof, the heavy rectangular Neoclassical pilasters on Building 28B, the full-height stepped-out concrete plane at the east and west façades of Building 28B, the irregular massing, and the lack of emphasis on entrances in the recessed central entrance between buildings 28A and 28B and the doors at the sides of the concrete planes. The building has not experienced any significant alterations and as such retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship—the most important aspects of integrity under Criterion 3 (National Park Service 1991:48). In comparison with other local examples of the Modern style in Walnut, specifically with other examples found on the Mt. SAC campus, the building is a relatively good local representation of Modernism (National Park Service 1991:47). Therefore, the Technology Center (28A/B) is recommended individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3 under the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

5.2.2 Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H)

Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) played a prominent role at the school's early athletic program and reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities. The Stadium was one of the first buildings constructed for the new college in 1948. Mt. SAC has since hosted several national and international track and field events. The Mt. SAC relays soon became one of the world's largest track and field meets, held annually in April. As a result of the events that took place at Hilmer Lodge Stadium, Mt. SAC garnered a worldwide reputation in the third quarter of the twentieth century as one of the largest venues for track and field relays. Historically, athletic and /recreation has been a major influence in the educational focus of the college, which has played a strong role regionally as well at the community college level. Therefore, Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) is recommended individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 under the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972.

6. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

6.1 DIRECT IMPACTS

6.1.1 Demolition

Because of the demolition proposed, the Project poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact (Figure 46). The Project will result in the demolition of two contributors within the Mt. SAC Historic District: the Stadium (50A-H) and Oden House (12A/B). Additionally, the Stadium is an individually eligible CEQA historical resource. In 2010, IDS Group conducted a structural assessment to identify necessary repairs to make the Stadium (excluding the Press Box) safer and more functional and to minimize future damage. IDS Group estimated the cost of those repairs at \$560,225 (Appendix E).

The demolition of the Stadium constitutes an adverse effect because the Project results in the complete loss of contributing resources to a historic district, as well as an individually eligible resource. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

As Oden House (12A/B) is no longer a contributing resource to the historic district, its demolition will not result in a direct adverse impact on a CEQA historical resource.

6.1.2 Renovation

Because the FMP proposes renovation of the Library (6), Bookstore (9A), and Technology Center (28A/B) the Project poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact to those buildings (Figure 46). Specific designs for the renovations and/or additions have not yet been developed. As long as the designs for the renovations and/or additions to those buildings comply with the SOI *Standards for Rehabilitation* (see Section 2.3), those aspects of the Project will not result in a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

An architectural historian or historic architect who meets the SOI *Professional Qualification Standards* (https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm) for either of those two disciplines must review the proposed architectural drawings and renderings to ensure compliance with the *Standards for Rehabilitation*. It is preferable that this qualified individual be involved with the project from its earliest conception to ensure adherence to the Standards for Rehabilitation and to minimize alterations to plans later in the design process.

6.2 INDIRECT IMPACTS

The new construction proposed as part of the Project poses the potential to cause adverse indirect visual impacts. Visual impacts upon the historic district and individually eligible resources potentially include views to and from the district and buildings. Mid-ground views of the historic district towards and from the contributing resources are character-defining features. Distant views are not a character-defining feature of the historic district, due to the dense concentration of buildings and/or topography of the land.

Traveling west on Temple Avenue, the Stadium is the first building or area of the campus that is visible upon approaching the school. The Stadium is a visual demarcation of the campus at this location, and of the eastern edge of the campus and historic district. As a prominently sited building, demolition of the Stadium will result in a significant change to the historic district's integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As such, its demolition constitutes not just a direct impact, but an adverse visual impact on the historic district as a whole. At the time of this analysis, plans have not yet been drawn for the proposed new stadium, so it is not possible to assess whether the new Stadium would be a beneficial or adverse visual impact.

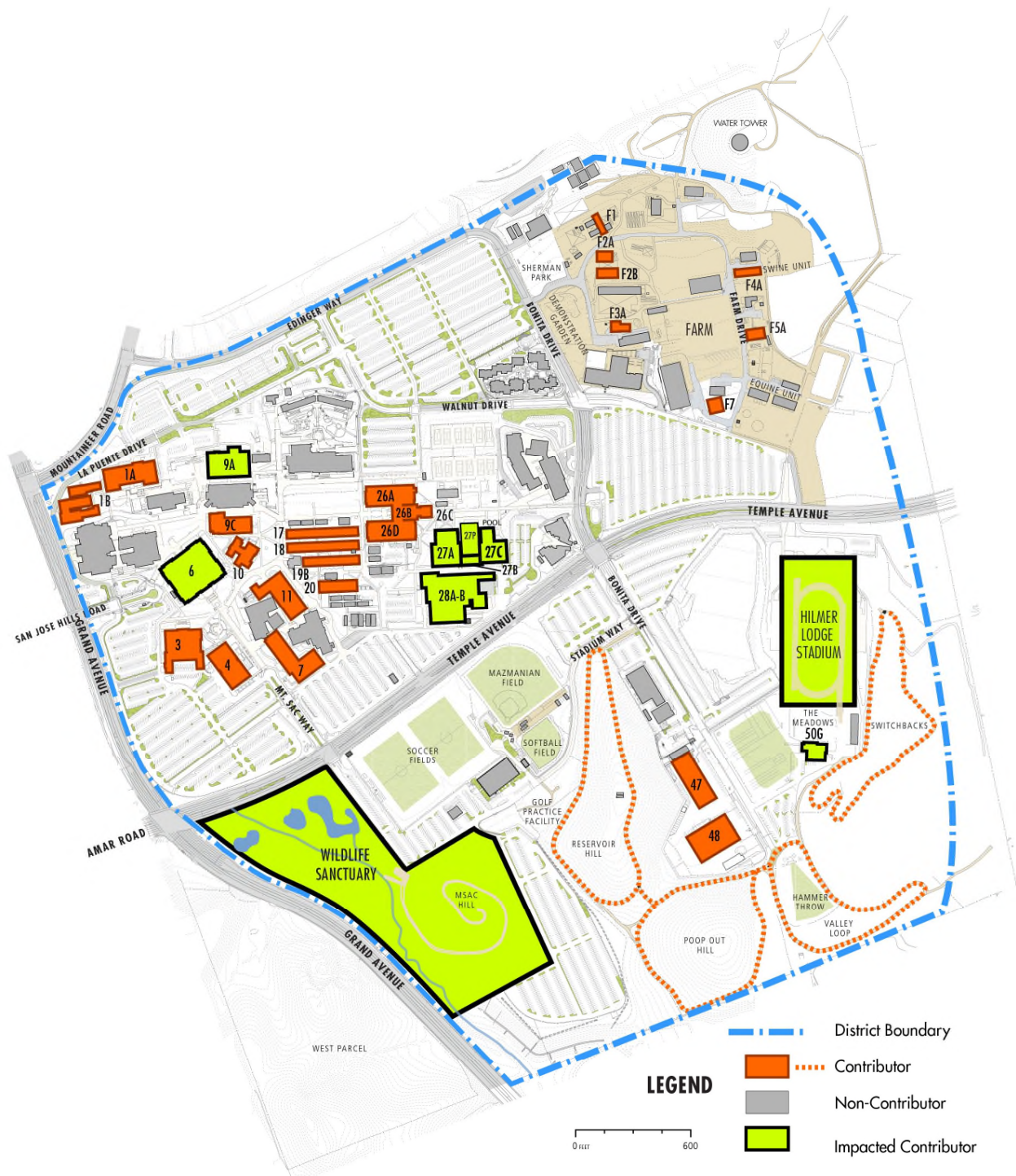


Figure 46. Contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District that could potentially be impacted by the SEIR.

New construction is also proposed for the expansion of the Wildlife Sanctuary. Based on ASM's conversation with Mt. SAC staff familiar with the design plans, it does not appear that the proposed expansion will result in an adverse indirect impact on the historic district. The design of the proposed expansion will be visible from the Wildlife Sanctuary, but it will not introduce an element that is incompatible with the criteria under which the property is eligible nor will it result in obstructive views. The design will be compatible with the character-defining features of the Wildlife Sanctuary. The overall impact to the historic district's integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a whole is minimal; there is no impact on the historic district's integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. As such, this aspect of the project will not result in any adverse indirect visual impacts.

A pedestrian bridge will be constructed across Temple Avenue connecting the Physical Education Complex to Parking Lot F. The pedestrian bridge will be visible from individually eligible Buildings 28A/B; however, viewshed from that resource is not one its character-defining features. This pedestrian bridge will create a minor, partial visual interruption of the mid-ground views from contributing resources in the historic district. As the visual interruption is partial and minor, the overall impact to the historic district's integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a whole is minimal; there is no impact on the historic district's integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. As such, this aspect of the project will not result in any adverse indirect visual impacts.

Finally, the Project includes a series of special annual events to be held on campus that include the Mt. SAC/Brooks Relays, the Mt. SAC XC Invite, and 2020 Olympic Track & Field Trials in 2020. It is not anticipated that any of those events will result in adverse indirect visual impacts. Any disruption in the historic views from and towards the historic district and its contributing resources will be a temporary visual intrusion, and therefore, not adverse.

7. MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The archaeological investigations discussed above have not identified any prehistoric sites, historic sites, isolated artifacts, or human remains within Project boundaries. However, as the majority of construction undertaken on the Mt. SAC campus took place before the institution of the NHPA and CEQA, the Project areas have never been fully assessed for the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Further, various local Native American tribes claim this area as part of their ancestral and traditional territory (see Appendix C). As such, there is a possibility of unanticipated and accidental archaeological discoveries during ground-disturbing Project-related activities.

No mitigation measures specific to archaeology exist within the current EIR documents. We recommend that the mitigation measures detailed below should be undertaken to minimize any potentially significant impacts in accordance with CEQA.

- During construction grading and site preparation activities, the Contractor shall monitor all construction activities. In the event that cultural resources (i.e., prehistoric sites, historic sites, and/or isolated artifacts) are discovered, work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery and the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager. A qualified archaeologist that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications in Archaeology shall be retained to analyze the significance of the discovery and recommend further appropriate measures to reduce further impacts on archaeological resources. Such measures may include avoidance, preservation in place, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures. Facilities Planning & Management shall monitor compliance.
- If, during the course of implementing the project, human remains are discovered, all work shall be halted immediately within 50 feet of the discovery, the Contractor shall inform the Project Manager, and the County Coroner must be notified according to Section 5097.98 of the PRC and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and the procedures outlined in CEQA Section 15064.5(d) and (e) shall be followed.

7.2 HISTORIC RESOURCE MITIGATION MEASURES

The Project, as proposed, will result in adverse direct and indirect visual impacts to the Mt. SAC Historic District and individually eligible Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H). The preferred mitigation approach is project redesign to avoid demolition of a CEQA historic resource.

- **Avoid Demolition, Evaluate Feasible Options**
The recommended action for the adverse impact on historic resources and on the Mt. SAC Historic District due to buildout of the 2015 FMPU and the PEP is revision of the Land Use Plan to avoid demolition of a CEQA historic resource. An evaluation of feasible options shall be prepared for CMPCT prior to certification of the Final EIR. The college shall evaluate whether the impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings proposed for removal or demolition in the recommended District may be reduced to Less than Significant. The alternatives to be considered include: (1) redesign of the 2015 Facility Master Plan Update to avoid impacting the 3CD or 3CB buildings, (2) redesign of the 2015 Facility Master Plan Update to reduce the project impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings to Less than

Significant, (3) redesign of phases of the project to reduce impacts on 3CD or 3CB buildings to Less than Significant as more detailed planning for each phase comes up for review before the Campus Master Plan Coordinating Team (CMPCT), and (4) evaluation of adaptive reuses of 3CD or 3CB buildings prior to construction. Planning Facilities & Management shall monitor compliance. The Facilities Planning & Management Department shall ensure compliance

- **Mitigation Measures if No Feasible Alternatives**

If project redesign is not feasible to achieve the Project and College's educational goals and facility needs, the following mitigation shall be implemented to reduce the significant impacts on historical resources: (a) HABS Level II History Report for the (1) Mt. SAC Historic District and (2) Hilmer Lodge Stadium consistent with *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007); (b) HABS Level II Standard Photography following the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and HABS specific guidelines for the Mt. SAC Historic District and Hilmer Lodge Stadium; (c) reproduction of select existing drawings for each building proposed for demolition or alteration following HABS Level II guidelines; (d) creation of a interpretative exhibit within Heritage Hall (HH) including not only the history of Hilmer Lodge Stadium, but the entire historic district as well, and (e) development of a "Mt. SAC History" section of the campus website. The Facilities Planning & Management Department shall ensure compliance.

- a) **HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report**

Prior to demolition, removal, or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building on campus, the college shall enlist the services of a qualified architectural historian to prepare the HABS Narrative Historical Report as well as CA DPR 523 forms. Documentation through HABS is an important measure because it allows documentation of the resource before alterations begin. Given the relative historic significance of the resources, Level II HABS is the recommended documentation standard, to be prepared in accordance with the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and HABS specific guidelines (<http://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/habsguidelines.htm>). A narrative historical report following the *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007) should be prepared for the (1) Mt. SAC Historic District and (2) Hilmer Lodge Stadium. The college shall enlist the services of a qualified architectural historian to prepare the HABS Narrative Historical Report as well as CA DPR 523 forms. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the State Office of Historic Preservation (via the SCCIC) for their records. All other historic documents shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning Technology Center, including: the HABS Narrative Historical Report, DPR 523 forms, the *Historic Resources on the Campus of Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California* (The Building Biographer, June 1, 2003) and *The Historical Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California* (Davis 2012), and a copy of this report. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

- b) **HABS Level II Large-format Photographs**

Prior to demolition, removal or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building, the college shall hire a qualified HABS photographer to provide photo-documentation for the properties on campus identified as 3CD or 3CB which are proposed for

removal or demolition in the 2012 Facilities Master Plan or 2015 FMP Update. The photo-documentation shall be made available to the public in the collection of the College's Learning Technology Center. The documentation should be done in accordance with the Guidelines provided in the *Photographic Specifications: Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region*. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

To date, several buildings have already been photographed to HABS Level II standards, including the following: 08, 12A, 17, 18, 19B, 20, 27A-C, and 50.

c) HABS Level II Reproduction of select existing drawings (if available).

Prior to demolition, removal or remodeling of any 3CD or 3CB building, the college shall prepare archivally stable reproduction of original as-built drawings. Reproductions of drawings shall be done in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation*. Select existing drawings, where available, may be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar in accordance with the U.S. Copyright Act, as amended. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

d) Establishment of Heritage Hall

To recognize the history of Mt. SAC, part of the facilities for the new Stadium will include Heritage Hall, an area dedicated to historical interpretation of the history of the stadium and the college. The interpretative panels could utilize information from the HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report and large-format photographic documentation. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

e) Establishment of a "Mt. SAC History" section on the school's website

To further recognition of the history of Mt. SAC, a page or series of pages should be developed for inclusion on the school's website. This project could be completed as a multi-disciplinary school project, prepared by students in the Technology and History departments utilizing the information from the HABS Level II Narrative Historical Report and large-format photographic documentation. Facilities Planning & Management shall ensure compliance.

Although the above recommended mitigation measures are recommended by ASM to lessen the significant adverse impacts, demolition or complete loss of eligibility of a CEQA resource cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, even after the implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project will still result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

8. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

In consideration of cumulative impacts within the APE, several prior Projects have been conducted that resulted in adverse impacts. The 2003 Facilities Master Plan resulted in the demolition of several contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Tim Gregory (Gregory 2003). The 2015 Facilities Master Plan resulted in the demolition of several additional contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District, as identified by Gregory in 2003 and ASM in 2012 (Gregory 2003; Davis 2012). The Cultural Resources Survey conducted by Applied EarthWorks, Inc. for the current adjacent West Parcel Solar Project did not identify any impacts to historic resources (Thomas and Smallwood 2014).

As the prior two Facilities Master Plans identified adverse impacts, combined with the currently identified adverse impacts, the Updated FMP and PEP will result in adverse cumulative impacts to a CEQA historic resource, specifically, the Mt. SAC Historic District.

9. CONCLUSION

As a result of this cultural resources report, ASM surveyed 22 potentially new contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. Twenty of those are recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to Mt. SAC Historic District. As the district retains approximately 75 percent of its eligible contributing resources, ASM recommends that the Mt. SAC Historic District continues to be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, for the Theme of Education, with a period of significance of 1948-1972. ASM also identified two individually eligible properties: Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) eligible under Criterion 1, for the Themes of Education and Recreation, with a period of significance of 1948-1972; and the Technology Center (28A/B) under Criterion 3, for the Theme of Architecture, with a period of significance of 1971.

The Mt. SAC Historic District, Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H), and the Technology Center (28A/B) are located within the Project APE. The Mt. SAC Historic District and Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) are directly and indirectly impacted by the Project. The demolition of the Hilmer Lodge Stadium (50A-H) constitutes an adverse direct and indirect visual effect as the loss of individually eligible and contributing resources to the Mt. SAC Historic District. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

The preferred mitigation approach is project redesign to avoid these potential impacts. If project redesign is not feasible, the mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 7 are recommended to minimize the potentially significant impacts in accordance with CEQA. However, demolition of a CEQA resource cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, even after the implementation of the mitigation measures, the Project will still result in a significant direct impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

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 1964 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 1972 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 1980 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 1995 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 2003 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 2004 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.
 2012 Aerial photo of Mt. SAC property, Walnut, California.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
DPR-523 Forms

APPENDIX B
SCCIC Records Search

Report Detail: LA-00342

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-00342

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Taylor, Thomas T.

Year: 1978

Title: Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

	<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
	P-19-000883	CA-LAN-000883	ELEPHANT HILL

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): BALDWIN PARK, LA HABRA, SAN DIMAS, YORBA LINDA

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i>	3/12/2015	agarcia	

<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/12/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-00481

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-00481

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Van Horn, David M.

Year: 1979

Title: Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.

No. pages: 5

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i>	3/12/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/12/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report Detail: LA-01268

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-01268

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels

Year: 1983

Title: Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca

Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

No. pages: 14

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i>	3/13/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/13/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report Detail: LA-01346

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-01346

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Brock, James P.

Year: 1984

Title: Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)

Affiliation: Archaeological Advisory Group

No. pages: 17

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
--	-------------	-------------

<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i>	3/13/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/13/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
--	-----------	---------	--------

Record status:

Report Detail: LA-02679

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-02679

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.

Year: 1979

Title: Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract

Affiliation: ARMC

No. pages: 23

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
--	-------------	-------------

<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i>	3/16/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
--------------------	-------------	-------------	---------------------

	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/16/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report Detail: LA-03835

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-03835

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.

Year: 1979

Title: Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.

No. pages: 4

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i>	3/16/2015	agarcia	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	3/16/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
<i>Record status:</i>			

Report Detail: LA-05644

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-05644

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt

Year: 2002

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 8

No. maps:

Attributes: Literature search

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i> 3/18/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report Detail: LA-05646

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-05646

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt

Year: 2001

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 8

No. maps:

Attributes: Literature search

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i> 3/18/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report Detail: LA-06262

Identifiers

Report No.: LA-06262

<i>Other IDs:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Name</i>
	Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt

Year: 2002

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 16

No. maps:

Attributes: Literature search

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
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<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay
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<i>Last modified:</i> 3/19/2015	agarcia
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<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
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	3/19/2015	agarcia	GIS QC
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Record status:

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00342		1978	Taylor, Thomas T.	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District		19-000883
LA-00481		1979	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
LA-01268		1983	Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
LA-01346		1984	Brock, James P.	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)	Archaeological Advisory Group	
LA-02679		1979	Cottrell, Marie G.	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract	ARMC	
LA-03835		1979	Cottrell, Marie G.	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-05644	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05646	Cellular -	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06262	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186869		Resource Name - Mt San Antonio College	Building	Historic	HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)	2003 (T. Gregory, The Building Biographer)	

Resource Detail: P-19-186869

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-19-186869

Trinomial:

Name: Mt San Antonio College

Other IDs: *Type* *Name*

Resource Name Mt San Antonio College

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building

Age: Historic

Information base: Other

Attribute codes: HP15 (Educational building); HP41 (Hospital); HP42 (Stadium/sports arena)

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections:

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

<i>Date</i>	<i>Recorder(s)</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
5/27/2003	T. Gregory	The Building Biographer	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Los Angeles

USGS quad(s): SAN DIMAS

<i>Address:</i> <i>Address</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Assessor's parcel no.</i>	<i>Zip code</i>
1100 N Grand Ave	Walnut		

PLSS:

UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>
-------------	-------------

Entered: 5/1/2008 jay

Last modified: 7/25/2012 sstjames

<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
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5/1/2008	jay	Appended records from Encodent database.
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Record status:

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 551

19 - 186869

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Mt. San Antonio College Campus

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T 1S ; R 9W ; NE ¼ of NW¼ of Sec 32 ; M.D. S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422100 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres northeast and southeast of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Temple Avenue in the City of Walnut. The campus occupies a fairly flat valley between the Puente and San Jose Hills--low, rolling grass- and chaparral-covered hills that show signs of increasing urbanization. On clear days, Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north. The campus consists of at least sixty buildings of varying architectural styles, some of which date back to the 1930s. The buildings are separated, for the most part, by well-landscaped areas of grass and trees. Vast parking lots occupy the peripheral areas. Of the sixty buildings, thirteen buildings or clusters of connected buildings contribute to the historical significance of the campus. Of the thirteen, seven are used for direct educational purposes and six are used for student or physical plant supportive services.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Hospital (HP41); Educational Building (HP15); Stadium/Sports Arena (HP42)

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

19 - 186869

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*NRHP Status Code: 5S1

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Mt. San Antonio College Campus

D1. Historic Name:

D2. Common Name:

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres northeast and southeast of the intersection of Grand Avenue and Temple Avenue in the City of Walnut. The campus occupies a fairly flat area surrounded by low, rolling grass- and chaparral-covered hills that show signs of increasing urbanization. On clear days, Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north. The campus consists of at least sixty buildings of varying architectural styles, some of which date back to the 1930s. The buildings are separated, for the most part, by well-landscaped areas of grass and trees. Vast parking lots occupy the peripheral areas. Thirteen buildings or clusters of connected buildings contribute to the historical significance of the campus and are documented on separate Primary Record forms. They are: Art Center/Gallery (01); Physical Education Center (03); Campus Inn (08); Staff Center (10); Classroom Buildings (13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19B); Stadium (50); Information Technology/Nursing (05); Oden House (12A); Child Development Center South (19A); Family and Consumer Sciences (20); Air Conditioning (21); Welding (22); Beef Unit (F9).

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The boundary of the district is the same as the boundaries of the college itself, as shown on the attached map.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** The significant buildings of the district are spread throughout the campus among other structures of little or no significance.

***D6. Significance: Theme:** Education

Area: Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1947-

Applicable Criteria: A, C

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its

historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

A) Brief History of Walnut: The first residents of this area can be traced back to the Gabrielino Indians who were of Shoshoean origin. Walnut has one recorded site of archaeological significance dating from the era of Native-American habitation. (This site is not on the campus of Mount San Antonio College.)

The arrival of the Spanish in the area introduced large ranches, the beginnings of agricultural development, and the creation of extensive home-sites. The first land grants in the Walnut area were those of the Rancho de San Jose (22,340 acres), presented in 1837 to Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales (4,340 acres), issued in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, consisting of 48,790 acres, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. All this land had first been used as grazing for the cattle and sheep of the San Gabriel Mission. (see continuation sheet)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

Hall, Barbara Ann and Odette Marie Pietezsch *Mt. San Antonio College: The First Fifty Years*. The College, 1996.

King, William F. *The Vintage Years: Our Valley Before 1945*. 1975.

Swain, J. G. *Walnut Before and After Incorporation in The Historical Volumes and Reference Works*, Vol. II, 1963.

Los Angeles Times

Pomona Valley Historian

***D8. Evaluator:** Tim Gregory

Date: 5/27/03

Affiliation and Address: DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

19 - 186869

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory

*Date: 5/27/03

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Jose de la Cruz Linares died in 1846, and his wife had to sell part of their rancho to Ricardo Vejar to help pay her husband's debts. Vejar's home was in the bend of the hills near the springs of the San Jose Creek, which is now known as Spadra, within the city limits of Pomona. Serving all of the Vejar family's needs, their adobe consisted of living quarters, a chapel, blacksmith shop, silver working shop, and a stable. Ricardo Vejar's adobe served as a social center for the people of the valley in those days. A team change station for the Butterfield Overland Stage Company was also located near the Vejar home from 1858 until 1861.

A second adobe, located in what is now Walnut's Lemon Creek Park, has been preserved as one of the City's most important historical resources. The William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House was designated a point of historical interest by the State of California in 1975. This mixed adobe and redwood structure, built in 1883, served as the home of Rowland's ranch foreman and is one of the last original ranch houses in the area.

Walnut originally obtained its name from the Rancho de los Nogales land grant—*nogal* being the Spanish word for "walnut." The Rancho itself had derived its name from the many wild black walnut trees that covered nearby hillsides. The Southern Pacific Railroad came through in 1874, bringing with it more visitors and potential residents. A stop was established, called the Lemon Station because it was situated on Lemon Street and because of the many citrus trees then in the area. "Lemon" became the town's informal name. "Walnut" was not adopted as the community's official name until 1912, with the building of a new post office.

Walnut's first school was established in about 1876, the teacher taking the train back and forth to El Monte every day. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students attended Spadra School. The Lemon School District, which incorporated Walnut, was established in 1893. High school students had to travel to Pomona or El Monte until La Puente High School was constructed in 1915. In 1884, Pierre Carrey, originally from France, and his wife Maria settled in Walnut. Carrey, who had worked for William Rowland when the latter was a sheriff, had received part of his pay in land consisting of forty acres above Valley Blvd. on the south side of La Puente Road and east of Lemon Street. The Carrey family operated the first Walnut store and post office on Valley Blvd. Other enterprising French emigres, as well as Basques and Italians, acquired land in the Walnut-Spadra area.

Another historically significant figure, Captain William Banning, son of Phineas Banning, retired to what is now Walnut, transporting there the Banning Stable that had housed the first Los Angeles- Wilmington stages. Another important landowner was Alvan T. Currier, formerly of Maine. In 1869, he purchased 2,400 acres between Spadra and Walnut along the Southern Pacific tracks. He was later elected County Sheriff in 1881 and served as a State Senator beginning in 1898. Currier helped found the Walnut Fruit Growers Association which, in 1906, built the first packing house to handle both citrus and walnut crops. It would function for the next fifty years. Currier also developed the first reliable water sources in Walnut when he established seven wells on the southern fork of San Jose Creek. Another important source of water was the southern branch of the San Jose Creek (sometimes called Walnut Creek).

From the 1880s until just after World War II, the valley's land was used for farming and cattle-raising. It became known as one of the finest agricultural areas in the state, particularly for citrus and walnuts. (The first commercial walnut grove was established in 1912, but the industry had more or less faded by 1940 after many of the trees had succumbed to disease.) Walnut and other neighboring communities remained small and rural, the only city of any major size being Pomona. Numerous fruit packing houses, the major local industry, were linked with each other and with the nation's urban markets by the railroad's freight lines. Only a narrow paved highway, Valley Boulevard, connected the valley to Los Angeles.

A pioneer in the pre-World War II establishment of Walnut's image as a rural retreat was Percy G. Winnett, the founder, with John G. Bullock, of the Bullocks Wilshire chain. He bought eighty acres in Walnut in the 1930s, turning the hay and grain farm into an equestrian showcase. He raised thoroughbred racehorses and threw parties, barbecues, and fox hunts.

Immediately following the war, returning G.I.'s unleashed a pent-up demand for housing all over Southern California, and the Walnut area was no exception. The rural lifestyle of open rolling hills, oranges, and horses began to be supplanted with freeways and housing tracts. Fearing they might be swallowed up by other fast-growing neighboring cities, the citizens of Walnut voted to incorporate in 1958 with about 7.5 miles of territory and about one thousand residents. The eastern boundary of the new city was the easterly edge of the Mt. San Antonio College campus.

By 1990, Walnut, with a population of 29,105 (a 133% increase over 1980), was the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County. It was also quickly becoming a multiethnic community, with Asian Americans and Latinos constituting about 60% of the population. (See continuation sheet)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

19 - 186869

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory

*Date: 5/27/03

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

B) Brief History of the Campus of Mount San Antonio College (to 1956): In 1920, the State of California purchased 800 acres in Walnut-- adjacent Lots 6 and 7 of the C. M Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho. The land had been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and would become the future site of the Pomona campus of California Polytechnic University.

In 1915, the state Legislature had passed a bill that called for a comprehensive study of "feeble-mindedness." A committee studied the issue and recommended the creation of an institution for the insane in Southern California. In March 1921, the Pacific Colony was founded in Walnut on the above-mentioned Lot 6 (about 388 acres). Nineteen male patients were transferred to it from the state facility in Sonoma. However, the site did not have an adequate water supply and closed in January 1923. The state reopened the Pacific Colony in May 1927 on Pomona Blvd., a facility that is now known as the Lanterman Developmental Center.

In the early 1930s, the State Narcotic Hospital occupied the Lot 6 site and a number of still-extant buildings were constructed. During World War II, the facility was leased to the United States Government as the location of a U.S. Army Hospital, and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. There were eventually 9 permanent buildings and 99 temporary barracks-like structures spread over the site.

In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution requesting the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled for closure in 1946) the temporary quarters for a new junior college in Eastern Los Angeles County. The rising population had made the area's only junior college in Pomona woefully too small to meet the demand for post-secondary education, especially among returning older students. In October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by four school districts--Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita--for a junior college to serve the combined areas. In December of that year, voters approved the establishment of a new junior college district which would incorporate the old Pomona district.

A two-year lease was negotiated with the state for use of the U.S. Naval Hospital site. It was an ideal location, in the center of the new district, seven miles east of Puente and seven miles west of Pomona. Also, it would be a physically independent campus, not sharing a site with a high school, which the majority of junior colleges did in those days. The perennial problem of obtaining a guaranteed flow of water to the campus was solved when an agreement was reached with the Metropolitan Water District in December 1947.

The almost impossible task of organizing a junior college from scratch began in earnest on July 1, 1946. Twenty-three faculty members were hired initially. Dr. George H. Bell, the newly hired president, and his family moved into the former hospital director's house (now known as the Staff Center--Building 10), which was then surrounded with gardens. Tom Oden, the chief of maintenance, and his family lived in what is now the Oden House (Building 12A). Some naval personnel remained on the site until the complete changeover from hospital uses was accomplished. What is now the Information Building (Building 05) housed the first administrative offices. It had served as the narcotics treatment center of the hospital and had bars on the windows, special therapy rooms, and jacuzzi baths. The driveway to the campus was lined with camphor trees and there was a small orange grove just south of Building 05.

Instruction on the new campus began in September 1946, many of the first 682 registered students attending class in the non-air-conditioned old barracks buildings, connected by clay and weed-choked paths. Apple- and orange-crates were used for furnishings until war surplus furniture could be purchased. Money remained tight during the first year or two of the college's existence. The old state and military buildings had not been maintained, and Mr. Oden was credited with keeping everything going by patching and repairing where possible, often at his own expense. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of financial and volunteer time was donated by faculty, students (the average age was 25), administrators, and committed members of the community, creating the legendary "spirit of Mt. San Antonio College" to make it all work.

Barbara Ann Hall and Odette Marie Pietzsch in their history of the college entitled *Mt. San Antonio College: the First Fifty Years* vividly describe the college's early setting:

Being surrounded by foothills, the college supported an abundance of wildlife. Many native birds nested in the swamp at the south edge of the property. Occasional road runners, coyotes and skunks roamed the grounds. Above the area where the stadium was to be constructed, a bob-tailed bobcat was reported. Several deer grazed near the east boundary of the campus. Large tarantulas burrowed into the hillsides and roamed the campus during their migration, and rattlesnakes basked in the sun. Oden reported killing a rattlesnake about three feet long (Hall 8).

Until 1948, the campus was still considered a temporary site. While the state Department of Mental Health was considering other uses for the 445-acre leased property, a building program could not be instituted. Finally, in March 1947, a bond election was conducted. The amount requested, \$1.75 million, was to be used to purchase land and construct the first classrooms and support facilities specifically designed for Mt. San Antonio College. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval of almost 11 to 1. At the first commencement exercises in June 1947, word was received from Governor Warren that the state had decided to sell the former hospital land to the college. The sales price turned out to be \$270,000. (see continuation sheet)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

19 - 186869

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory

*Date: 5/27/03

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

In May 1947, architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., was hired to create a campus master plan and to design the first real college buildings. Mr. Kennedy would be retained as the campus architect until 1955. (Please see Appendix 4 for a biographical essay on Mr. Kennedy and his career.) The first buildings of which Mr. Kennedy supervised the design were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library. With the exception of the shop buildings, all roofs were to be of mission tile. Form was to follow function, so that what took place in the buildings was to dictate the design. Faculty, recognized as specialists in their field, were to have a great deal to say in the lay-out of the academic buildings.

In November 1947, the board of trustees approved the plans for a new football stadium. The natural bowl between the hills in the southeast corner of the property adjoining Cal Poly was the selected site. Only the west side of the bowl was scheduled to have bleachers, to seat 11,000. The stadium was planned to have a state-of-the-art cinder track. Built at a cost of \$100,000, the stadium, said to be the largest such facility in the San Gabriel Valley, was dedicated by State Representative Richard M. Nixon in 1948.

Anticipating a greatly expanded student body of 2,000 by 1957, Mt. San Antonio College embarked upon another building campaign. In March 1950, a financing election was held, but this time it was a pay-as-you-go tax override rather than a bond issue. It carried, 1,220 to 828.

Dr. Bell retired from the college's presidency in 1956. It was at this time his home was converted to the Faculty and Staff Center.

C) Summary of Significance: The significance of the Mt. San Antonio College Campus district is based on both Criteria A and C. The evolution of the site from the Pacific Colony of 1927, to the State Narcotic Hospital of the 1930s, to a U.S. Naval Hospital during World War II, and finally to a community college campus in 1946 is documented by surviving buildings from each era. Many of the post-war buildings were designed between 1947 and 1955 by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., an architect of regional renown in the areas of residential, school, and church design. Mr. Kennedy also prepared the campus master plan of 1947.

Thirteen buildings or clusters of buildings contribute to the historical significance of the district. These are recorded on their own Primary Record forms. The exteriors of all these significant buildings have good to excellent integrity, meaning that the physical characteristics that existed during their period of significance are still intact and have not been removed, substantially altered, or lost due to neglect, etc.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

19-186869

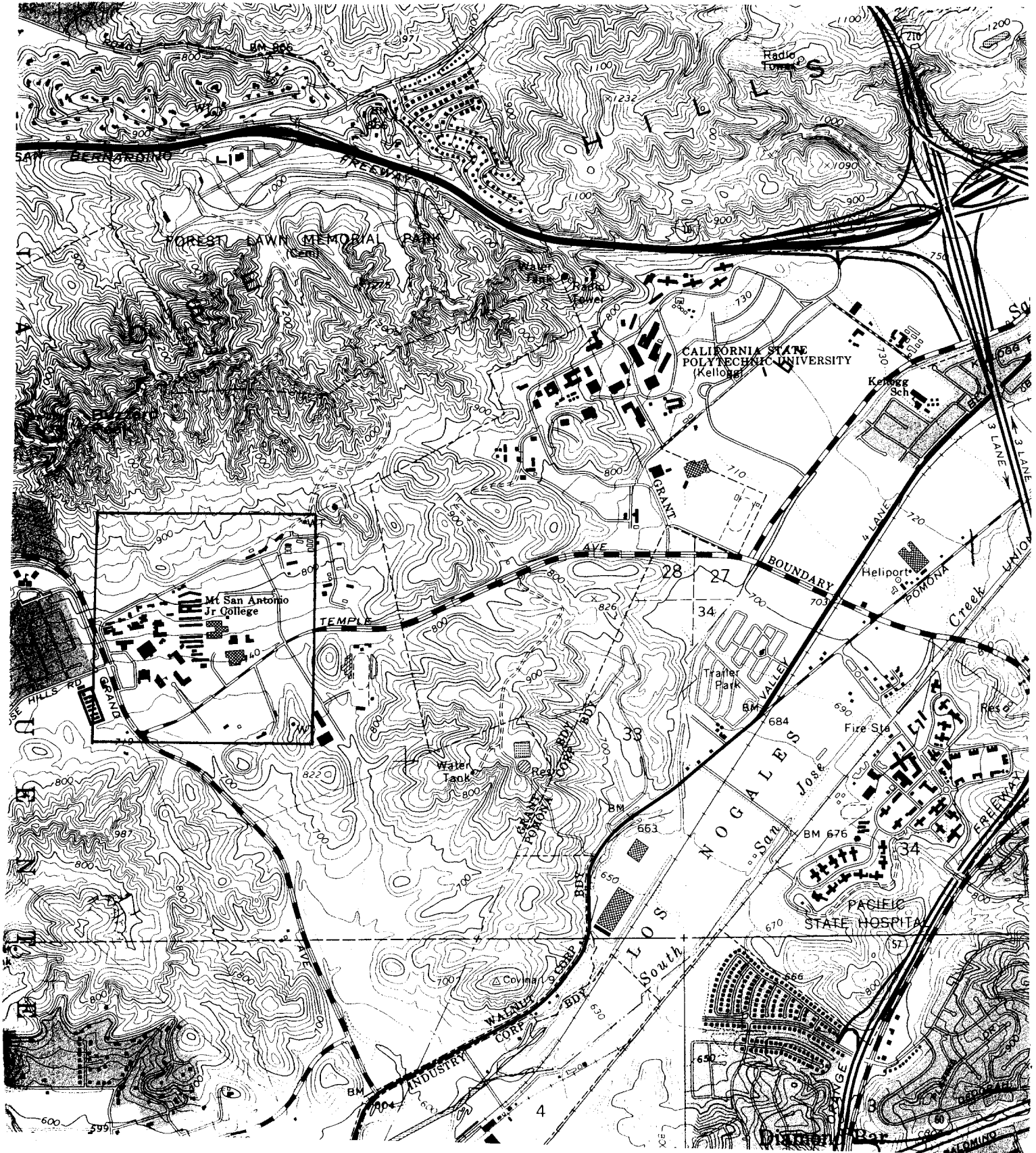
Page 6 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Mt. San Antonio College Campus

*Map Name: San Dimas

*Scale 2.5" = 1 mile

*Date of Map: 1981



SKETCH MAP

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

19 - 186869

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Resource Name or #: Mt. San Antonio College Campus

*Drawn By: The College

*Date: 5/27/03

SEE ATTACHED

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

19-186869

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Art Center/Gallery

P1. Other Identifier: Building 1 B/C; Art Center West, Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422300 mE/ 3767540 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

This is an inter-connected 13,200-square-foot complex of three one- and two-story buildings of Spanish Colonial Revival style. The basically rectangular buildings have plaster walls, multi-paned metal sash (some having been replaced), and gabled tile roofs of low pitch. The central building has return gables. A newer mosaic occupies the east gable-end of the central building. Stucco chimneys with arched caps punctuate the roofs of the north and south buildings. Arcades sheltered by flat roofs supported by brick piers and metal posts link the buildings and run along their side walls. The north sides of the central and northerly buildings have large studio-type multi-paned windows. The northerly building extends further east than the others and has eight-paned casement windows on both the north and south sides of the extension.

The north and south buildings of the complex were probably designed by the State of California in 1931 as part of the old state narcotics hospital that once occupied the College site. As such, these parts of the complex are the oldest still-extant structures on the campus. The central building, a rear two-story extension of the north building, and the connecting arcades appear to have been designed around 1947 by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., when the rest of the campus was expanded. The complex is surrounded by mature landscaping and low brick walls with metal railings. The integrity of the buildings is good.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

East side, looking west 6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mt. St. Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 9 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Physical Education Center/Gymnasium

P1. Other Identifier: Building 03; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:

Date:

T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422160 mE/ 3767300 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

This two-story basically rectangular building of a contemporary neo-Romanesque style has a gabled tiled roof, plaster walls, and steel sash. Three louvered vents appear in the gable-ends on the east and west sides. These sides also each have eight windows having transom tops and bottoms with six panes of stationary glass in between. Brick detailing appears at the corners of the building with courses of counter-laid brick. Intaglios of figures engaged in sports activities have been cut into the second-floor exterior northerly wall. Below them is a one-story flat-roofed brick-walled extension with small-paned windows high on the walls. The main entrance is centered in this wall recessed under a flat-roofed canopy supported by pairs of slender steel poles. The entrance consists of three pairs of double-doors evenly spaced, each with an upper glass panel and six rectangular-paned stationary transoms above. There are shed-roofed brick-walled extensions of the building on both its southeast and southwest corners. Brick detailing also appears around each of the two door openings on the south side as well as on the balustrades of the parallel staircases leading up to them.

This 22,921-square-foot building, designed in 1950 by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., is the largest still-extant structure from the campus' earliest years. It was built in a style that blends the Mediterranean architecture prescribed in the campus' original general plan with more "modern" school design concepts. It represents a departure from architect Kennedy's usual output. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) North and east sides, looking southwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*P11. Record Type: ☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 10 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Campus Inn

P1. Other Identifier: Building 08; College Dining Hall; Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422120 mE/ 3767560 mN (G.P.S.)

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

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is a basically rectangular one-story building in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with a tile roof, stucco walls, and steel sash. Its recessed main entrance on the southerly façade is approached by a side staircase with wrought-iron railings. Tall double casement windows with multi-panes flank the main entrance. A paved area outside the main entrance is used for outdoor dining. Another entrance into a small wing on the west end of the front façade is sheltered by a shed-like roof supported by a single stucco pier and is approached by a perpendicular staircase. There is a chimney at the west end of the building. On the east side there is a door to the deli recessed on the south end; a door to the café recessed centrally and flanked by two large casement windows like those in the front; and two large recessed windows on the north end flanked by stucco engaged pilasters. Chevron-shaped venting appears in the gable-end above these windows. The north side of the building has two sets of double wood-paneled doors. The west side of the building has been significantly altered.

This building was designed by the State of California in 1941 and has served as a social gathering center for all three past and present tenants of the site: two hospitals and the school. Although the northerly section has been somewhat altered, the general integrity of the building is good.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Community Center/Social Hall (HP13)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side, looking northwest
6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 East North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 11 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Staff Center

P1. Other Identifier: Building 10; Faculty Center; Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422060 mE/ 3767480 mN (G.P.S.)

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

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This basically T-shaped one-and-two-story building is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. It has a gabled tile roof, stucco walls, and wood sash. Tiled venting appears in the gable-ends. The front (northerly) façade has a large multi-paned double-casement window positioned centrally in the wall to the east of the front door. It has a projecting canopy made of stucco and is protected by a wrought-iron grille. The front entrance consists of a recessed arched wood-paneled door with an elongated glass panel and a decorative tile surround, protected by its own shed-like tile roof supported by scrolled wood brackets. Wrought-iron light fixtures appear on both sides of the entrance porch with a tiled floor and is approached by tiled steps. A cut-out plaster grille covers a recessed window on the easterly end of the wall. On the second floor above the large window are two French doors on the second floor that share a wrought-iron balcony. A pair of small casements are placed east of the French doors. The one-story west side of the house features a stepped chimney flanked by elongated multi-paned casement windows. The south side of this west wing has a double door centered in it which is flanked by arched multi-paned windows and is surmounted by a fanlight in a similar style. There is another set of double doors perpendicular to it on the west side of the "T" at the rear of the house which is approached by tiled steps with a wrought-iron railing. These doors are flanked by large windows that have a stationary pane in the center with four-paned casements to each side.

This 3,769-square-foot house was originally built by the State of California in 1931 as a residence for the director of the state narcotics hospital and was later used by the directors of the military hospitals that once occupied the site. It was also the home of the College's first president. Its integrity is moderately good, but it has been somewhat altered by blocked-up or replaced windows and by a non-sympathetic addition on the southeast corner.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property (HP2)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
North side, looking southeast
6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 12 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Biological Sciences; Liberal Arts; Business Education Classrooms

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19B; Mt. San Antonio College

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

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

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The eight long, one-story rectangular buildings in this classroom complex are designed in a neo-Spanish Colonial Revival style and are stair-stepped up their hillside site. They have gabled tiled roofs, stucco walls, chevron-shaped venting in the gable-ends (although there are some older-looking tile venting in places on the west ends), and continuous flat-roofed outdoor passageways, supported by brick piers and steel columns, on the southerly sides onto which the classroom and faculty office doors face. The northerly sides of the buildings have bands of tall multi-paned (mixed transom and fixed) windows that look out onto landscaping planted between the buildings. Each of the east ends of the buildings has a band of four two-paned windows high on the wall. The mid-points of some of the buildings are connected by covered passageways placed perpendicularly to them.

This complex was the historic academic center of the campus, its buildings among the first to be specifically designed to reflect the needs of one of California's first post-war colleges. Built over a period of four years as funds became available, they were designed as a single master-planned unit. In February 1976, *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith described his discovery of this tile-roofed complex "was like coming upon an unexpected village in the Italian countryside...low buildings on the west slope of the greening hills between the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys." The lay-out reflected the emerging, rather revolutionary philosophy of educational architecture espoused by the designer Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. It allowed for the introduction of as much natural north light as possible and the opening up of both sides of the classroom to an outside environment of landscaped courts rather than the traditional practice of enclosing the entrances within an interior hallway. The buildings show fairly good integrity, but air-conditioning equipment was later installed in an insensitive manner and detracts from the appearance of the westerly ends of the buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Bldg. 14 in foreground, looking south 6/5/02

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Facilities Action Plan

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

***P9. Date Recorded:** 5/27/03

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI# 19 - 186869
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Biological Sciences, etc.

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory

*Date: 5/27/03

☐ Continuation

☐ Update

Building 16 in foreground, looking northwest 6/5/02



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

19-186869

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*Resource Name or # Biological Sciences, etc.

*Recorded by: Tim Gregory

*Date: 5/27/03

☐ Continuation

☐ Update

- 1) Building 14, north side, looking southwest 6/5/02
- 2) Building 14, north side, looking southeast 6/5/02



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

Primary #
HRI # 19 - 186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 13 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Stadium

P1. Other Identifier: Building 50; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423220 mE/ 3767340 mN (G.P.S.)

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

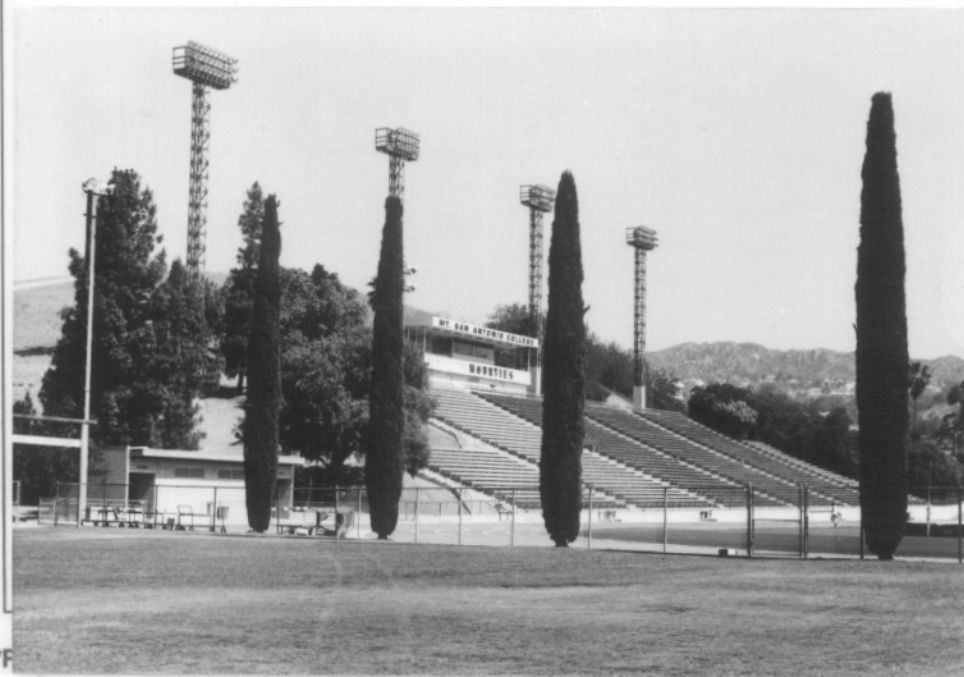
*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The stadium consists of two raked concrete seating areas facing each other on the west and east sides of an oval track made of composite material with grass in the center. Each seating area has rows of bleacher-like benches, broken into six sections by seven stairway-aisles. A press-box with glass and partly-open walls is situated at the top of the west side of the stadium and, above this, are four tall steel-lattice columns surmounted by banks of lights. Similar banks of lights appear on the east side of the stadium. Adjacent to the seating areas to the south on both the west and east sides are one-story flat-roofed utility buildings made of concrete block. A manual scoreboard appears on the north end of the stadium beyond which is a park-like landscaped area and a view of the hills.

Designed as part of the campus master plan in 1948 by Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., this is the largest such stadium in the San Gabriel Valley and was considered state-of-the-art when dedicated in 1948 by then-State Representative Richard M. Nixon. The annual amateur U.S. track and field meet is held at the stadium, bringing it national attention. It has been a historical landmark over the last 54 years for the campus and the surrounding community. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Stadium/Sports Arena (HP42)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Westerly seating area, looking northwest 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D†

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 14 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Information Technology/Nursing

P1. Other Identifier: Buildings 05 and 05A/Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 422180 mE/ 3767540 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

This is a U-shaped building with a hipped tiled roof and stucco walls designed in a modern interpretation of Spanish Colonial Revival. Metal cupolas with finial tops appear on the east end of the roof and at the northwest corner of the building. Small steel casement windows, each with six panes, are positioned in groups of twos and threes on the west end of the south facade. Windows on the east end are larger and double-hung, but also arranged in groups of twos and threes. Tapered stucco chimneys pierce the ridge-line of the roof in several places. The entrance porch is located easterly of the central point on the building's southerly facade. Its hipped tiled roof is supported by four large square stucco posts. The southern section of a stepped-back addition on the west end of the building appears to be newer than the rest. A solid door with a molding surround appears on the easternmost end of the south facade. Building 5A was apparently built onto the rear of the older structure at a later date. Its gable-ends have chevron-shaped venting. There is a square brick-detailed bay with a multi-paned window on its west end. An outdoor passage running along the addition's southern facade (which faces the northern facade of the older building) is sheltered by a slanted tile roof supported by stucco piers. Still clearly visible on the east end of the north facade of the original building is a molded arch recessed under which is an entrance porch with a southerly wooden door with artistically arranged metal studs. An entrance into the building from the west side of the porch has been plastered over.

Designed in 1941 by the State of California and probably added to by architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., during the campus expansion program of 1947, this 8,890-square-foot building was originally used as a treatment center for narcotics addicts and later as the campus' first administration building. It is of interest because of its early uses and its dominant siting on the campus. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side looking northwest
6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D1

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: Oden House

P1. Other Identifier: Building 12A; Custodial Center; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423980 mE/ 3767680 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

This is an L-shaped, 2,153-square-foot Spanish Colonial Revival cottage with a gabled tiled roof, stucco walls, and single and double wood casement windows, each side of the casement having four panes. Vents, consisting of a triangular arrangement of six roofing tiles, appear in the gable-ends. The front door, with an ornate wooden screen, is recessed on the east end of the westerly leg of the "L". It is approached by a flight of concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing. A stucco chimney, capped with an arch, appears on the west end of the house. There is a small wing that juts out at the northeast corner of the building. It has a cut-out plaster grille over a recessed window on the west end of its south façade.

Although this building's official construction date is 1949, there are historical references to the college's first maintenance supervisor having moved into it as early as 1947. However, its architecture is very similar to those of other buildings on campus that date from the early 1930s, which means it was probably built during the site's earlier use as a hospital. If so, it would have been designed by the State of California as one of the two original residences on the grounds. Integrity is good, although some window openings have been stuccoed over. There is some physical evidence that the building may have been moved from its original location.

Adjacent to the northeast is a square garage building with stucco walls and a pyramidal tiled roof topped with a round-roofed hexagonal cupola. The roof's overhanging eaves are supported by molded beam-ends. Two large vehicle openings on the south side have been plastered over, but the concrete driveway apron remains. On the east side, a utility door on the south end and a window opening on the north end have also been plastered over. A band of newer steel sash windows appears between them. On the west side of the building are a newer utility door and a pair of steel windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Single Family Property (HP2)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

West and south sides, looking northeast

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building
Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D4

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 16 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Child Development Center South

P1. Other Identifier: Building 19A; Nursery School; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423960 mE/ 3767460 mN (G.P.S.)

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

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This is a basically flat-roofed, small home-like building of 1,686 square feet in the shape of an "L." Designed in a contemporary style, it has deep eaves with exposed rafter-tails, metal casement and fixed windows, and brick walls on its east and southeast sides and board-and-batten walls on its west, north, and southwest sides. The main entrance to the building is on the south facade where the southerly projecting leg of the "L" begins. The entry porch is protected by the projecting roof of the wing, supported by a single wooden post. The play area at the easterly rear of the building is situated under a projecting part of the roof.

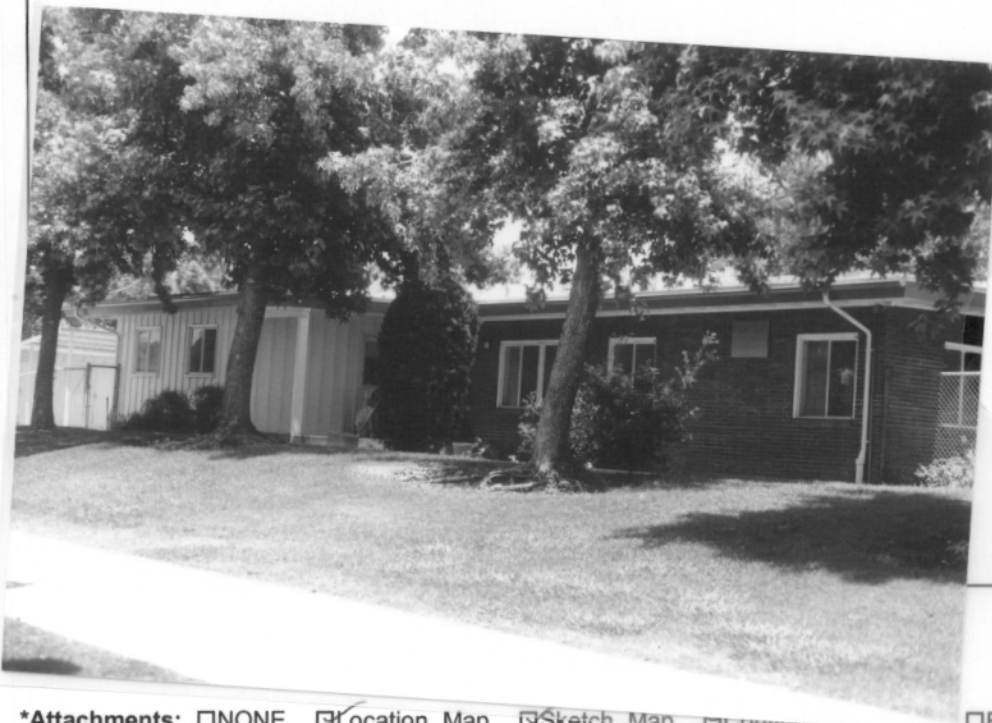
Built in 1952 and designed by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., this is one of the earlier structures built especially for the college, probably funded by the second financing election of 1950. It is of some historical interest, because the construction of a nursery school on the campus would have been a rather revolutionary concept in 1952. It has good integrity.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
South side, looking northwest
6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Construction Record ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19 - 186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D3

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 17 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Family and Consumer Sciences

P1. Other Identifier: Building 20; Homemaking 2; Langdon Hall; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767410 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

A 1 1/2-story classroom complex designed in a contemporary style with a flat roof, an outdoor hallway with a roof supported by thin metal poles, and solid classroom doors bordering the hallway on the south side. Bands of painted-over transom windows in groups of three, separated by pilasters, appear above the hallway roof, each window having eight panes. The north side, with a wall of mixed stucco and vertical siding, has three bands of tall transom windows, each with ten panes. A metal plaque mounted at the west end of the south façade reads: "Langdon Hall/dedicated to the memory of Herbert G. Langdon/founder-trustee-friend/of/Mt. San Antonio College." The building has a stripped-down industrial look, but its open layout is similar to other more traditionally styled classroom structures on the campus.

This 7,095-square-foot building was designed in 1948 by the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. It is one of the three oldest still-extant buildings designed specifically for the new college. Its contemporary style was unusual, since Spanish Colonial Revival was the prevalent style for other campus structures that were built beginning just one year later. It is reminiscent of the elementary schools that the architect was designing at that time for many Southern California school districts. Integrity is good, except for deferred maintenance and the evidence that a bay on the west end of the north façade has been filled in with siding and newer windows.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

West and south sides, looking northeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

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

Primary # 19 - 186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D4

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 18 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Air Conditioning Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 21; Shop Building; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91689

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423880 mE/ 3767370 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

This is a plain, 1 ½-story flat-roofed rectangular building of 7,205 square feet designed in a contemporary style of form following function. Its westerly side is plain stucco with a flat-roofed outdoor passageway along the entire façade (which links it with Building 20), the roof of which is roof supported by slender metal poles. The northerly façade has bands of continuous steel transom multi-paned windows, each with 27 panes. The southerly façade consists of a solid wall onto which open solid classroom doors. The outdoor hallway that runs along this façade is sheltered by a continuation of the flat roof of the west façade. Bands of eight-paned windows, arranged in groups of three separated by pilasters, appear above the hallway roof. These windows have all been painted over and are partially obscured by the ducts of a later-added air-conditioning system.

This building was designed and built in 1948 by the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. An addition with walls of corrugated-metal and brick has been added to the east end of the building. The original building has fairly good integrity despite evidence of deferred maintenance.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

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

Whole box: 3.5 x 5



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

North and west sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 5D3

19-186869

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 19 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Welding Building

P1. Other Identifier: Building 22; Welding Shop; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981

T

R

1/4 of

1/4 of Sec

M.D.

B.M.

Zip: 91789

City: Walnut

Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

UTM: Zone: 11

423860

mE/

3767340

mN

(G.P.S.)

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

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

This is a 6,419-square-foot two-story square utilitarian building designed in a contemporary style. It has a flat roof, steel sash, and stucco walls. On the west (front) side are bands of windows on each floor—9 panes each on the first floor and 12 panes each on the second floor. The north side has a band of three 20-paned transom windows on the west end of the second floor and a band of nine taller windows, each with 44 panes, on the east end that covers both floors. The rear (east) side of the building was once open but is now covered with movable sections of vertical wood siding. Large metal horizontal louvers cover all the windows on the south side of the building.

Built in 1948, this building was designed by campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Educational Building (HP15)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

West and north sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building
Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary #
HRI # 19-186869
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 5D\$

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 20 of 20

*Resource Name or #: Beef Unit

P1. Other Identifier: Building F9; Mt. San Antonio College

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Dimas

Date: 1981 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue

City: Walnut

Zip: 91789

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 423620 mE/ 3767180 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

The Beef Unit consists of a barn and an attached feed shed with a combined square footage of 2,301. Both of these buildings, designed in a vernacular style, have gabled corrugated-metal roofs. The walls of the barn are also corrugated-metal. Two ventilators pierce the ridgeline of the barn roof. The walls of the feed shed are open, except on its west end, the roof supported by wooden posts. A shed with open walls and its own metal roof is attached to the northerly side of the barn. Corrals, fenced with wood or metal, surround the buildings. A round feed hopper is immediately adjacent to the east side of the barn.

The barn and feed shed were constructed in 1954 under the general oversight of the campus architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr. They are the oldest still-extant agricultural buildings on the campus and hark back to the days when the college was still in the middle of a prosperous rural area. Integrity is good.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Farm/Ranch (HP33)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Photo required for "X")



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

North and west sides, looking southeast 6/5/02

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Facilities Action Plan

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

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

Tim Gregory DBA The Building Biographer
400 E. California Blvd., #3
Pasadena, CA 91106

*P9. Date Recorded: 5/27/03

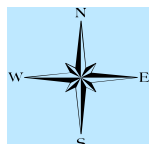
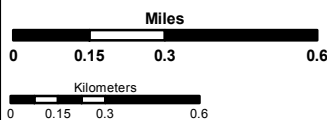
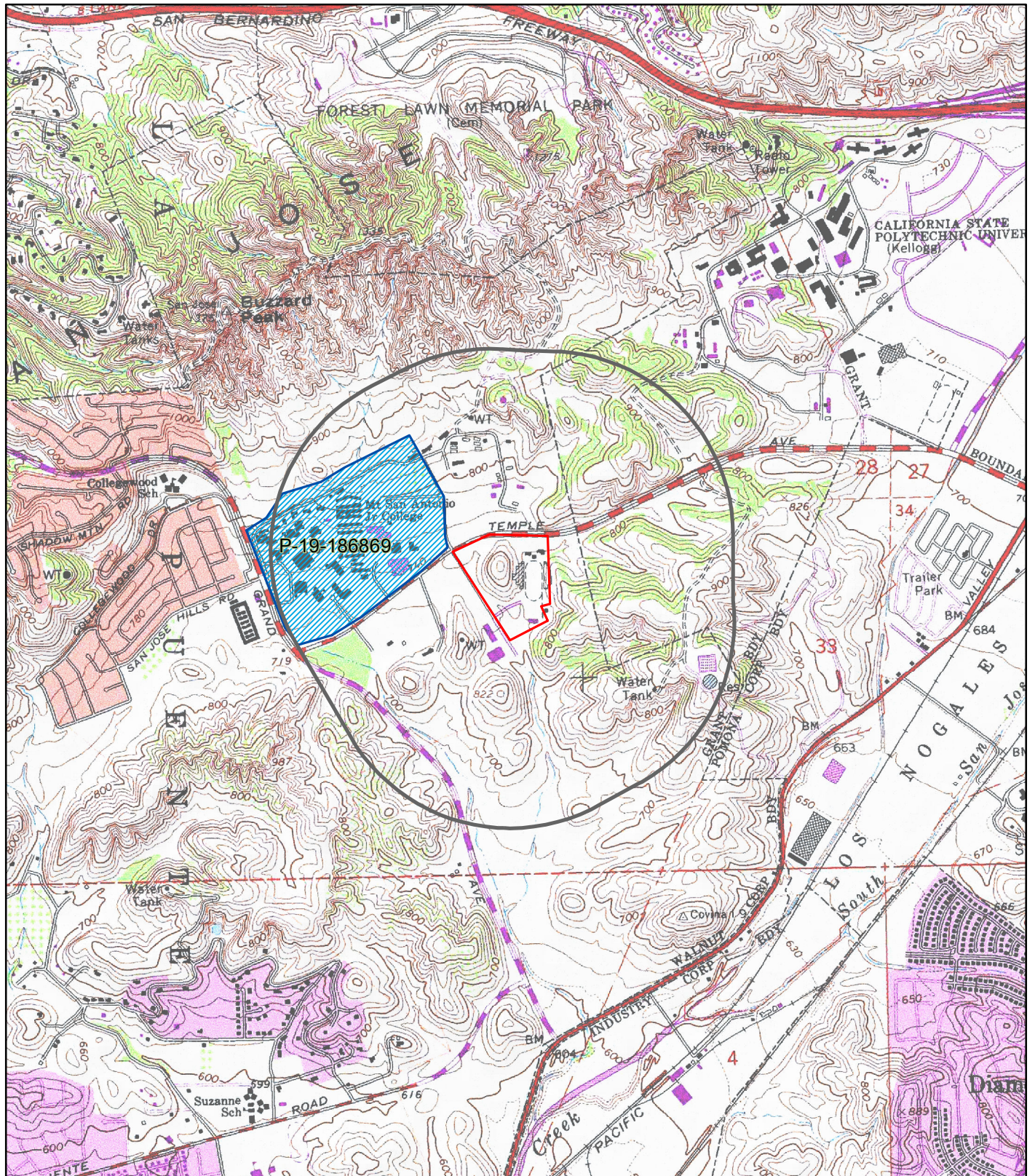
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance survey as part of campus master planning

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

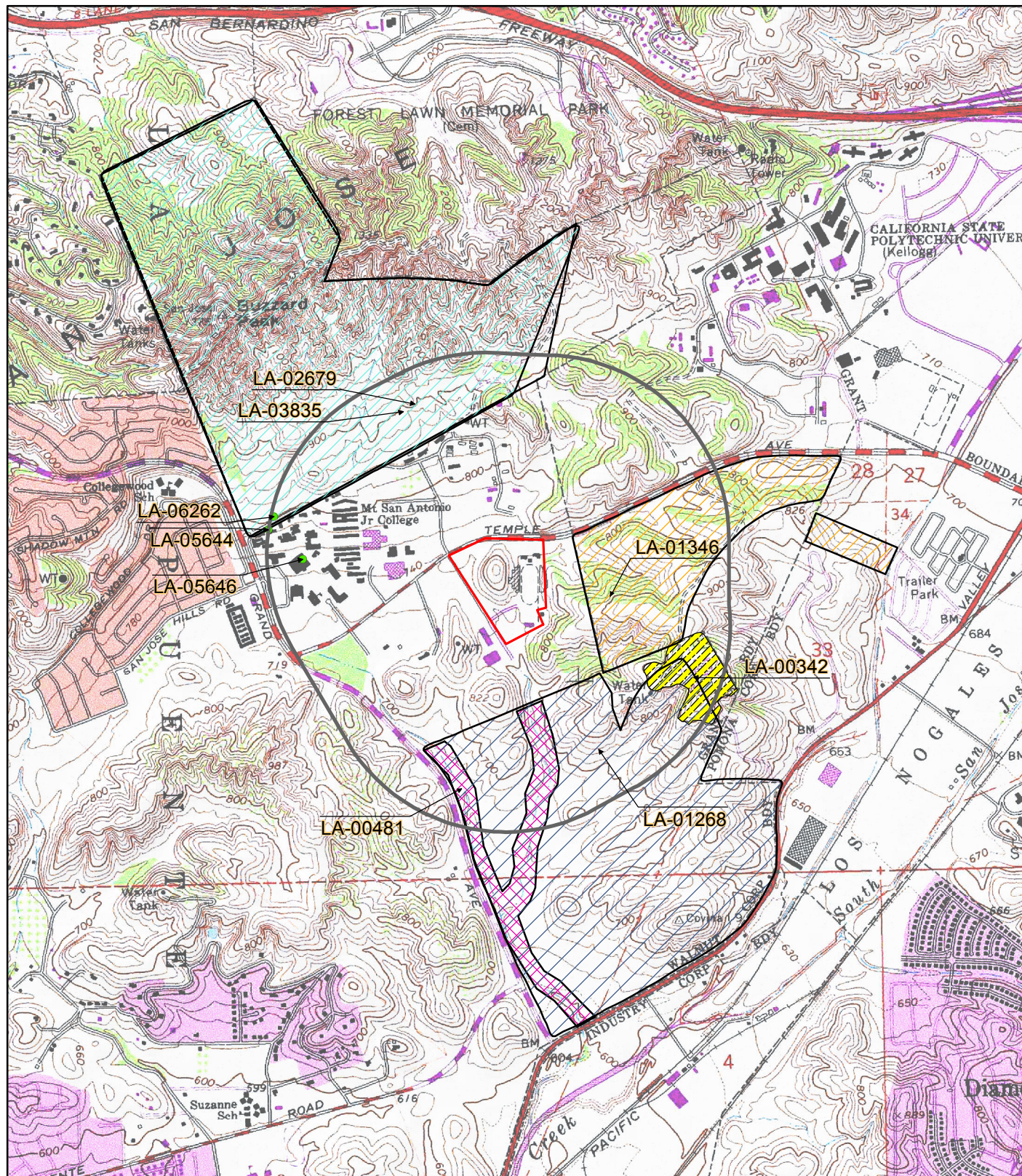


South Central Coastal Information Center

Resources, 1/2-mile APE:
19-186869

San Dimas, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1981 | 1:24,000
Inv. #15911
Jan 2016

May contain confidential information, NOT for public distribution



South Central Coastal Information Center

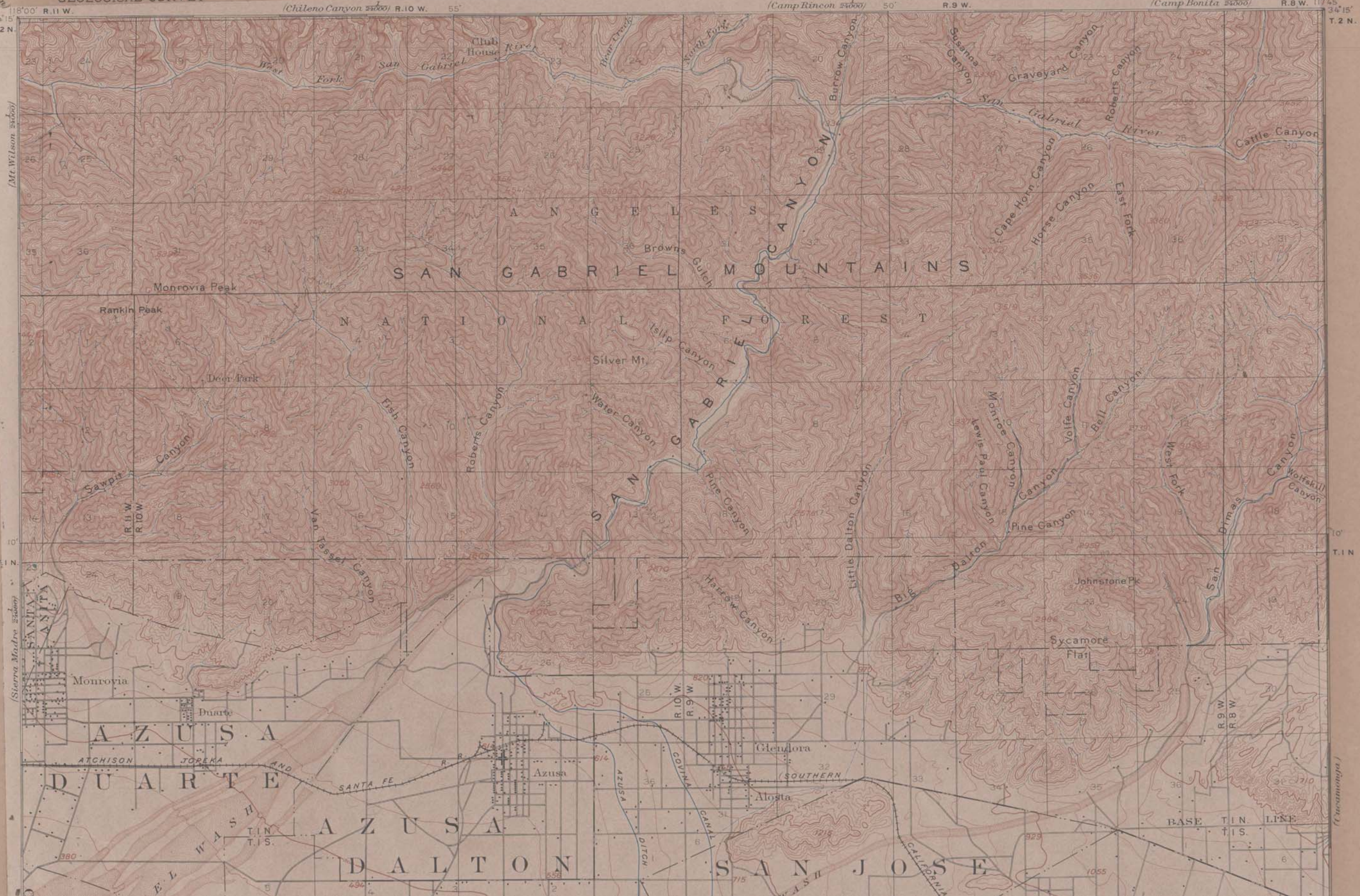
Reports, 1/2-mile APE:
LA342, LA481, LA1268, LA1346,
LA2679, LA3835, LA5644,
LA5646, LA6262

San Dimas, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1981 | 1:24,000
Inv. #15911
Jan 2016

May contain confidential information, NOT for public distribution

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CALIFORNIA
POMONA QUADRANGLE
(Camp Bonita 5000) R. 8 W. 117° 45' 34" 15" T. 2 N.



TOPOGRAPHY
(Rock Creek)



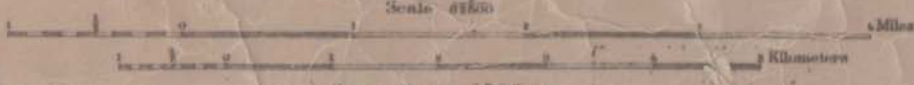
Map 2



U.S.G.G.
FILE COPY
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps

U.S.G.G.
FILE COPY
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps

Henry Gannett, Chief Topographer.
R.U. Goode, Geographer in charge.
Triangulation by A.P. Davis.
Topography by L.C. Fletcher and T.G. Dardine.
Surveyed in 1894.



Contour interval 50 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

FILE COPY
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps

Diagram of Township

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

Geological Survey,
Historical File
Topographic Division
Ed. Div. Topographic Maps

Pomona, Cal.

APPENDIX C
NAHC Response Letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



February 10, 2016

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates

Sent by Email: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Proposed 2015 Traffic Study and Physical Education Division Projects, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms.Andrews:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
February 10, 2016**

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.

tattnlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-6567

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Gabrielino

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson

P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson

P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles , CA 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna

1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles , CA 90067

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources

P.O. Box 490
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director

P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

Gabrielino Tongva

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson

1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles , CA 90067

Gabrielino

(310) 428-5690 Cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

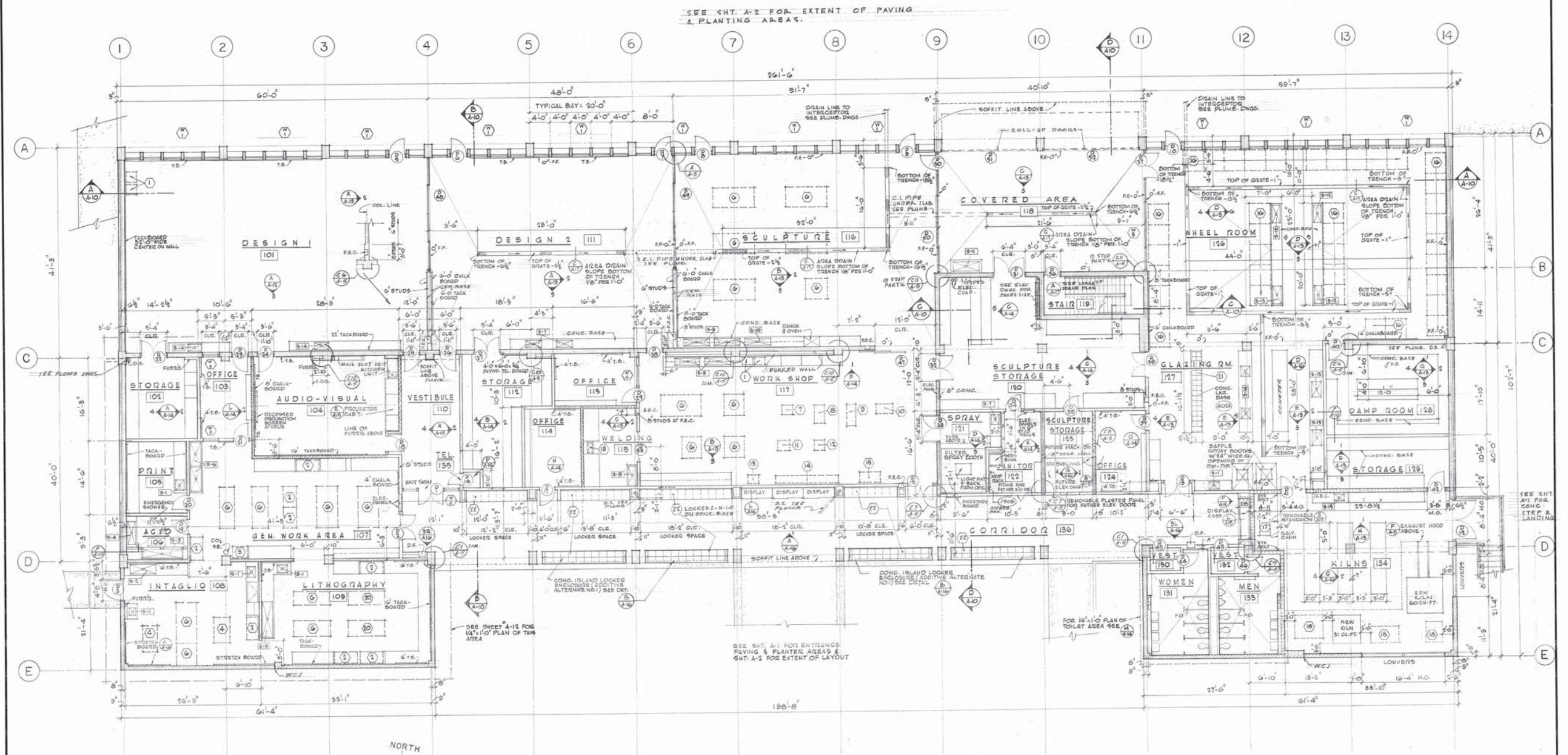
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2015 Traffic Study and Physical Education Division Project, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California.

APPENDIX D
Original Architectural Drawings

APPENDIX D - ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS INDEX

1. Building 1A: First Floor Plan
2. Building 1A: Building Elevations
3. Building 4: Lower Floor Plan
4. Building 4: Upper Floor Plan
5. Building 4: Building Elevations
6. Building 6: Building Elevations
7. Building 7: Second Floor Plan
8. Building 7: Building Elevations
9. Building 7: North Elevation
10. Building 9A: Building Floor Plan
11. Building 9A: Building Elevations
12. Building 12: Building Floor Plans
13. Building 12: Building Elevations
14. Building 47: Building Floor Plans
15. Building 47: Building Elevations
16. Building 48: Building Floor Plan
17. Building 48: Building Elevations
- 18–25. Building 50ABC: Building Elevations, Plans, Sections
26. Buildings F1-F4A: Site Plan
27. Building F2A: Building Elevations
28. Building F3A: Building Elevations
29. Building F4A: Building Elevations
30. Building G2: Building Floor Plan
31. Wildlife Sanctuary: Site Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATUM: FINISH SLAB ELEVATION 780.5'

NOTE: VERIFY EXACT LOCATION OF WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT
OUTLETS WITH OWNER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH
POURING OF FLOOR SLAB

SINK NO.	SIZE	MATERIAL	GA.	FITTING	RM. LOCATION
S-1	24" x 21" x 8"	SEE PLUMB. DWGS.			109, 108, 109, 117
S-1A	30" x 21" x 8"	SEE PLUMB. DWGS.			101
S-2	60" x 24" x 12"	STAINLESS STEEL #302 #10	A-2"		108
S-3	60" x 24" x 12"	STAINLESS STEEL #302 #10	A-2"		109
S-4	54" x 18" x 8"	STAINLESS STEEL #302 #10	A-2"		109
S-5	54" x 24" x 9"	STAINLESS STEEL #302 #10	A-2"		109
S-6	54" x 24" x 10"	STAINLESS STEEL #302 #10	A-2"		107
S-7	30" x 16" x 8"	GALV. IRON	F14	A-2"	111, 112
S-8	54" x 18" x 10"	"	F14	A-2"	115
S-9	60" x 16" x 12"	"	F14	A-2"	116, 117
S-10	60" x 16" x 10"	"	F14	A-2"	116
S-11	60" x 24" x 24"	"	F14	B	118
S-12	42" x 18" x 12"	"	F14	A-2"	120
S-13	36" x 20" x 12"	"	F14	A-2"	121
S-14	24" x 20" x 12"	"	F14	A-2"	121
S-15	24" x 16" x 12"	"	F14	A-2"	124

FITTING DESCRIPTION
A - WASTE FITTING AND LEVER HANDLE - ELKAY® B7R
B - J.R. SMITH #1640 DRAIN W/ GROUND JOINT PLUG - 3"
PROVIDE GROUT FOR PLUG.

SINKS IDENTIFIED THIS ON PLAN 6-4

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEP 1971

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	APP. BY
1	SEP 8 - 1971	P.K. [Signature]	[Signature]

ENGINEER
ARCHITECT

34311 APPROVER - SEP 8 - 1971
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY
Architects
Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA

JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR., F.A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.
DUNKIRK 6-1326

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
ART CENTER BLDG. NO. 1A
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

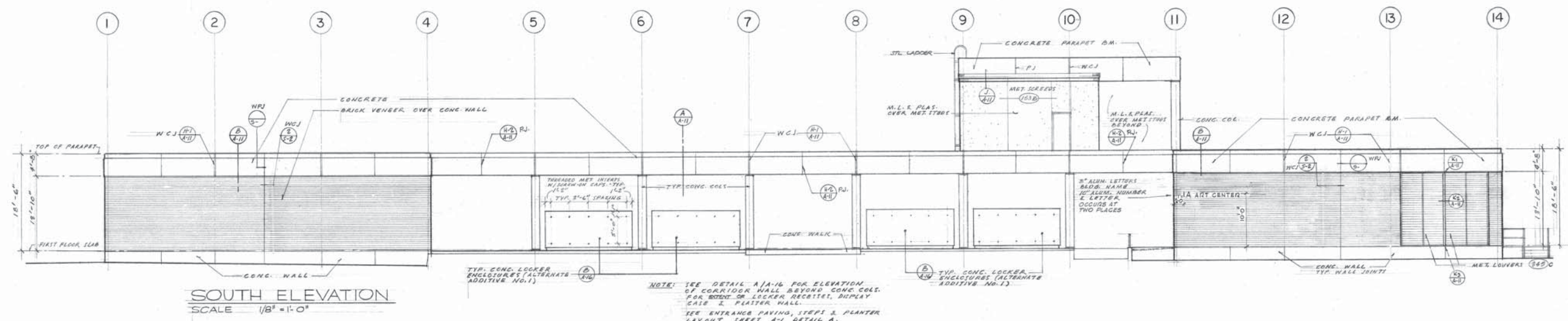
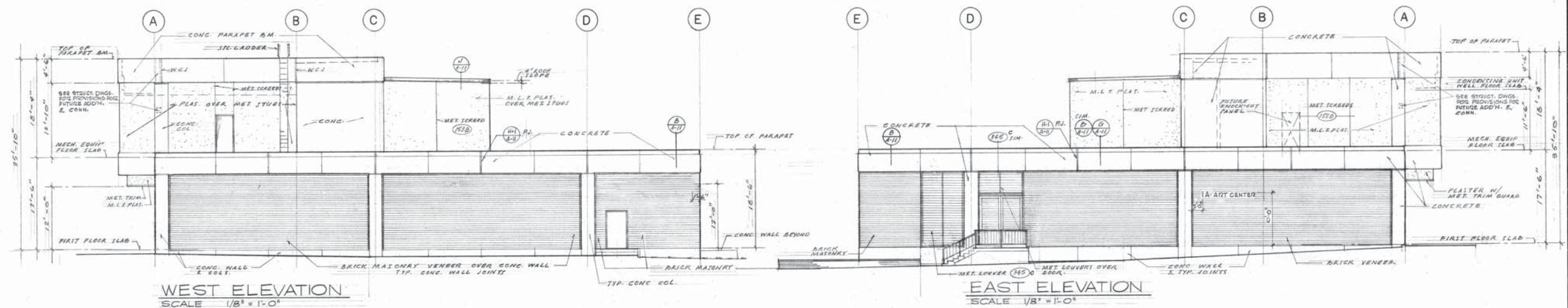
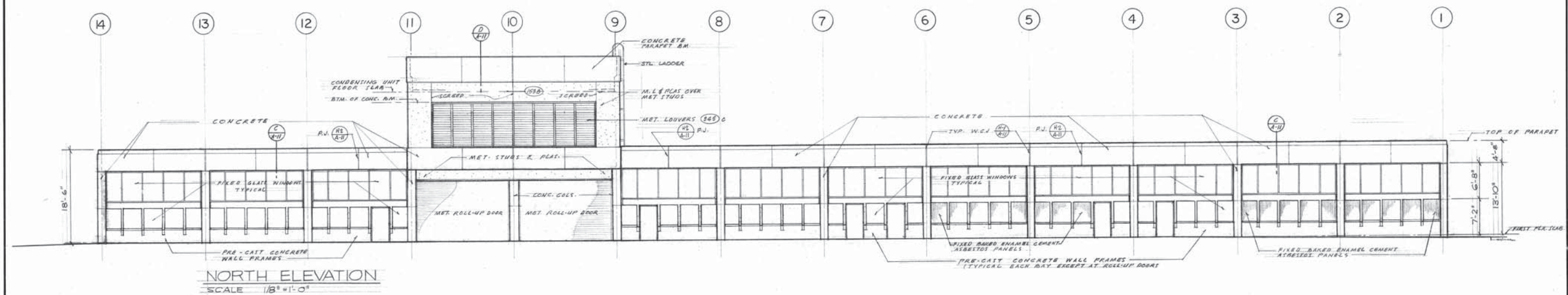
COMM. 1560
PROJECT
DATE 6-14-71
DRAWN: MARTIN
CHECKED: DB
SHEET
A-6
6 OF 45

NO.	DESCRIPTION	RM. LOCATION
1	FUTURE ELECTRIC KILNS	101, 117
2	SPEED TACK	107, 108, 109
3	AQUA-TINT BOX	107
4	ETCH PRESS	108
5	ELECTRIC HOT PLATE	109
6	TABLE	107, 108, 109, 117
7	BAND SAW	117
8	JIG SAW	117
9	JOINTER - FUTURE	117
10	TABLE SAW - FUTURE	117
11	DISC/BELT SANDER	117
12	DISC/BELT SANDER - FUTURE	117
13	DRILL	117
14	PANEL SAW - FUTURE	117
15	RADIAL ARM SAW - FUTURE	117
16	ELECTRIC POTTERS WHEELS	126
17	PUG MILL	134
18	KILNS, GAS FIRED	134
19	PORTABLE TANK CART	118
20	LITHO PRESS	109
21	MET. BOX LOCKERS	127
22	CORRIDOR, STUDENT LOCKERS	136

BUILDING AREA:	
1ST. FLOOR	21,345 SF.
MECH. EQUIP. FLOOR	2,450 SF.
COVERED AREA ± 2	1,195 SF.
TOTAL	24,990 SF.
OCCUPANCY	C
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	I
FIRE ZONE	3

LEGEND	
4" MET. STUDS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE DET. (A-5)	
CONCRETE	
CONCRETE BLOCK	
BRICK	
SOUND INSULATED WALLS - DET. (A-5)	
EQUIPMENT - N.I.C. SEE EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE	
EQUIPMENT - IN CONTRACT	

6-14-71



APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEP 7 1971

NOTE: SEE DETAIL A-1-16 FOR ELEVATION OF CORRIDOR WALL BEYOND CONC. COLS. FOR ~~ROOF~~ OF LOCKER RECBTET, DISPLAY CASE & PLASTER WALL.
SEE ENTRANCE PAVING, STEPS & PLANTER LAYOUT INSET A-1 DETAIL A.

JOHN C. AUSTIN,	F.A.I.A.
ROBERT FIELD JR.,	A.I.A.
CHARLES E. FRY,	F.A.I.A.

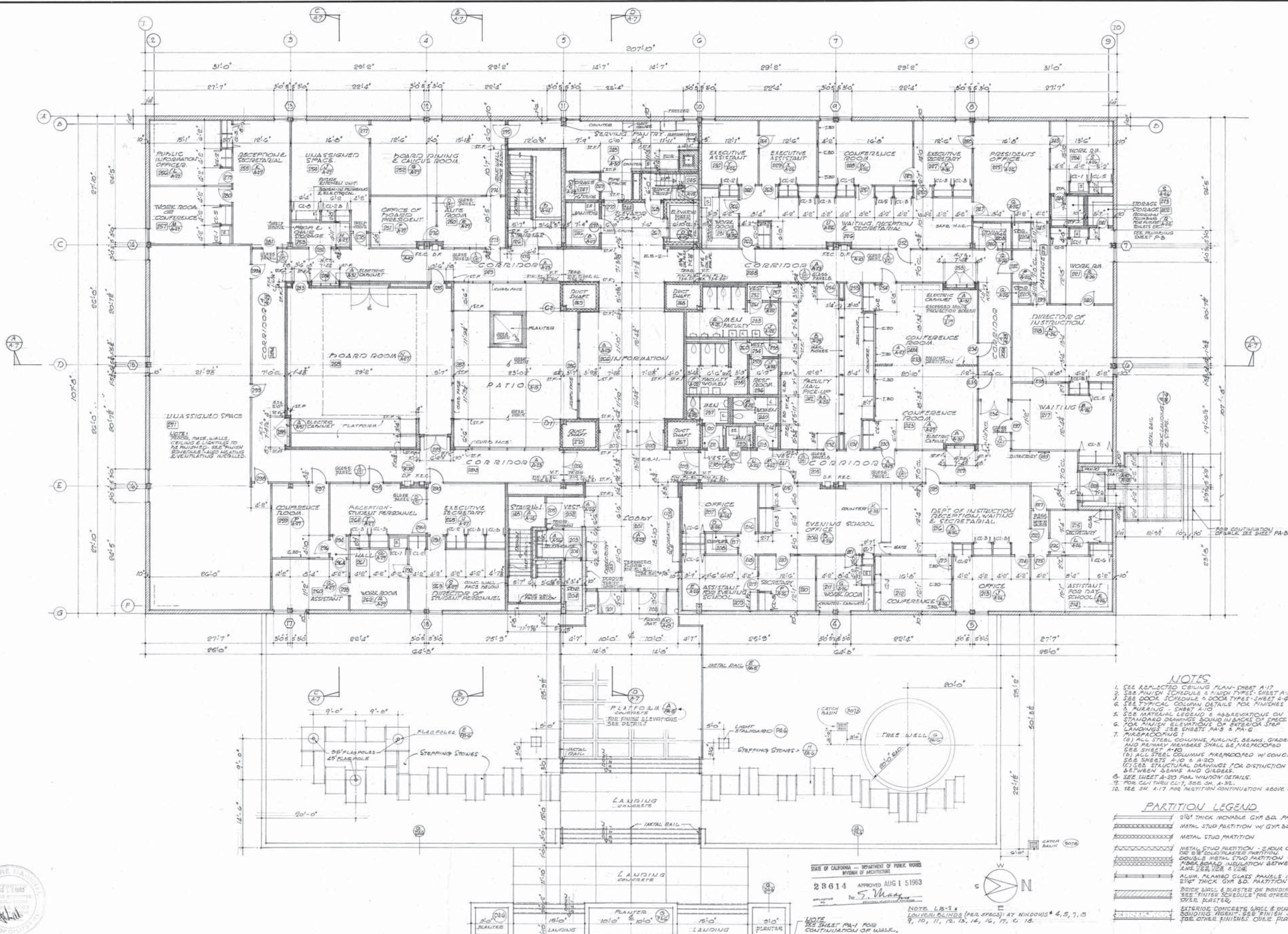
NIA * DUNKIRK 8-1326

ART CENTER BLDG. No 1A
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT XIX	COMM. 1560
	DATE 6-14-71
	DRAWN BACCELOLA
	CHECKED D.B.

AS-BUILT
DRAWING
DATE OCT. 1, 1973

SHEET
A-9
9 OF 43

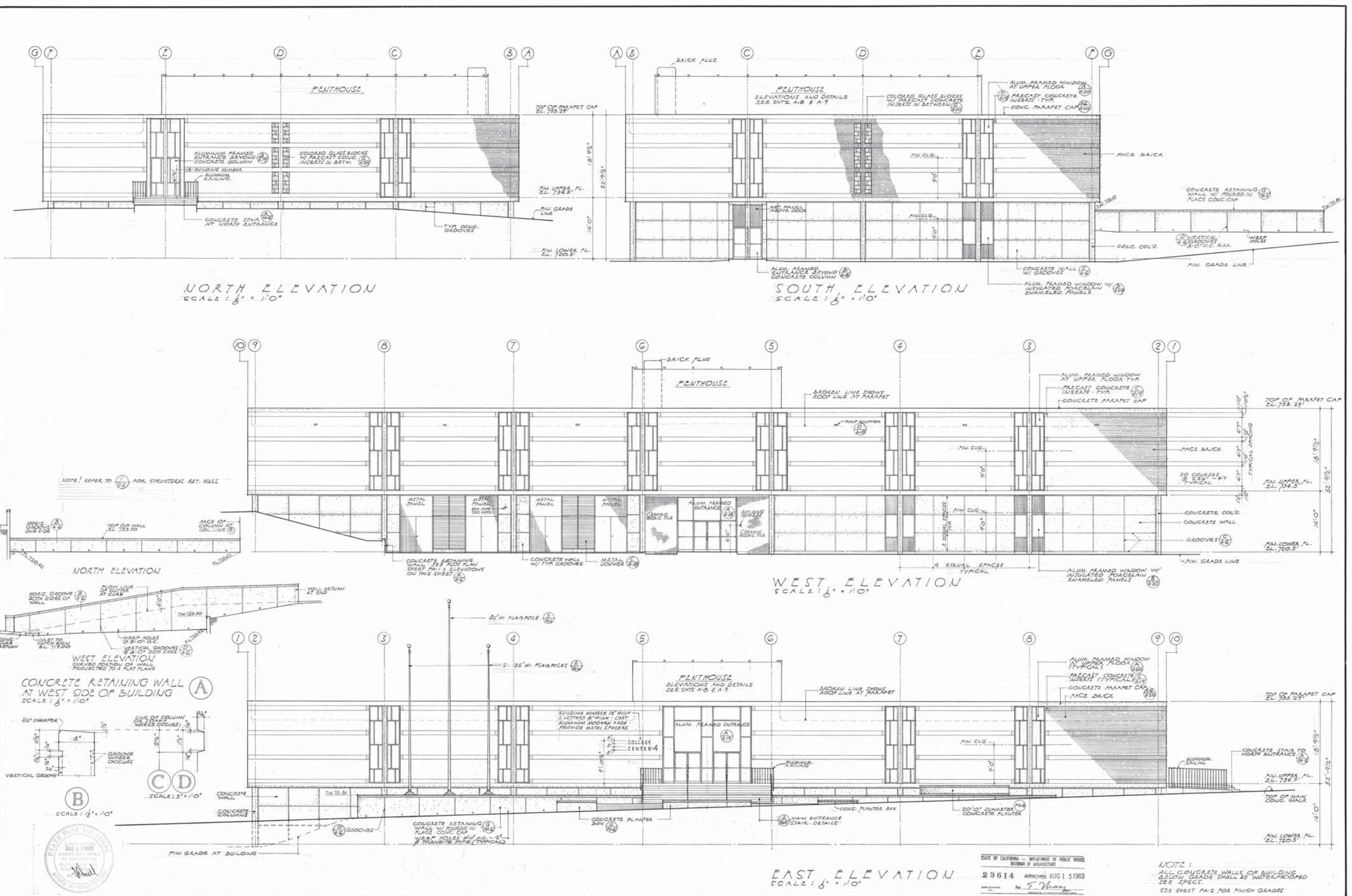


- NOTES**
- SEE REFLECTED CEILING PLAN-SHEET A-17
 - SEE FINISH SCHEDULE & FINISH TYPES-SHEET A-1
 - SEE DOOR SCHEDULE & DOOR TYPES-SHEET A-2
 - SEE TYPICAL COLUMN DETAILS FOR FINISHES & MARKING-SHEET A-3
 - SEE MATERIAL LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS ON STANDARD DRAWINGS-SHEET A-4
 - FOR FINISH ELEVATIONS OF EXTERIOR STAIR LANDINGS SEE SHEETS PA-5 & PA-6
 - FIREPROOFING:
 - ALL STEEL COLUMNS, BEAMS, GIRDERS, JOISTS, AND REINFORCING MEMBERS SHALL BE FIREPROOFED SEE SHEET A-10
 - ALL STEEL COLUMNS FIREPROOFED W/ CONG. SEE SHEETS A-10 & A-20
 - SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR DISTINCTION BETWEEN S&S AND G&S.
 - SEE SHEET A-20 FOR WINDOW DETAILS.
 - FOR CEILING CL-7, SEE SH. A-31.
 - SEE SH. A-17 FOR PARTITION CONTINUATION ABOVE CEILING.
- PARTITION LEGEND**
- 2 1/8" THICK INCONCRETE GYPSUM PARTITION
 - METAL STUD PARTITION W/ GYPSUM FINISH
 - METAL STUD PARTITION
 - METAL STUD PARTITION - 2 HOUR CONSTRUCTION
 - 2 1/2" GYPSUM PARTITION
 - DOUBLE METAL STUD PARTITION W/ 1" FOAM-BULB INSULATION BETWEEN
 - ALUM. FRAMED GLASS PANELS IN 2 1/8" THICK GYPSUM PARTITION
 - BRICK WALL & PLASTER ON BONDING AGENT
 - SEE FINISH SCHEDULE FOR OTHER FINISHES OVER PLASTER
 - EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL & PLASTER ON BONDING AGENT
 - SEE FINISH SCHEDULE FOR OTHER FINISHES OVER PLASTER



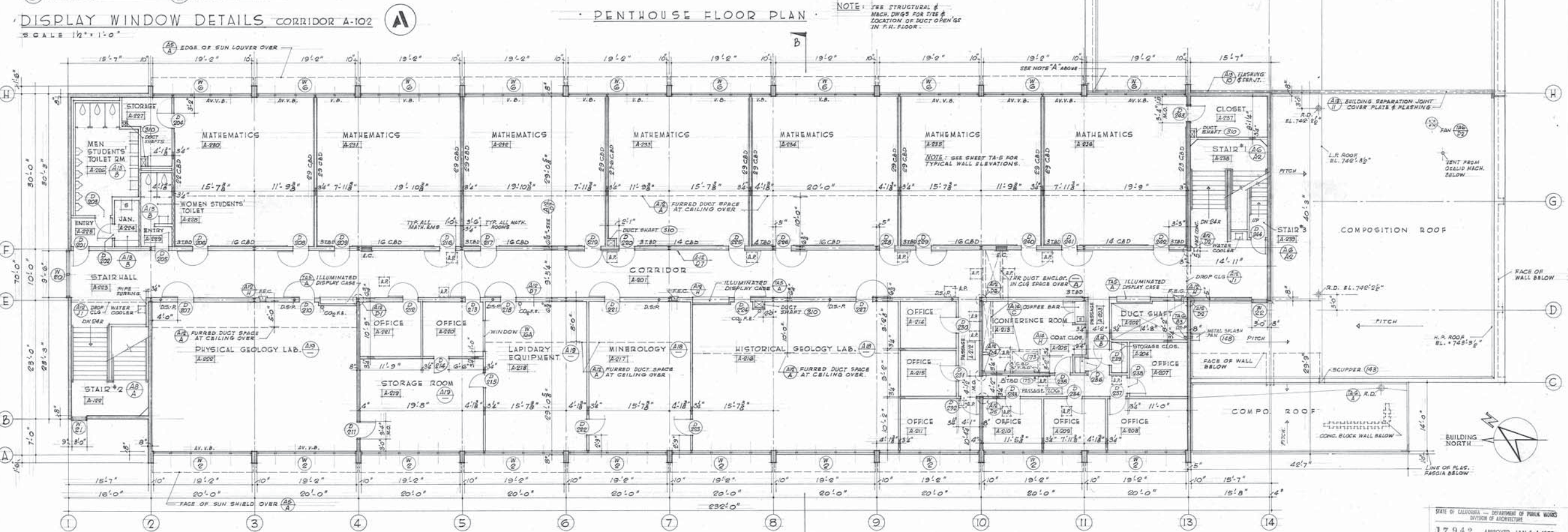
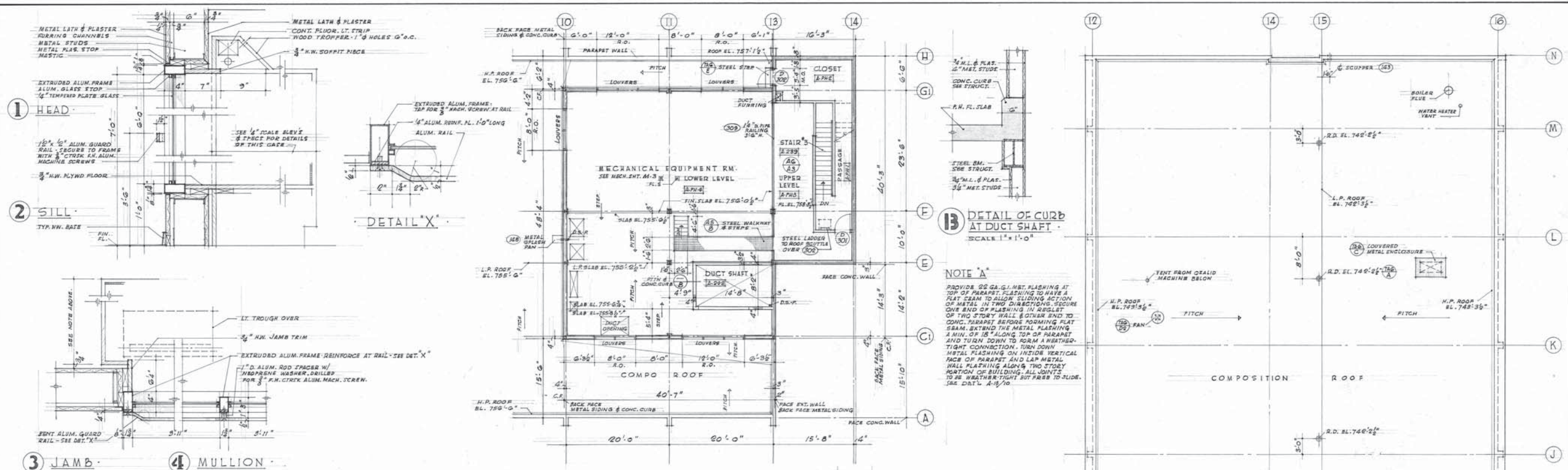
REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY		UPPER FLOOR PLAN, SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"		COMM. 1378	SHEET
		William H. White	Charles E. Fry	2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA		COLLEGE CENTER BUILDING #4 MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA		DATE MAY 1, 1963	A-3
		LICENSE NO. 1548	LICENSE NO. C-324	JOHN C. AUSTIN, AIA ROBERT FIELD JR., AIA CHARLES E. FRY, AIA		PROJECT IX		DRAWN HERRY	OF 75

04-6301-010



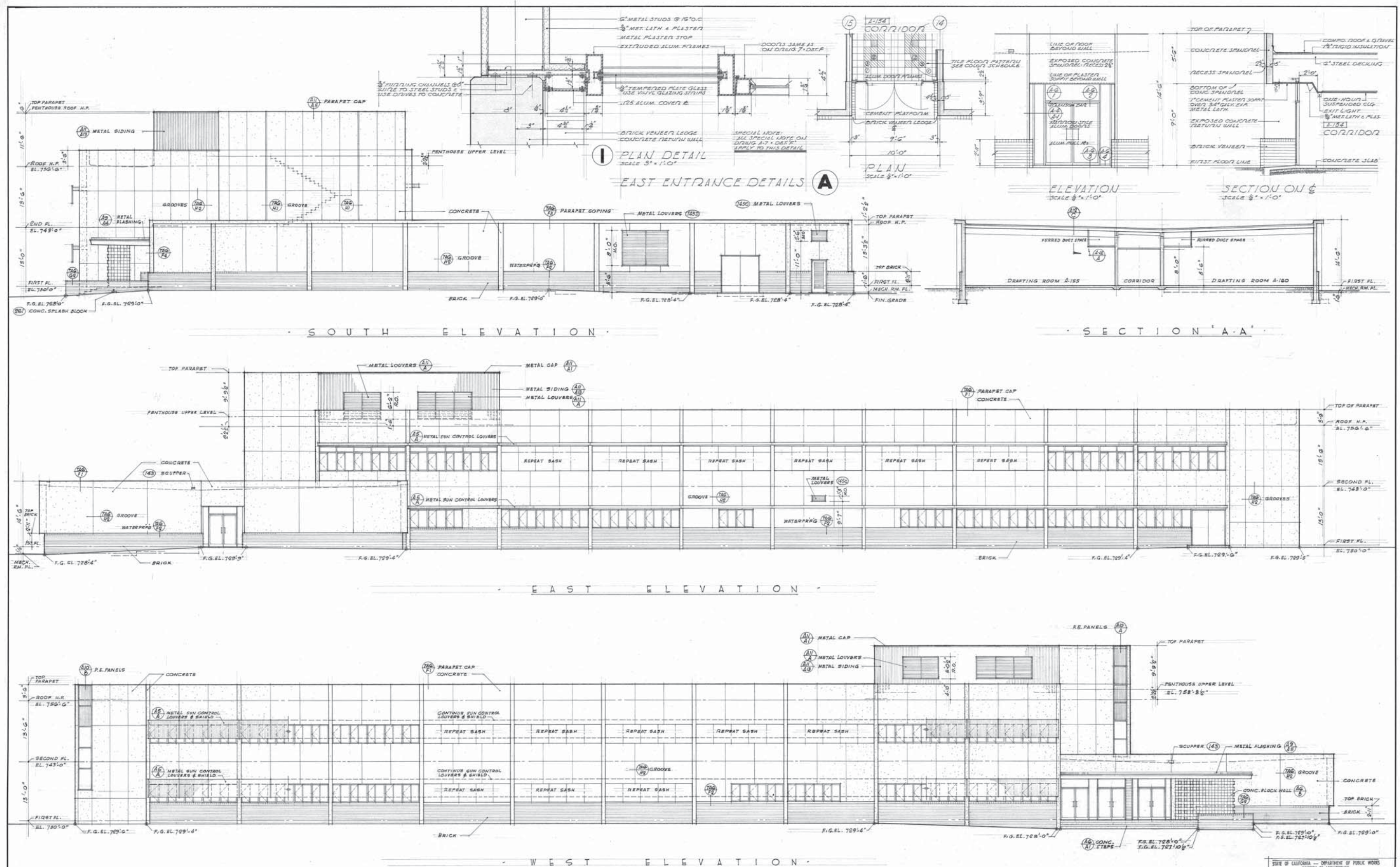
REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY			EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS		COMM. 1376	SHEET
		<i>William H. Fisher</i>	<i>Charles E. Fry</i>	<i>Architects</i> <i>Engineers</i>			COLLEGE CENTER - BUILDING # 4		DATE MAY 1, 1962	A-6
		LICENSE NO. 9586	LICENSE NO. C 524				MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE		DRAWN MATSUOKA	
				2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326			WALNUT, CALIFORNIA		CHECKED HARRIS	

04-6301-013



Remarks	Revisions	Engineers	Approvals	AUSTIN FIELD & IRY	BUILDING
				2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA	SECOND FLOOR AND PENTHOUSE PLAN. PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE WALNUT CALIFORNIA

DATE: 1/14/69
COMPL. 1/15/69
SHEET NUMBER 17942
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



NOTE: SEE 1/8" SCALE PLANS FOR WIDTHS OF LOUVERED OPENINGS.

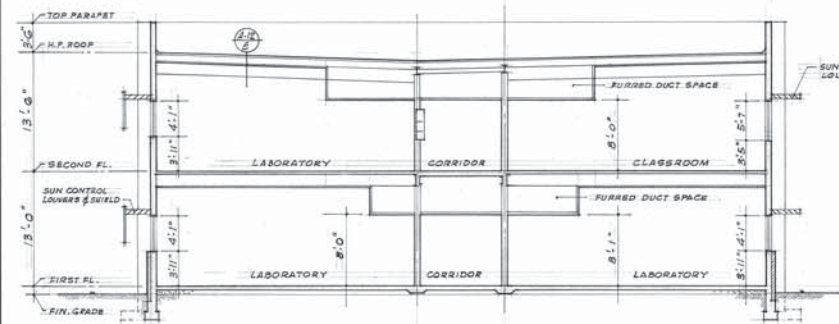
Remarks	Revisions	Engineers	Approvals	DATE	BY	FOR

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY
Architects A.I.A.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA

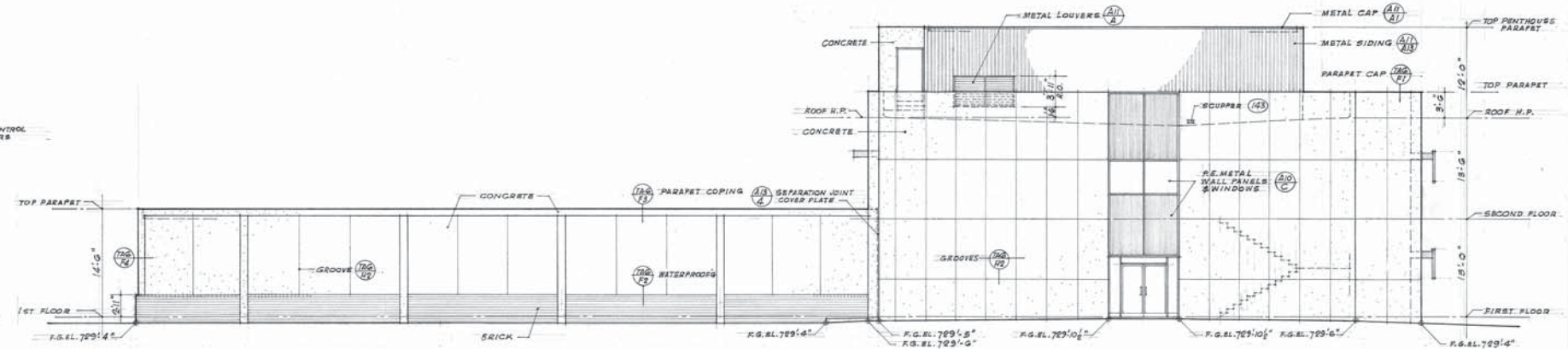
ENGINEERS
DUNKIRK 8-1326

BUILDING
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTION
PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
APPROVED JAN 14 1959
BY *S. M. M. M.*
REGISTERED ARCHITECT

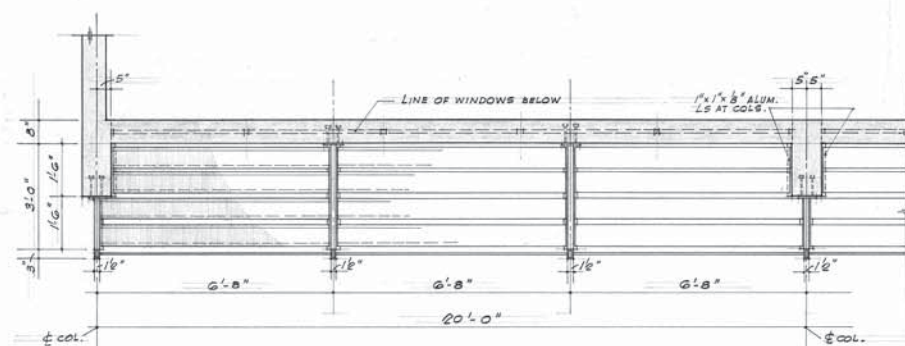


SECTION B-B

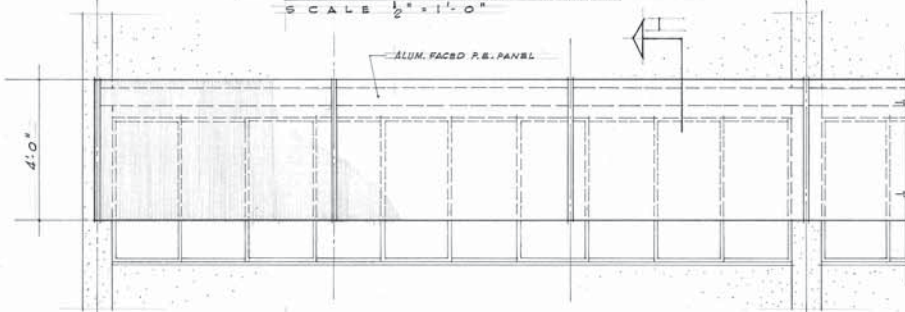


NORTH ELEVATION

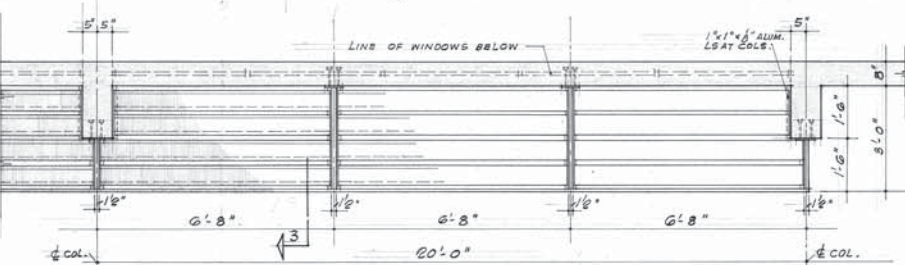
NOTE: SEE 1/8" SCALE PLANS FOR WIDTH OF MET. LOUVERS



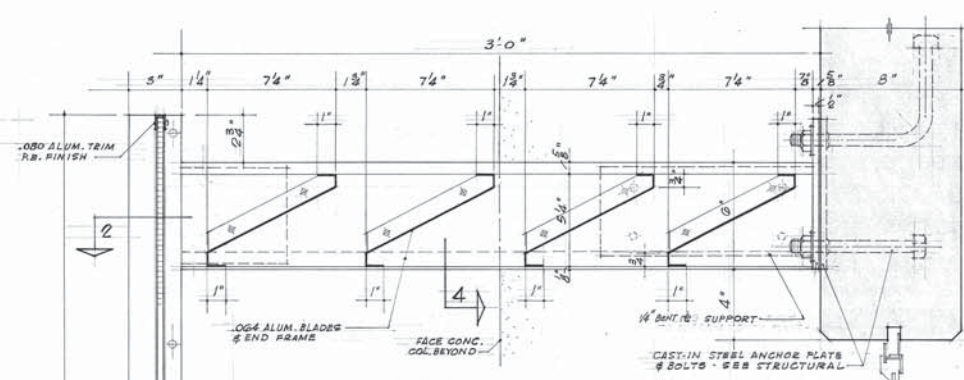
PLAN - WEST WALL



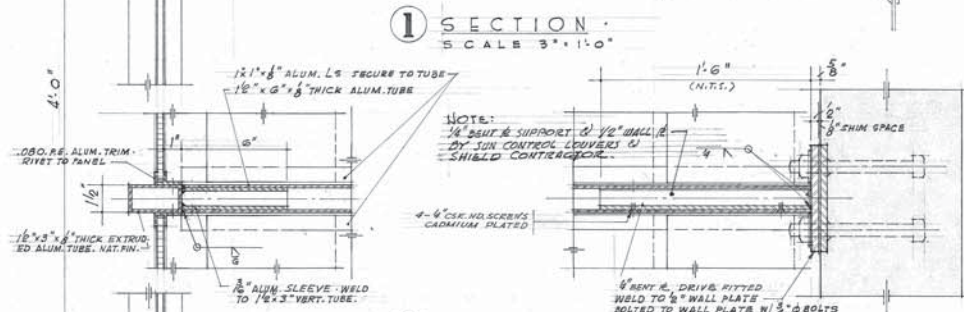
ELEVATION - WEST WALL



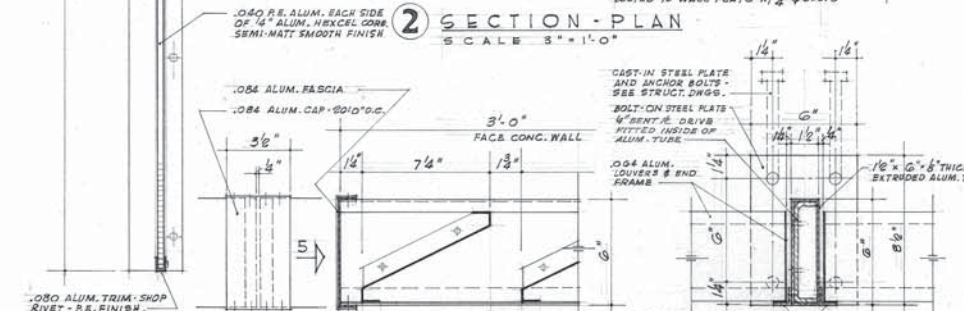
PLAN - EAST WALL



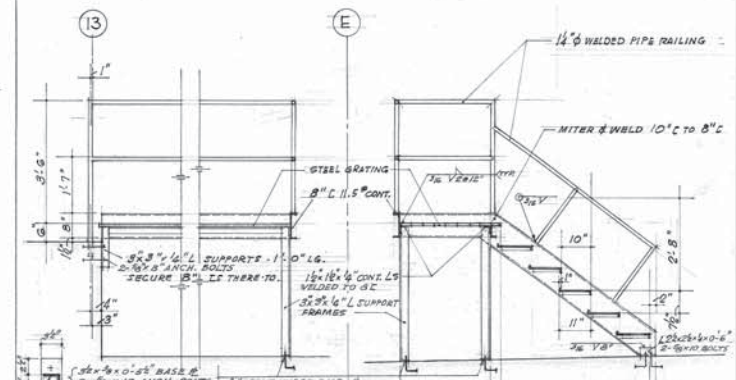
SECTION 1



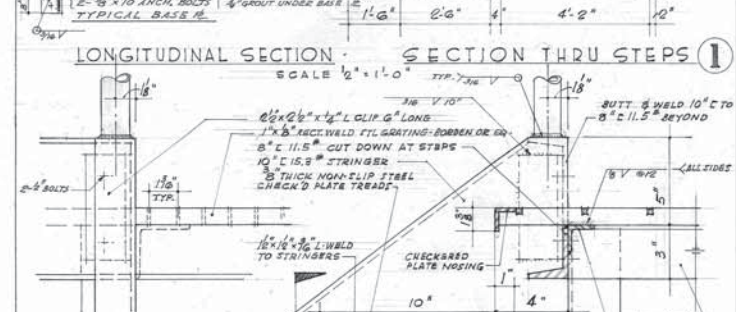
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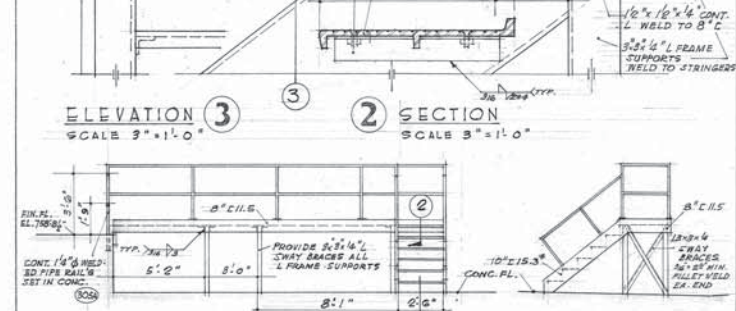
SECTION 3



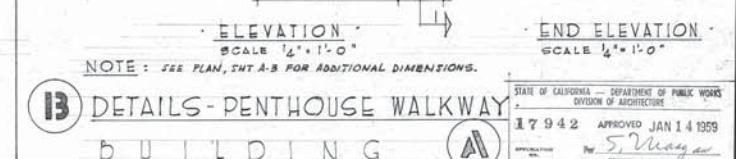
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



SECTION THRU STEPS



ELEVATION 3



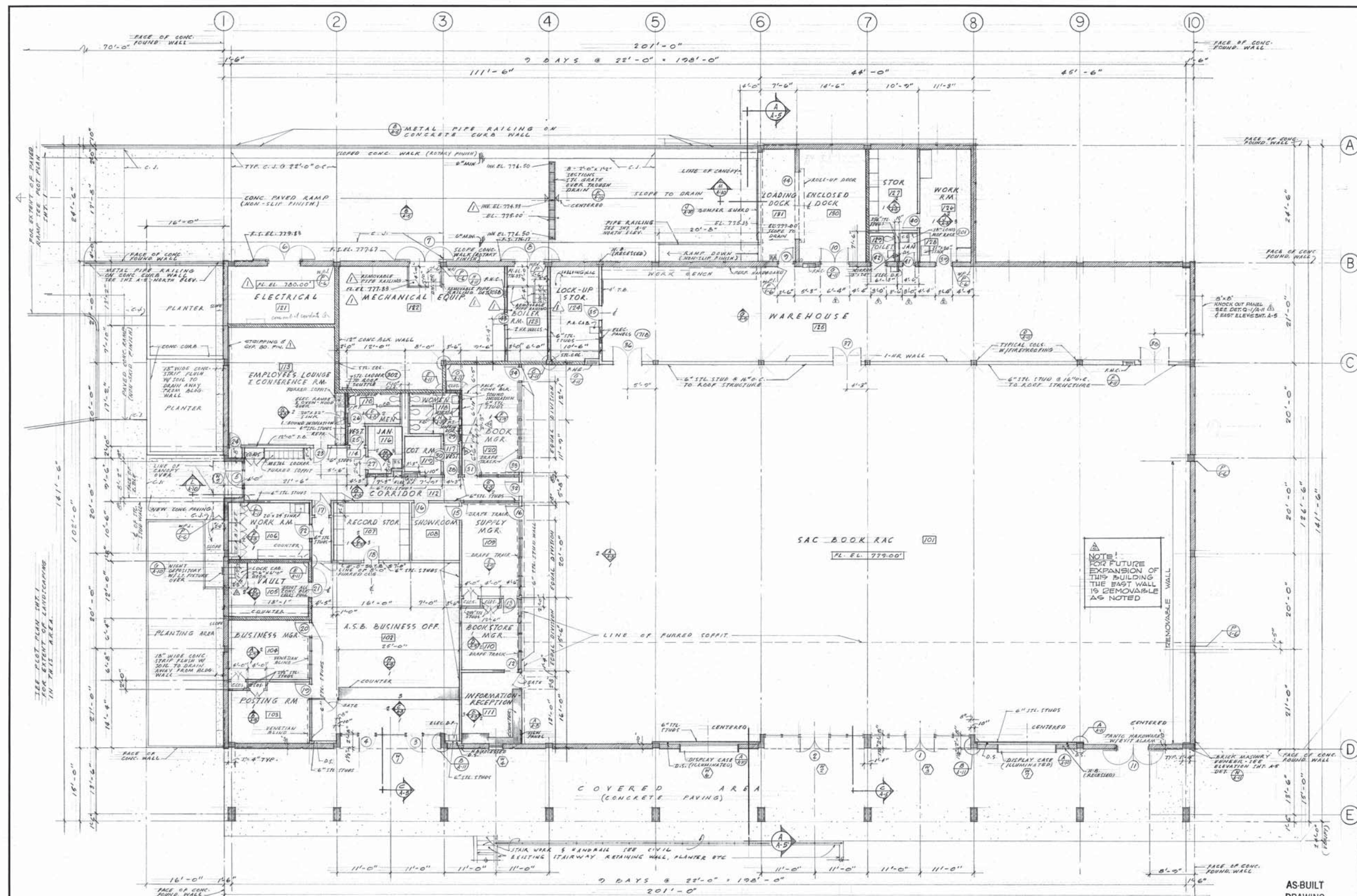
END ELEVATION

NOTE: SEE PLAN, CUT A-B FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS.

A DETAILS OF SUN CONTROL LOUVERS AND SHIELD

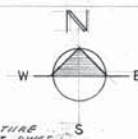
B DETAILS - PENTHOUSE WALKWAY

Remarks	Revisions	Engineers	Approvals	AUSTIN FIELD & IRY	EXT. ELEVATION, SECTION, SUN CONTROL LOUVERS & P.H. DET.
				2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA	PHYSICAL SCIENCE & ENGINEERING CENTER MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DATUM 779.00'
 NOTE: CARRY 4" STEEL STUDS UP TO STEEL ROOF STRUCTURE.
 AT ± 4'-0" O.C. & BRACED AS DETAIL ON TRUSS DWG.



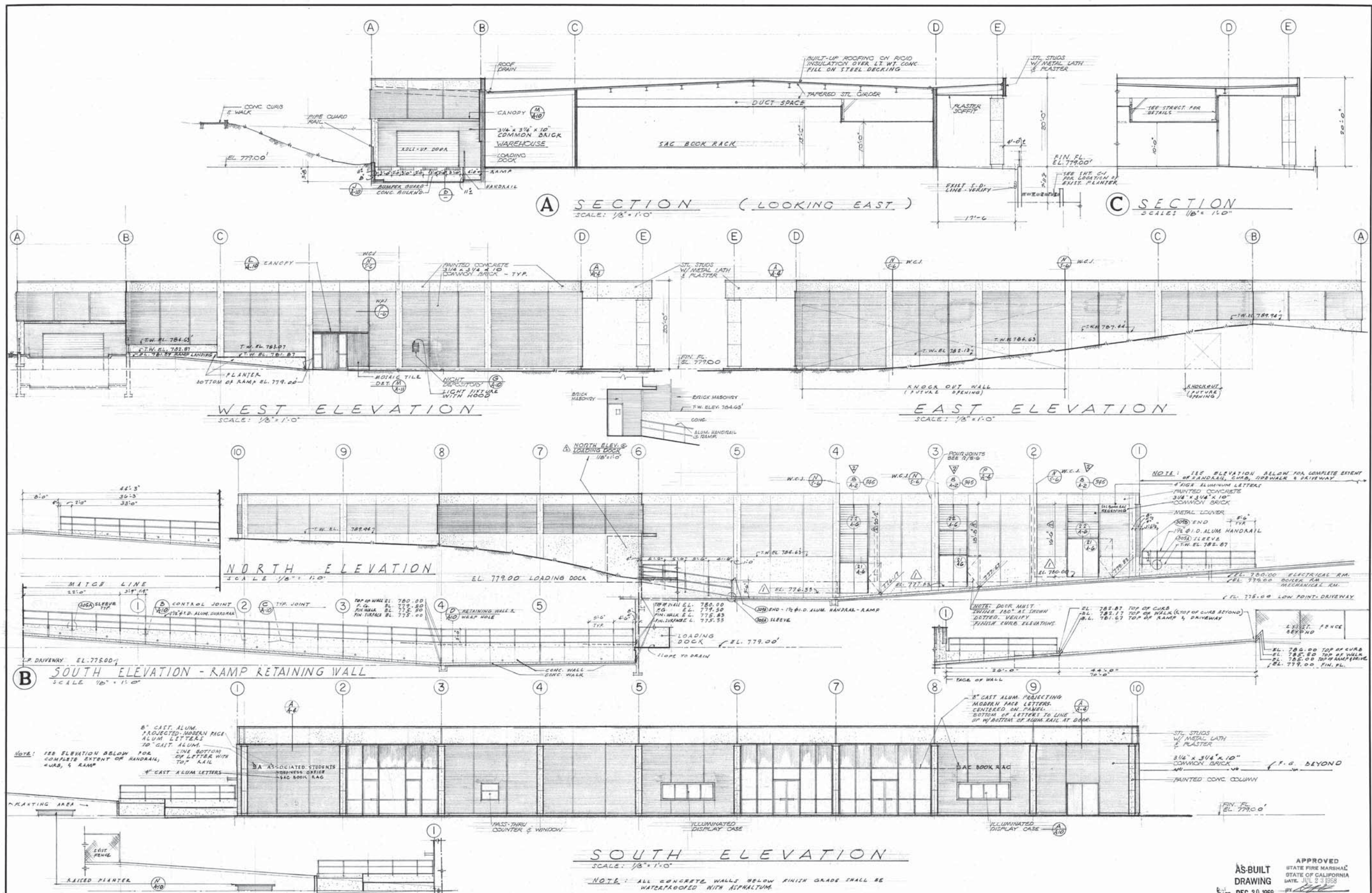
BUILDING AREA	21,440
CONC. AREA	3,050 ± 2
TOTAL	22,965
OCCUPANCY	C
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	III
FIRE ZONE	3

LEGEND	
	BRICK MASONRY
	CONCRETE
	STEEL STUDS
	VAULT
	INFORMATION RECEPTION
	BUSINESS MGR.
	POSTING RM.
	VAULT
	INFORMATION RECEPTION
	BUSINESS MGR.
	POSTING RM.

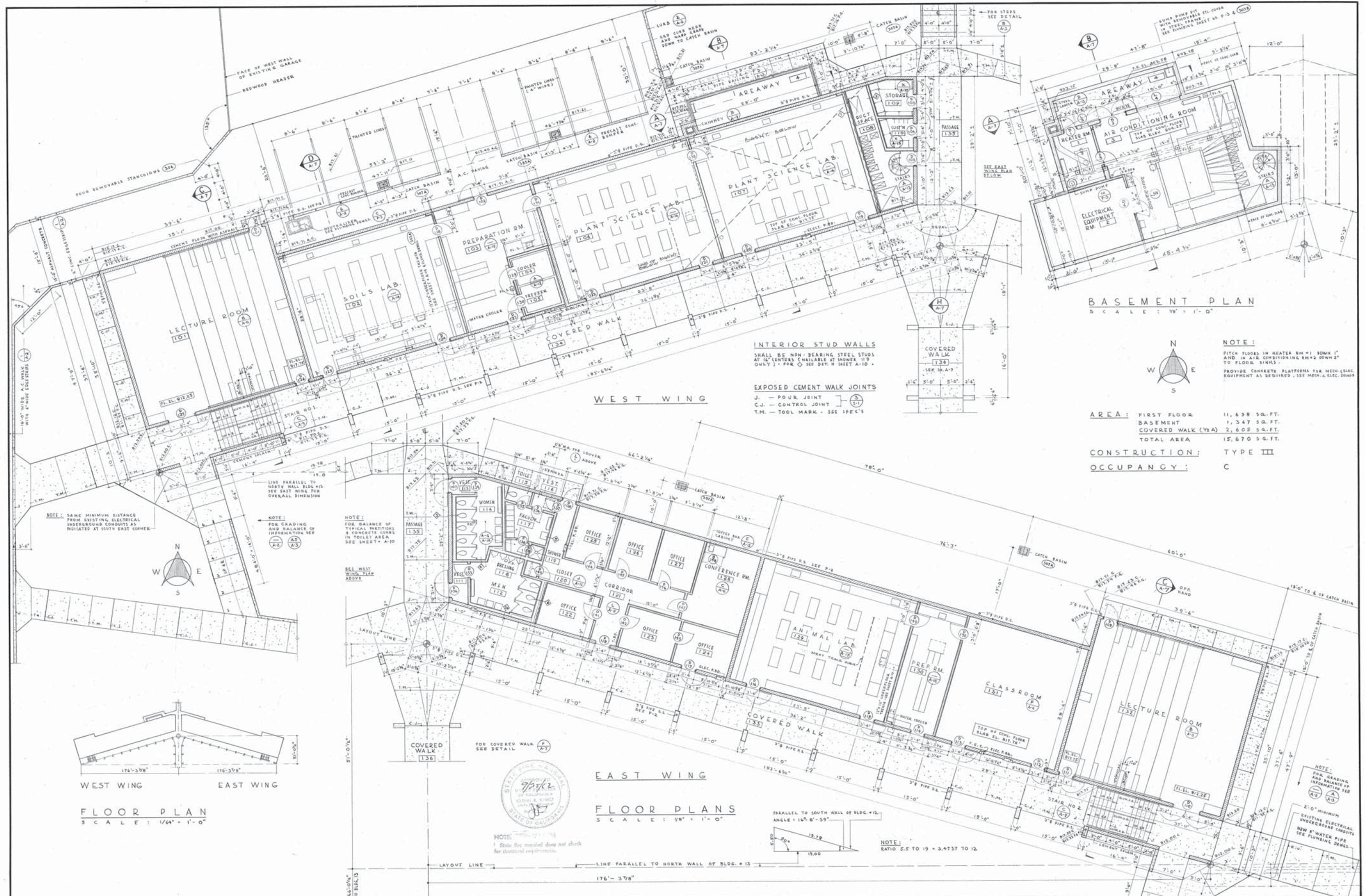
AS-BUILT
 DRAWING
 DATE DEC 20 1968

APPROVED
 STATE FIRE MARSHAL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DATE JUL 3 1969
 BY [Signature]

REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	FLOOR PLAN		PROJECT	COMM 1487	SHEET
1	REVISED FOR FINAL REV.	WILLIAM W. WILSON	CHARLES E. FRY	STUDENT UNION & ACTIVITY FACILITY		MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	DATE 6-1-68	A-3
2	REVISED FOR FINAL REV.	WILLIAM W. WILSON	CHARLES E. FRY	1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE		WALNUT, CALIFORNIA	DRAWN - CHINN	4 OF 35
3	REVISED FOR FINAL REV.	WILLIAM W. WILSON	CHARLES E. FRY	2311 WEST THIRD STREET		LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA	CHECKED - [Signature]	

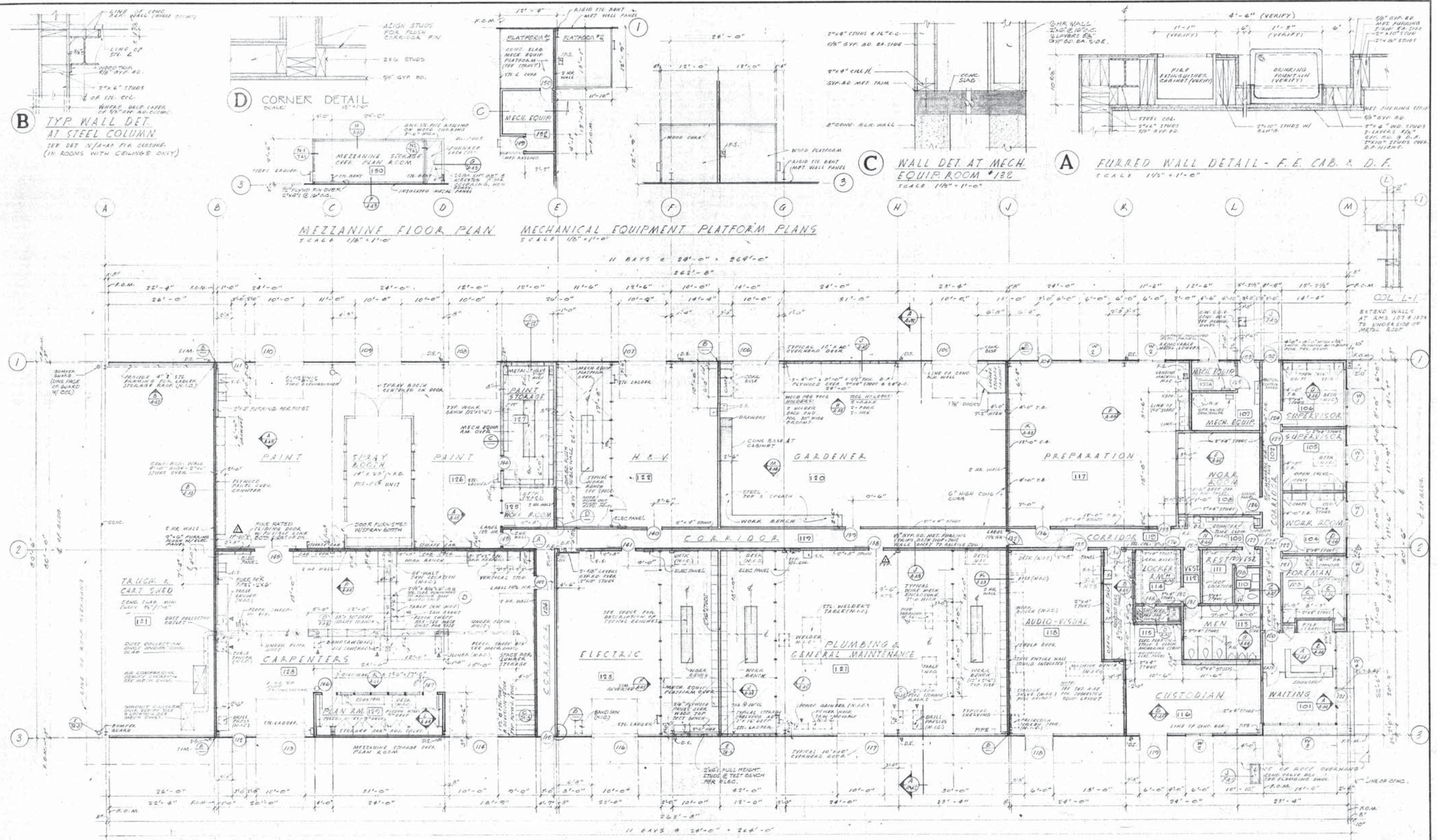


REVISIONS 1. REVISED PER PLAN ROOM 2. NOTED AS BUILT CHANGES		STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION AS REVISED SEP 24 1968 80 808 APPROVED JUL 23 1968 APPLICANT: <i>William H. Wilson</i> LICENSE NO. <i>246</i>		ENGINEER <i>William H. Wilson</i> LICENSE NO. <i>246</i>		ARCHITECT <i>Charles E. Fry</i> LICENSE NO. <i>224</i>		AUSTIN FIELD & FRY <i>Architects</i> <i>Engineers</i> JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., F.A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A. 2311 WEST THIRD STREET • LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA • DUNKIRK 8-1326		EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS STUDENT UNION & ACTIVITY FACILITY MT SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE BLDG NO. 9A 1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA		COMM. 1487 DATE 6-1-68 DRAWN KOTTRA CHECKED <i>RAILWAY</i>	SHEET A-5 6 OF 35
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--------------------------------



REVISIONS 22786. APPROVED SEP 26 1962 <i>[Signature]</i>	ENGINEER <i>[Signature]</i> LICENSE NO. 17436	ARCHITECT <i>[Signature]</i> LICENSE NO. C-324	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY Architects 2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA JOHN C. AUSTIN, A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A. DUNKIRK 9-1326	FLOOR PLANS AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE BLDG. #12 MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA	COMM. 1377 PROJECT VIII DATE 8-1-62 DRAWN B. GUYOT CHECKED H. H. H. SHEET A-5 OF 35
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12-6201-005



NOTES:
THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT BY PERMANENTLY FASTENING TO THE FLOOR - OR COUNTER, ETC.

A. CARPENTERS SHOP
1. BAND SAW
2. JIG SAW
3. JOINER
4. DRILL PRESS
5. ONE TABLE SAW
6. TABLE SAW

B. PLUMBING & MAINTENANCE SHOP
1. POWER GRINDER
2. STEEL WELDERS TABLE
3. TWO DRILL PRESSES
4. PIPE THREADER

C. ELECTRIC SHOP
1. BAND SAW

GENERAL NOTES:
1. MASONRY OPENINGS - DOORS & OTHER OPENINGS ON FLOOR PLANS ARE FINISH TYPES. WIDTH OF MASONRY OPENINGS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY METAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR AFTER DOOR POST TYPES HAVE BEEN DETERMINED.
2. ALL ELEVATIONS IN CORRIDORS, DOORS SHALL HAVE FINISH LINES.
3. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS OF EXPANSION JOINTS IN CONCRETE SLAB AT COLUMN BASE.
4. DIMENSIONS GO TO FACE OF STUDS & FACE OF MASONRY.

FINISH FLOOR ELEV. 716.50'

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:
1. 2" x 4" WOOD STUD WALL UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. BUTLER "MONOPANE" WALL SYSTEM OR EQUAL.
3. 2 HOUR PARTITION (2" x 4" STUDS) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS BLDG. A (47)

FLOOR PLANS
COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

REVISIONS
1. AT BUILT - NOV. 1, 1967

ENGINEER
JOHN C. AUSTIN, R.O.B.T. FIELD JR., CHARLES E. FRY, DUNKIRK 8-1326

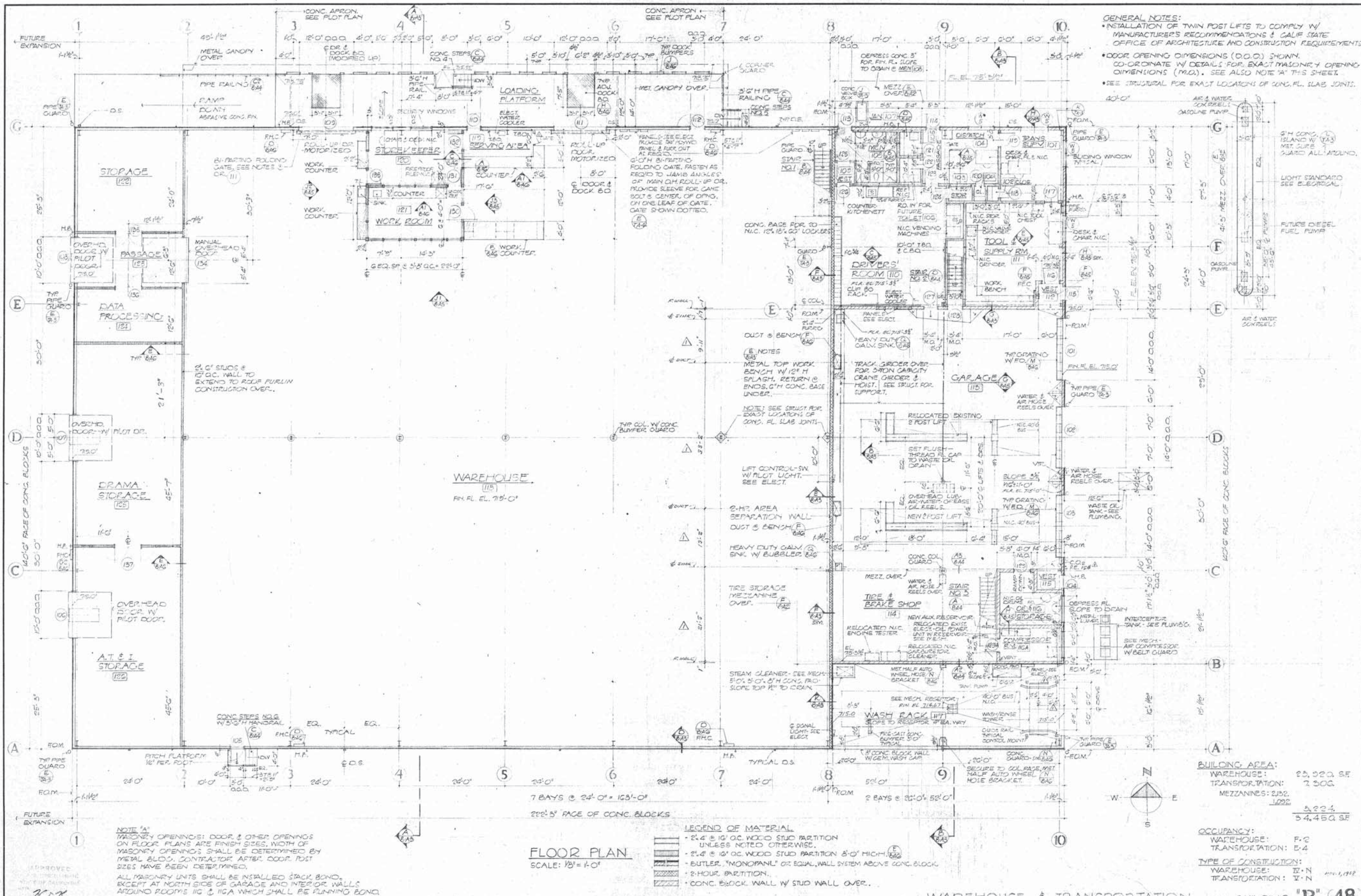
ARCHITECT
AUSTIN, FIELD & FRY, Inc.
2311 WEST THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA

LEGEND
BUILDING AREA: 15,460
MAINTENANCE: 15,460
PAINT & CARPENTER: 5,020
TOTAL SF: 21,040
OCCUPANCY: 5-2
PAINT SHOP: 5-2
ALL OTHERS: 5-2
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: 2-1

COMD. 1967
DATE APR. 25, 1967
DRAWN CHW
CHECKED JFB

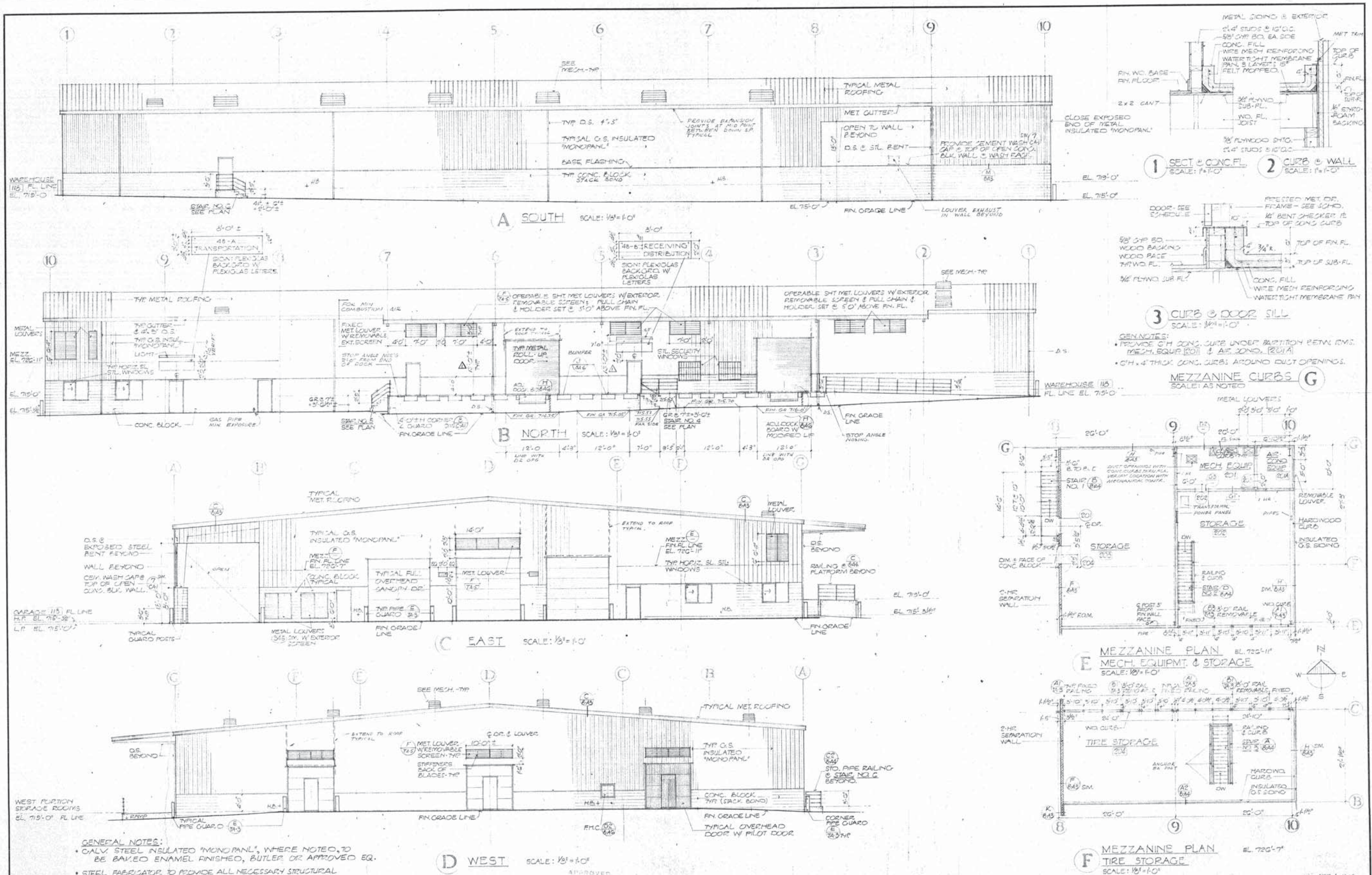
SHEET
A-A1
10 OF 55





REVISIONS		ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY		WAREHOUSE & TRANSPORTATION — BUILDING "B" (48)	
1	AS SHOWN - NOV. 1, 1968	William W. Lohr	Charles E. Fry	JOHN C. AUSTIN, F.A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., F.A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, F.A.I.A.	2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA DUNKIRK 8-1326	FLOOR PLANS COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA	PROJECT XII DATE APR 28, 1967 DRAWN NONG CHECKED GEL
							SHEET B-A1 22 OF 55

47-6701-022



WAREHOUSE & TRANSPORTATION — BUILDING "B" (48)

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS & MEZZANINE PLANS

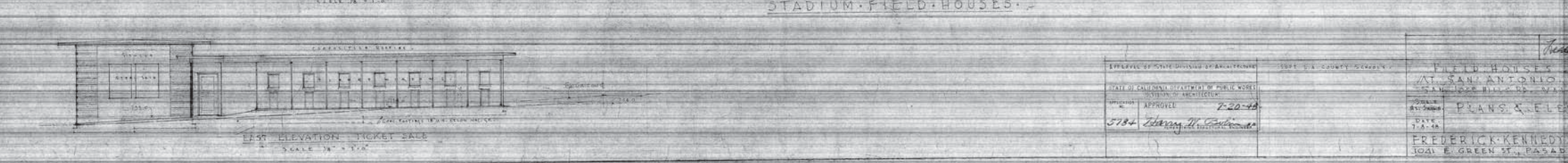
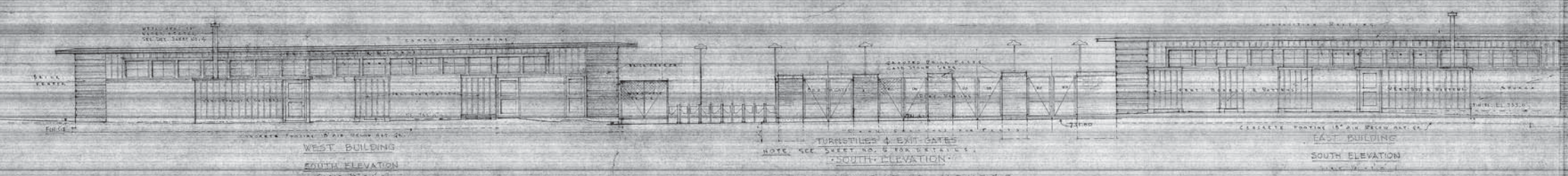
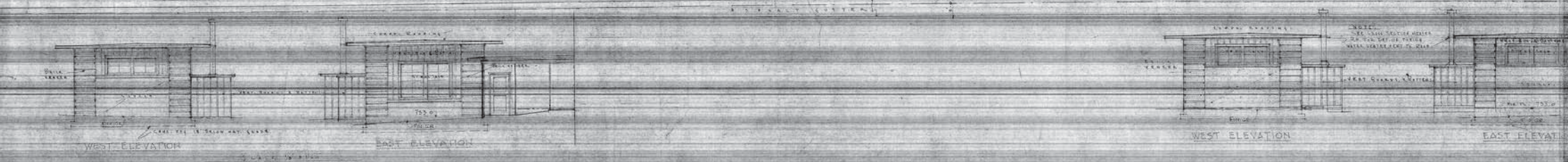
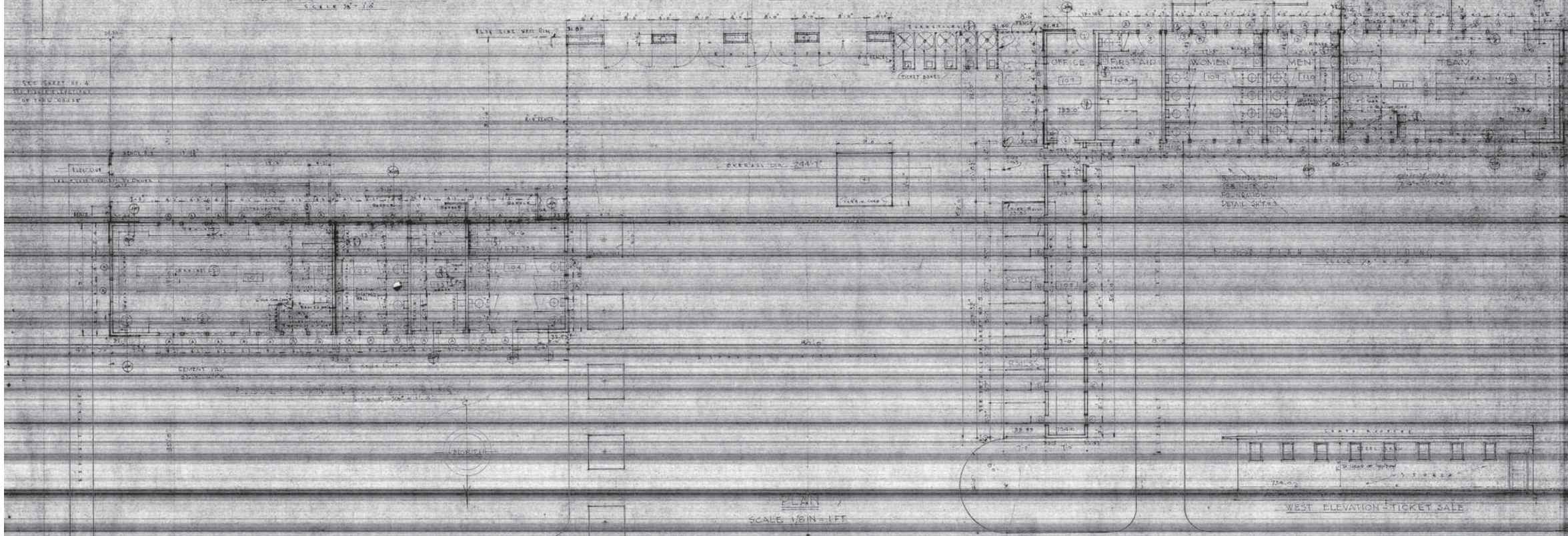
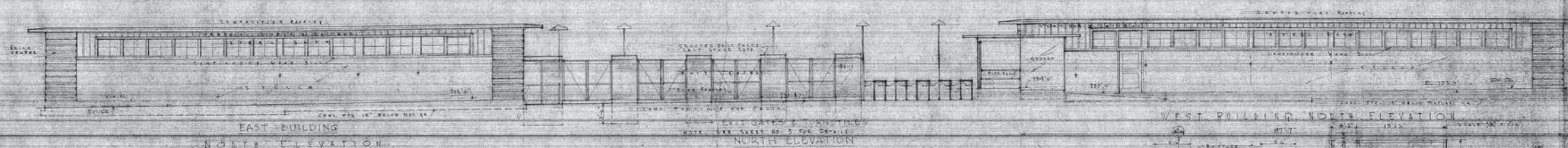
COLLEGE SERVICE CENTER
MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE
WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT
XII
DATE
APR 28, 1967
DRAWN
WNC
CHECKED
DWB

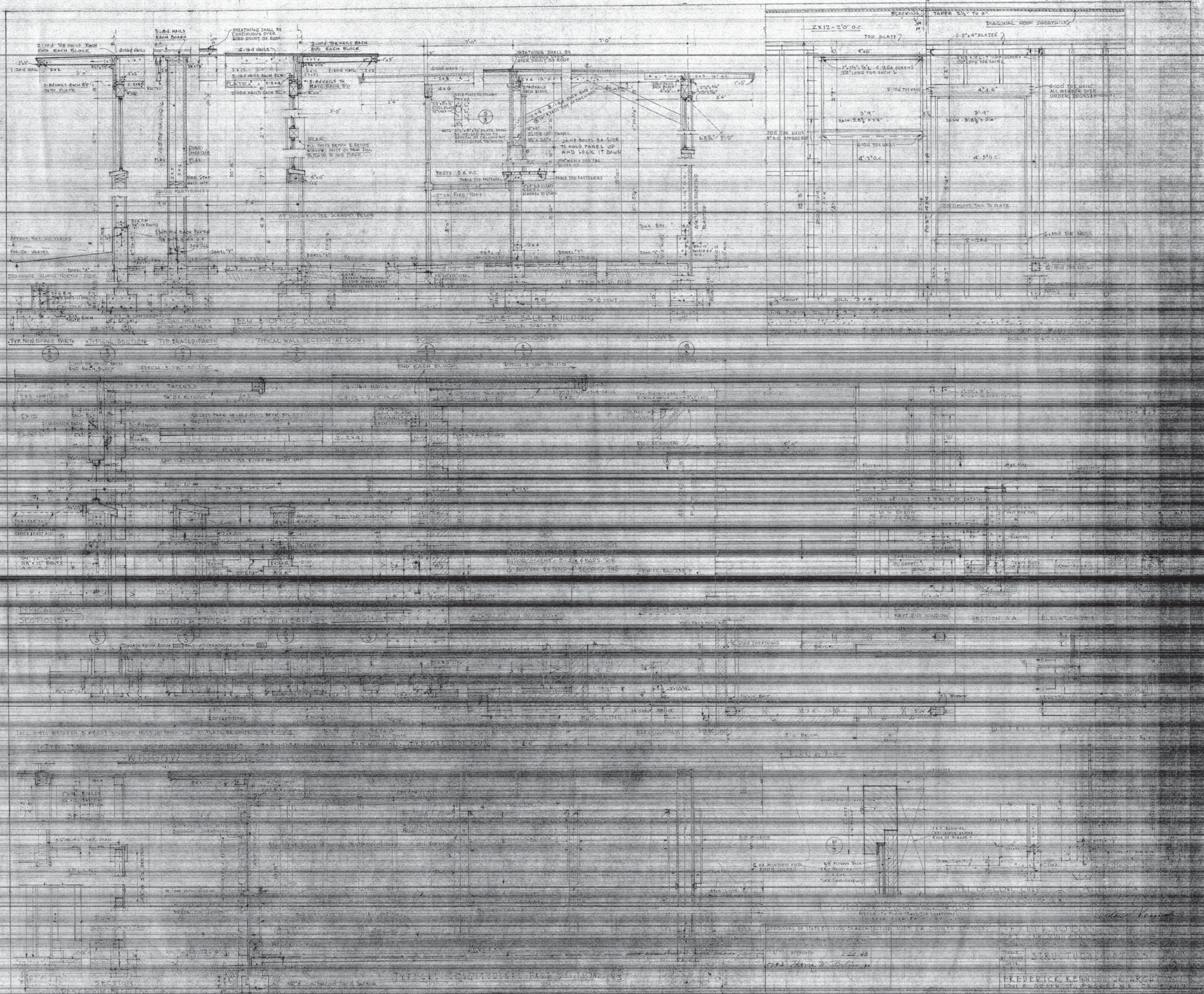
SHEET
B-A2
23 OF 55

AUSTIN FIELD & FRY
Engineers
2311 WEST THIRD STREET
LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA
JOHN C. AUSTIN, FAIA
ROBERT FIELD JR., FAIA
CHARLES E. FRY, FAIA
DUNKIRK 8-1326

47-6701-023



APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER BY AUTHORITY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
APPROVE
DATE 7-20-48
5784 Harry H. Gable
FREDERICK KENNEDY JR. ARCHT.
1041 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA, CALIF.



APPROVAL OF STATE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE, WITH E.A. CONLEY, CHIEF OF DIVISION.

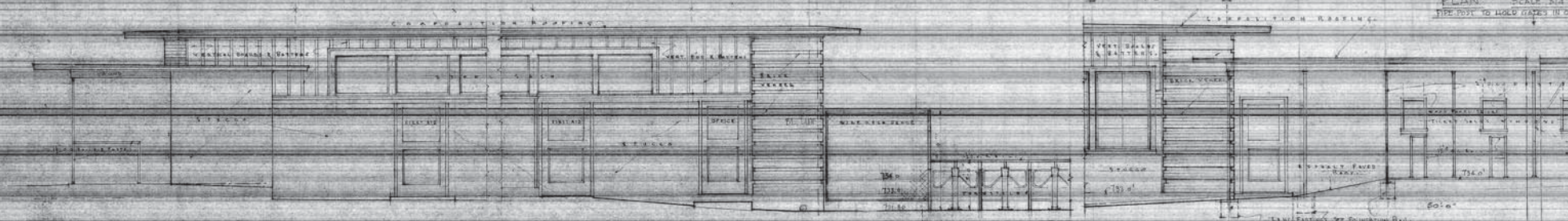
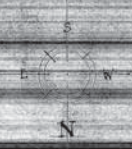
APPROVED: *[Signature]* 1924

PREPARED BY: *[Signature]*

STRUCTURAL DETAILS

FREDERICK KENNEDY JR. ARCHT.

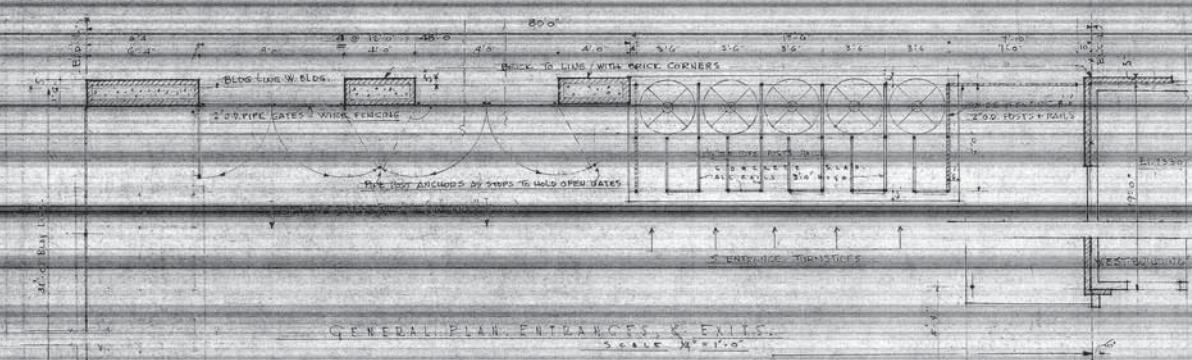
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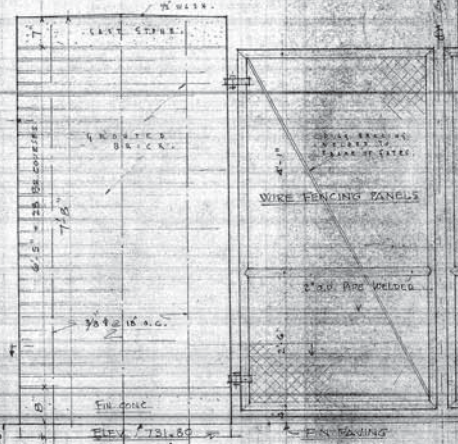
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SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION, CORNER REVENUE BLDG.
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

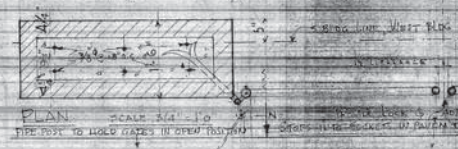
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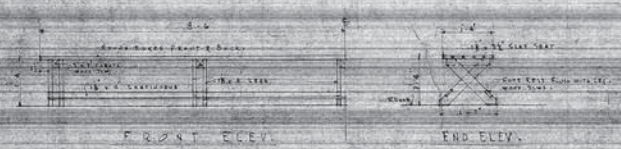
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ELEVATION, TYP. PIER & EXIT GATES
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PLAN, TYPICAL TURNSTILE
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

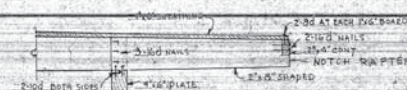
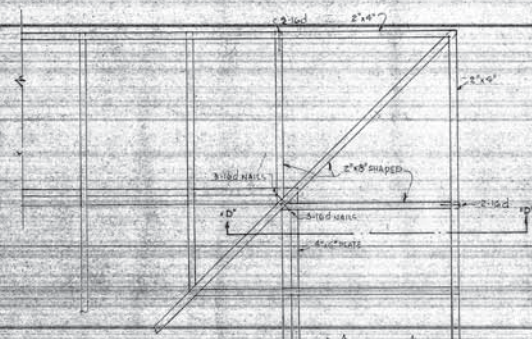


FRONT ELEV.
END ELEV.
PLAN

BENCHES - TEAM ROOMS
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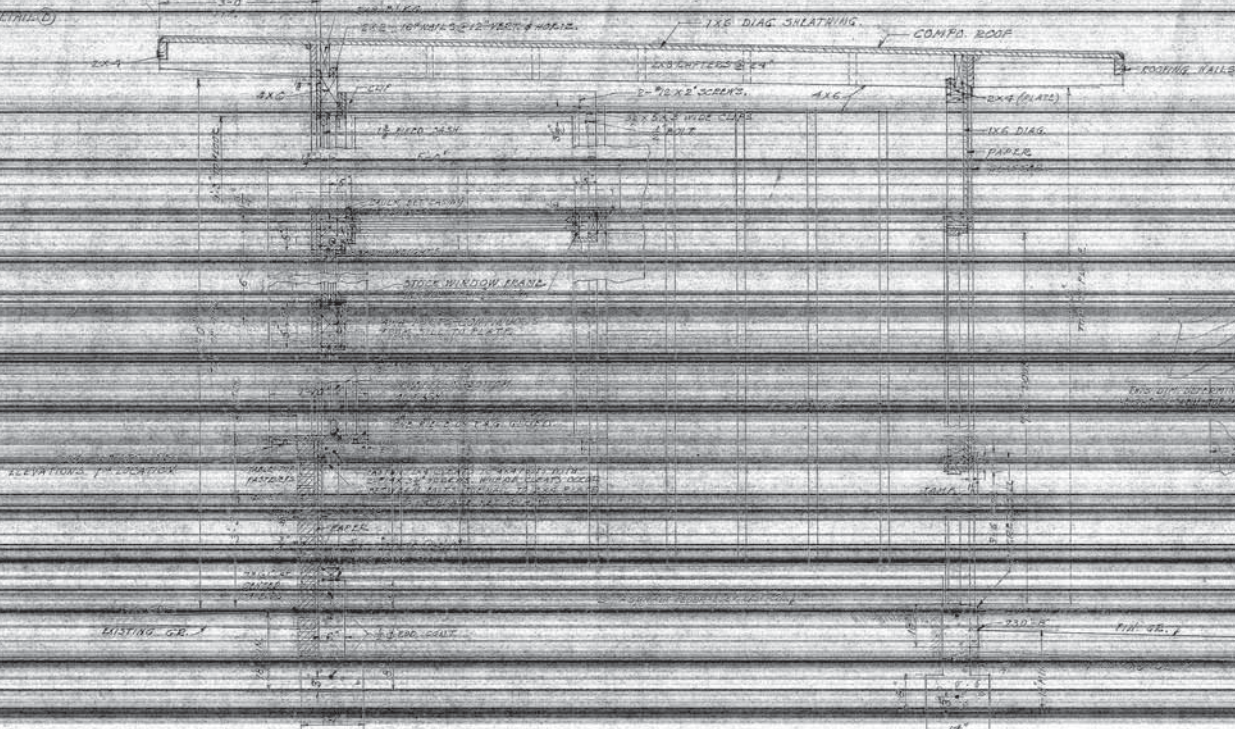
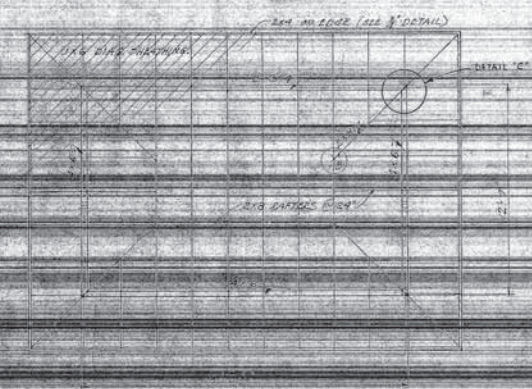
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS
ARCHITECT
APPROVED
7-20-48
5704 Harry M. Gable

FIELD HOUSES, MENA
AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
EXITS, GATES
PLANS, ELEVATIONS, DETAILS
FREDERICK KENNEDY & ASSOCIATES
1041 E. GREEN ST., PASADENA, CALIF.

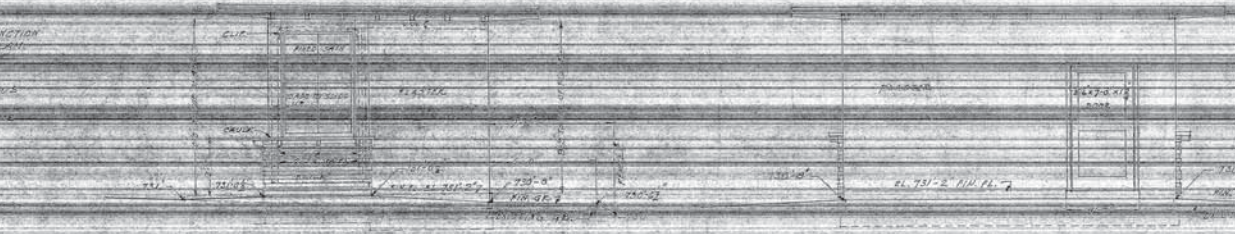
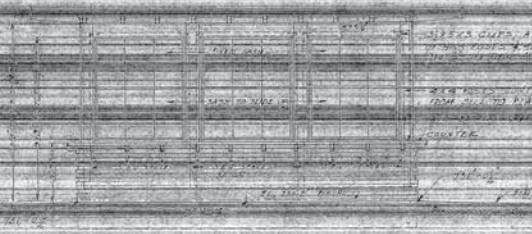
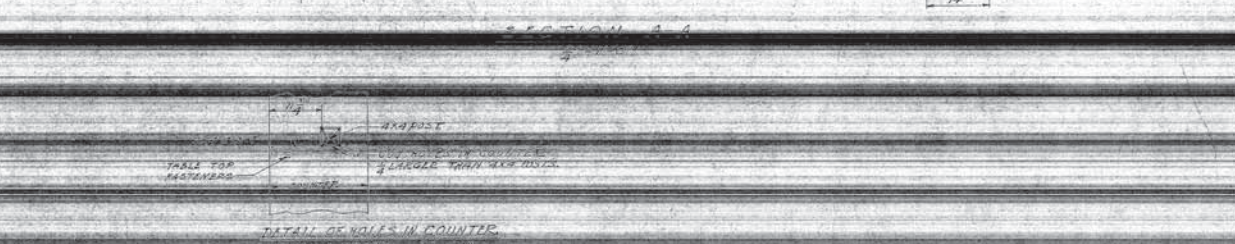
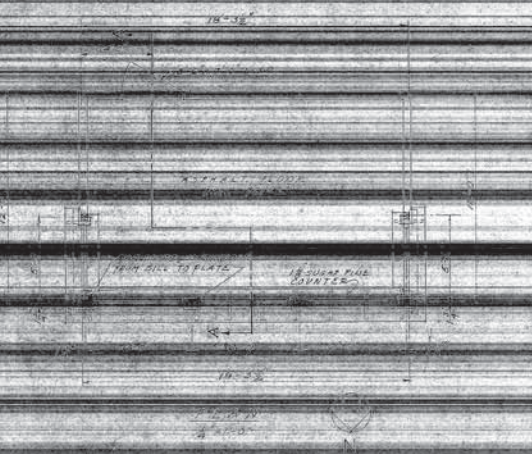


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DETAIL 'C' SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



DETAIL OF COUNTER



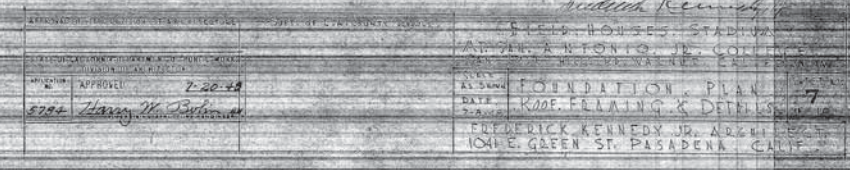
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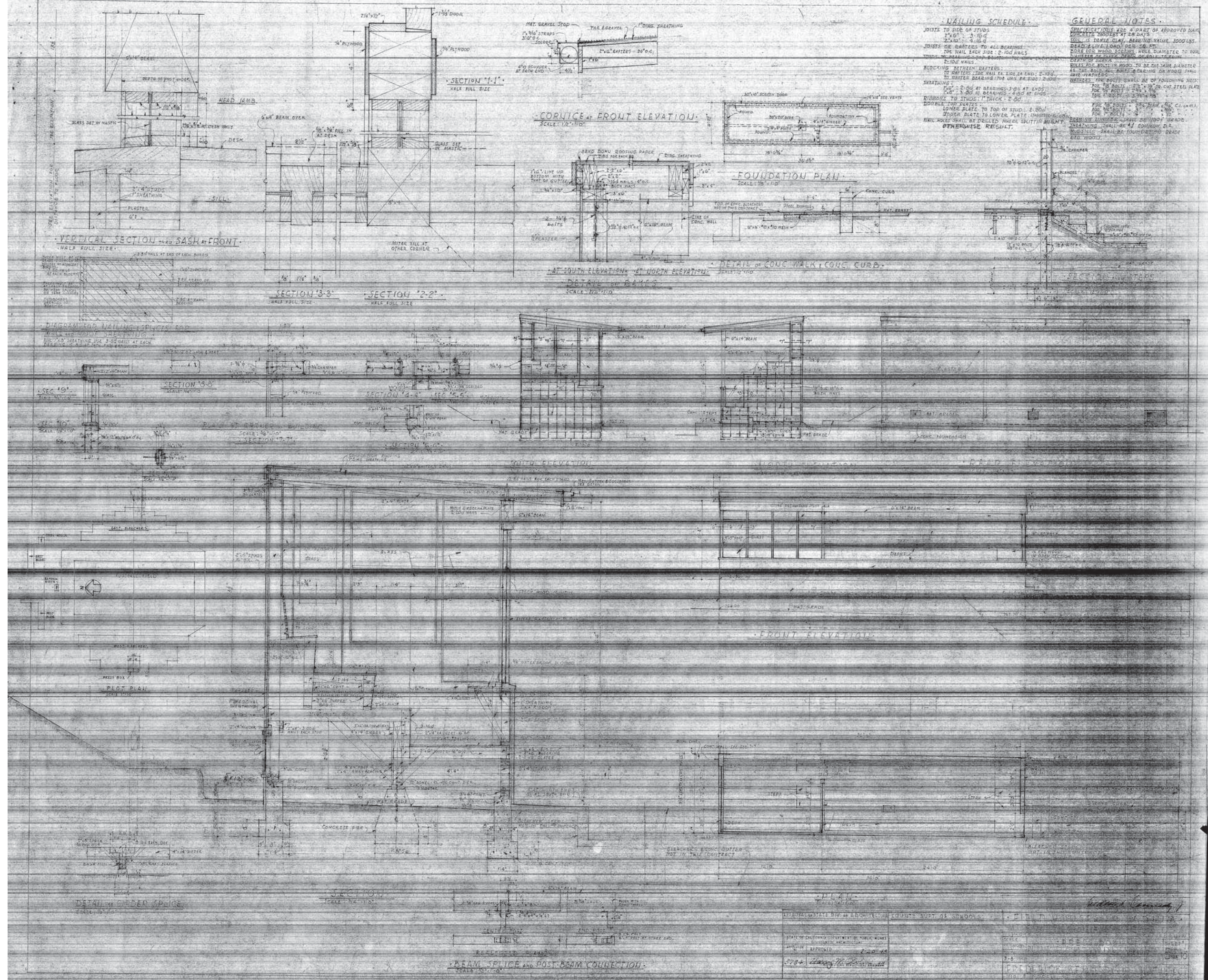
WEST ELEV.
EAST ELEV. SIMILAR

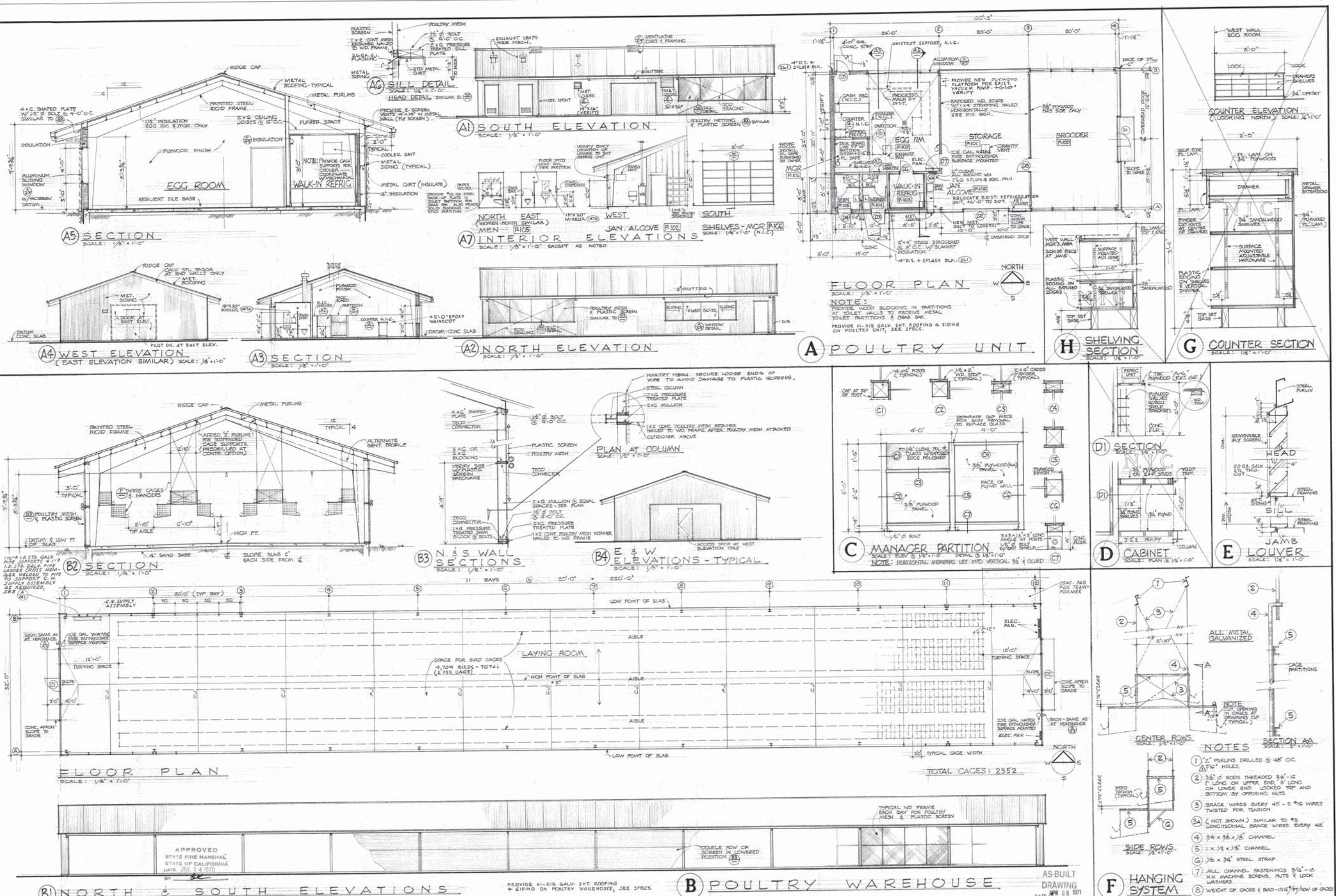
SOUTH ELEV.
1/4"=1'-0"

DATE: 1-20-28	BY: Harry M. Kinnedy
APPROVED: 1-20-28	BY: Harry M. Kinnedy

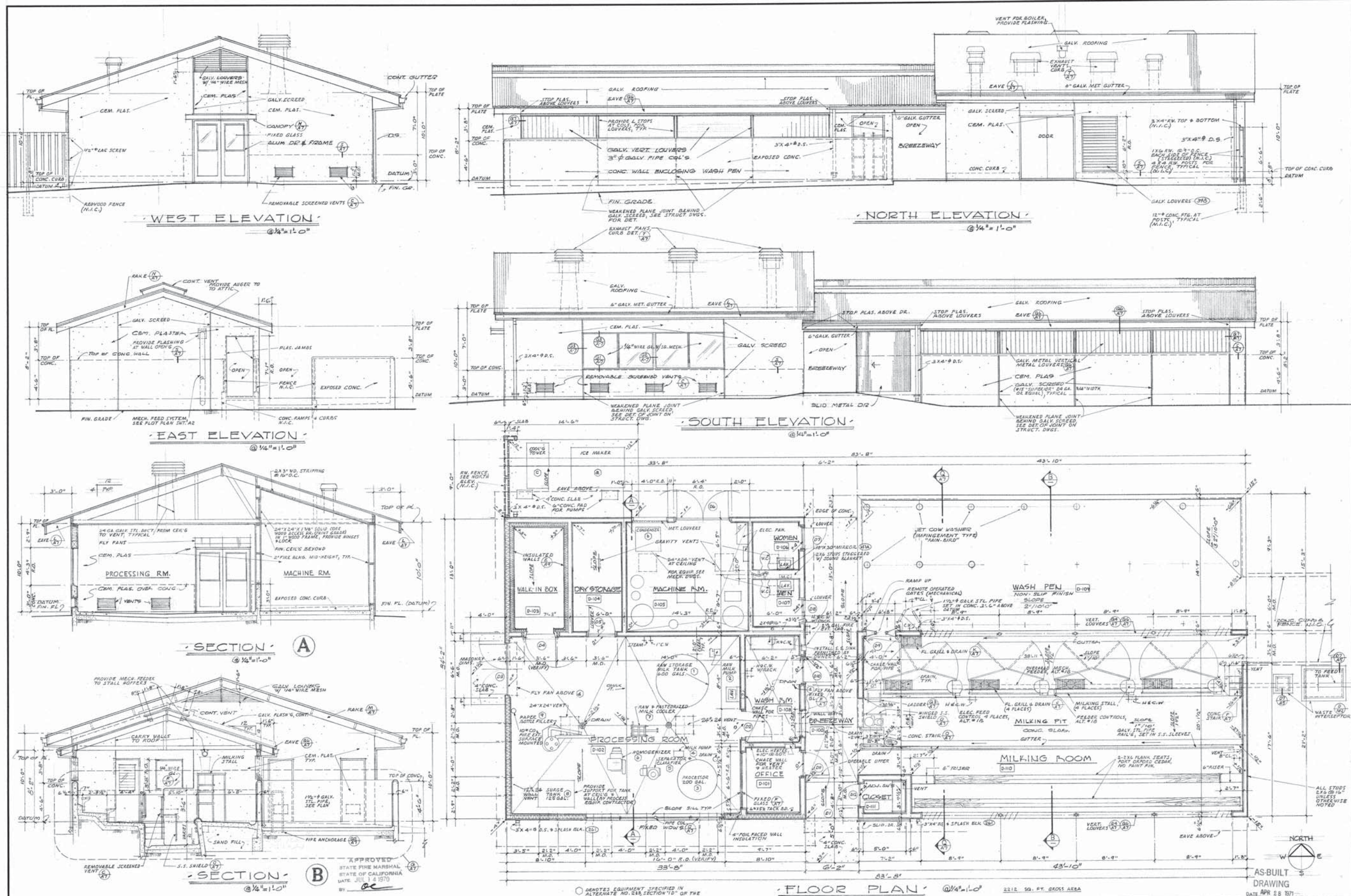
FIELD HOUSE - MT. SAN ANTONIO ID. COLLEGE
REFRESHMENT BOOTH
FREDERICK KINNEDY JR. ARCHITECT
1041 E. GREEN ST. PASADENA CALIFORNIA



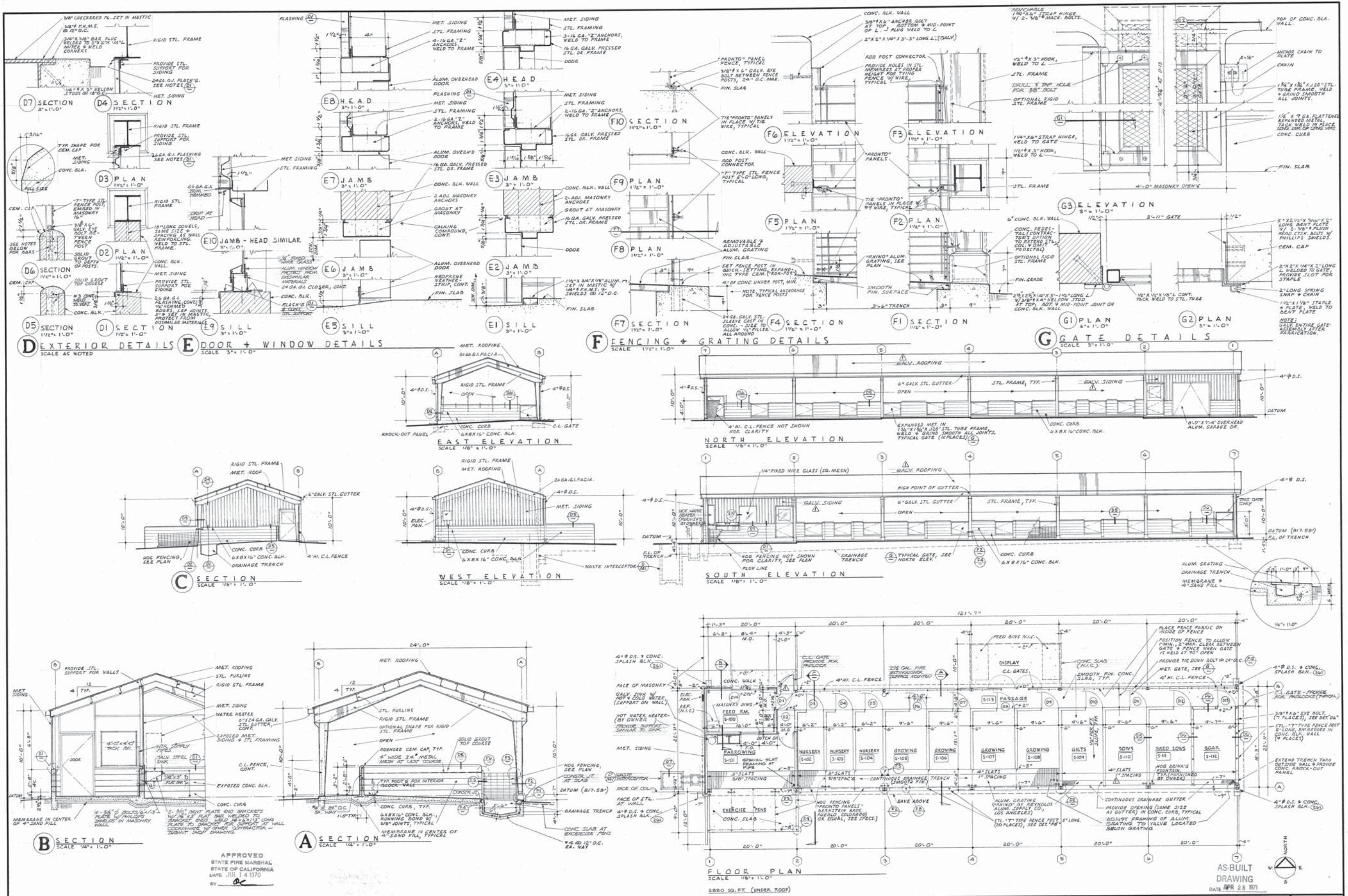




REVISIONS 1. AS BUILT REVISIONS 2. 3/26/91 3. 3/26/91 4. 3/26/91 5. 3/26/91 6. 3/26/91 7. 3/26/91 8. 3/26/91 9. 3/26/91 10. 3/26/91 11. 3/26/91 12. 3/26/91 13. 3/26/91 14. 3/26/91 15. 3/26/91 16. 3/26/91 17. 3/26/91 18. 3/26/91 19. 3/26/91 20. 3/26/91 21. 3/26/91 22. 3/26/91 23. 3/26/91 24. 3/26/91 25. 3/26/91 26. 3/26/91 27. 3/26/91 28. 3/26/91 29. 3/26/91 30. 3/26/91 31. 3/26/91 32. 3/26/91 33. 3/26/91 34. 3/26/91 35. 3/26/91 36. 3/26/91 37. 3/26/91 38. 3/26/91 39. 3/26/91 40. 3/26/91 41. 3/26/91 42. 3/26/91 43. 3/26/91 44. 3/26/91 45. 3/26/91 46. 3/26/91 47. 3/26/91 48. 3/26/91 49. 3/26/91 50. 3/26/91 51. 3/26/91 52. 3/26/91 53. 3/26/91 54. 3/26/91 55. 3/26/91 56. 3/26/91 57. 3/26/91 58. 3/26/91 59. 3/26/91 60. 3/26/91 61. 3/26/91 62. 3/26/91 63. 3/26/91 64. 3/26/91 65. 3/26/91 66. 3/26/91 67. 3/26/91 68. 3/26/91 69. 3/26/91 70. 3/26/91 71. 3/26/91 72. 3/26/91 73. 3/26/91 74. 3/26/91 75. 3/26/91 76. 3/26/91 77. 3/26/91 78. 3/26/91 79. 3/26/91 80. 3/26/91 81. 3/26/91 82. 3/26/91 83. 3/26/91 84. 3/26/91 85. 3/26/91 86. 3/26/91 87. 3/26/91 88. 3/26/91 89. 3/26/91 90. 3/26/91 91. 3/26/91 92. 3/26/91 93. 3/26/91 94. 3/26/91 95. 3/26/91 96. 3/26/91 97. 3/26/91 98. 3/26/91 99. 3/26/91 100. 3/26/91		ENGINEER WILLIAM J. WHITNEY LICENSE NO. 476	ARCHITECT CHARLES E. FRY LICENSE NO. 344	AUSTIN FIELD & FRY ARCHITECTS 2311 WEST THIRD STREET LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA DUNKIRK 8-1326	POULTRY BUILDINGS AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE WALNUT, CALIFORNIA	PROJECT XV-C DATE: JUNE 15/90 DRAWN: M.M. CHECKED: D.B.	COM. 1535A SHEET A-4 4 OF 20
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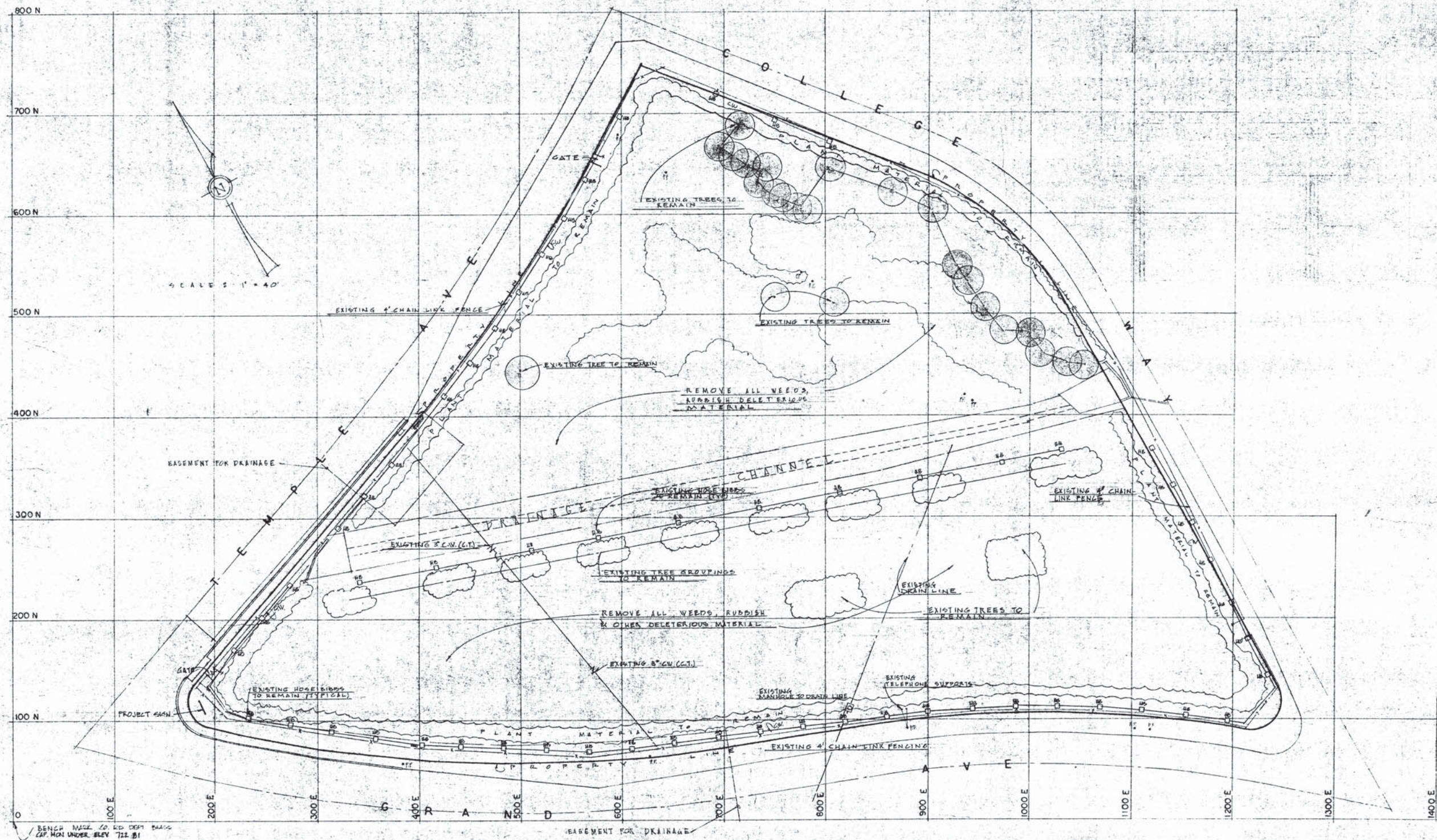


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		33269 JUL 14 1970	William Whaley	JOHN C. AUSTIN, A.I.A. ROBERT FIELD JR., A.I.A. CHARLES E. FRY, A.I.A.		MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	DRAWN D.B.H.	G OF 20
		33269 JUL 14 1970	William Whaley	2311 WEST THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES 57, CALIFORNIA		1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE, VALUET, CALIFORNIA	CHECKED D.B.H.	



REVISIONS	ENGINEER	ARCHITECT	PROJECT	DATE	SHEET
AS BUILT REVISIONS	33269 APPROVED JUL 14 1970	Williams & Whaley	SWINE UNIT	DATE JUNE 15 1970	A-5
			AGRICULTURE SCIENCE BUILDINGS	DRAWN J.L.	5 OF 20
			MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	CHECKED D.B.	
			1100 NORTH GRAND AVENUE		
			VALNUT, CALIFORNIA		

FI-7001-005



SITE PREPARATION


SCALE 1" = 40' - 0"

REVISIONS		
no.	date	description

JOHN ROBERT RUSSELL
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
16 W. MISSION ST. STUDIO "C" SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
PHONE (818) 5-1000

scale: 1" = 40' date: Aug. 1966 title: SITE PREPARATION sheet no.
drawn: M.H. approved: project: MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE
checked: job no: 66-019 WILDLIFE SANCTUARY L 1

APPENDIX E
Facility Description of the Stadium Press Box

 IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC. Structural Engineers 1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140 Irvine, CA 92606 (949) 387-8500, Fax: (949) 387-0800	Sheet:	A6	
	Job No.:	29.157.03	
	Calc. By.:	MK	Date: 6/15/2010
	Chck'd By.:	SH	Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Rough Constr. Cost	
S1	Large cracking at slab on grade initiating from face of steps extending to the center of slab. Resulted in full-depth rupture of the slab with visible vertical offset.	S1a to S1d	75 ft	Damaged portion of the slab shall be demolished to pour new concrete and tied to existing slab using epoxy dowels.	\$13,400	##
S2	Top of concrete retaining wall is tilted. This is possibly caused by rotation of the foundation due to the soil and water pressure and has created slab rupture indicated in item 1.	S2a & S2b	4ft tall & 36 ft long	Retaining wall to be periodically monitored for further rotation and future reconstruction.	A/R	
S3	Cracking at slab with width $\pm 1/8$ "	S3	10 ft	Infill with epoxy injection.	\$1,000	##
S4	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S4	16 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$1,200	##
S5	Exposed bar at joint	S5		Cover bar with epoxy coating.	\$150	##
S6	Concrete break down at railing support	S6a & S6b	4 plcs	Remove broken and cracked concrete around railing. Place new concrete repair mortar and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	\$1,700	##
S7	Approximately 2/3 of the wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations.	S7a to S7i	Approx. 5,000 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	\$205,000	##
S8	Slab reinforcing is exposed	S8a & S8b	8 plcs	Infill with epoxy to restore original shape and provide cover for exposed bar.	\$1,350	##
S9	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S9	60ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$4,500	##
S10	Concrete break down with tripping hazard. Possible nest for snakes	S10a & S10b	6ft	Remove broken and cracked concrete . Pour new concrete and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	\$1,200	##
S11	Vertical offset of ± 2 " between walkway and seat section. This is due to differential settlement between south and north portion of the stand. The south portion was added in 1957 and is supported by concrete columns, beams and footings while the north portion is older construction (probably) with slab on grade and shows more settlement.	S11a to S11d	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$10,500	##
S12	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ± 2 "	S12	6 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$225	##
S13	Vertical offset of ± 1 " at separation joint with tripping hazard	S13	20 ft	Some portions of the concrete shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$4,500	##

<div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>IDS</div></div><div><div>INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC.</div><div>Structural Engineers</div><div>1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140</div><div>Irvine, CA 92606</div><div>(949) 387-8500, Fax: (949) 387-0800</div></div></div>	Sheet:	A7			
	Job No.:	29.157.03			
	Calc. By.:	MK			Date: 6/15/2010
	Chck'd By.:	SH			Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation(continued)

S14	Large separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S14	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$1,500	##
S15	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S15	10 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$6,300	##
S16	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S16	4 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth transition between two sides.	\$3,900	##
S17	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±2"	S17	50ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$3,000	##
S18	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S18	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$2,400	##
S19	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S19	30 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$2,000	##
S20	Vegetation inside construction joints	S20		Clean all the vegetation and trash.	\$2,600	##
S21	Approximately 2/3 of the Wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations. Some of the seats are totally broken.	S21	Approx. 6,500 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	\$265,000	##
S22	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step ±1"	S22	60 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$3,600	##
S23	Vertical offset of ±1/2" at separation joint with tripping hazard	S23	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$4,000	##
S24	Cracking at slab with width ±1/8"	S24a & S24b	60 ft	Infill with epoxy injection. Concrete around seat support shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured with epoxy dowel connection.	\$6,800	##
S25	Damaged concrete with exposed bar and slab cracking	S25	6 ft	Remove damaged portions of concrete and infill with epoxy injection.	\$400	##
S25	Exposed bar at joint	S26a & S26b	8plcs	Cover bar with epoxy coating.	\$2,000	##
S26	Cracking at slab with width less tahn 1/8"		1,000 linear ft (assumed)	Cover bar Sealant.	\$12,000	##

##

Total Estimated Costs=\$560,225

Assessment of Distress At Mt. San Antonio Stadium

On Call Engineering Services



June 18, 2010

1 Peters Canyon Road, Suite 140, Irvine, CA 92606 949-387-8500 fax: 949-387-0800

June 18, 2010

Mr. Gary Nellesen
Director
Facility Planning & Management
Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789-1399

Subject: *Assessment of the Distress at Mt. San Antonio Stadium*
IDS Project Number: 29.157.03

Dear Mr. Nellesen:

At your request, IDS Group, Inc. (IDS) completed the assessment of the distress observed at the main stadium at Mt. San Antonio College (MTSAC) located at 1100 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, California. Our scope of work for this review consisted of:

1. A site visit to observe the existing structure.
2. Review of project drawings.
3. Providing a priority list of repair items.
4. Providing recommendations for methods of repair.
5. Providing an opinion of the repair cost.
6. Providing recommendations if there are any DSA implications for life safety.

In addition, a civil engineering study of storm water has been performed and results are presented as part of our investigations.

This letter and its attachments represent our opinions and recommendations and will serve as the project report. Note that this report does not include the press box structure, which will be provided under a separate report.

Project Description

The Mt. San Antonio Stadium (Also Known as Hilmer Lodge Stadium) is located at the southeast corner of the campus, south of W. Temple Avenue (see the site plan below). The original stadium construction is consisted of concrete stands formed and cast on grade. It appears that the original construction is dated in the later 1940's. No plans of the original construction were available for our review. In a 1957 modification, additional stands were added using elevated concrete framing supported by concrete columns, beams and footings at both the east and west sides (see the structural key plan).

Site Observations

After receiving a notice to proceed with this study, IDS visited the site on April 27, 2010 and May 5, 2010 and met with Mr. Roger Sneeds, the facility manager. The site visit performed by our team of a structural engineer, ADA architects, and civil engineers. We evaluated the stadium structure, ADA conformance, and storm water control. Please refer to the attached key plans and photos taken during our site visits.

Our observations indicate that:

- The concrete slabs on grade are cracked in many areas. The crack widths vary from hairline to larger than 1/8". Full depth rupture of the concrete slab was observed in several locations.
- Differential settlement at slab on grade joints is noticeable in several locations and exceeds 2" in some areas.
- Separation of concrete between vertical and horizontal portions of the stepped concrete slab has created gaps as large as 2" in numerous locations.
- The wood seats in both the East and West stands are severely damaged. It appears that over two-thirds of the seats are cracked, broken, rotten or loose.
- Storm water investigations indicate that siltation and clogging in several V ditches and basins has significantly lowered the capacity of the drainage system and contributed to settlement of the stands.
- Handicapped areas do not meet current ADA requirements.

Detailed results of the site observation are identified on key plans and are reflected in the attached evaluation matrices.

Conclusions

Based on our site visits and review of existing drawings for the stadium we indicate the following primary factors in relation to the distressed conditions at stadium:

- The cracking in the concrete slabs has occurred due to long term shrinkage of the concrete and settlement of the supporting soils. Once cracking in the slabs occurs, slab settlement is exacerbated by the repeated intrusion of water into the soils beneath the slab, which can cause soil weakening and erosion.
- The more significant areas of slab settlement in the east stands appears primarily due to inadequate drainage conditions which have resulted in soil erosion below the slabs and large gaps in the supporting soils.
- Significant settlement of up to 2" appear where the added elevated concrete stands of 1957 meet the original slab on grade stands. It is noted that the added slab has different structural support conditions: Please note the following: 1) the existing slabs have already settled at the time of construction for the new stands, but the new stands still undergo some settlement as they age, and 2) the nature of structural support in the original and 1957 stands addition, and therefore the extent of long term settlement, is substantially different, i.e. slab on grade vs. elevated slabs supported on columns and footings.

Recommendations

Recommendations for repair and maintenance are reflected in the attached evaluation matrices for structural, civil and ADA items. Our recommendations are preliminary in nature and are not considered repair design document; they are intended to identify the scope of work needed to make the stadium safer and more functional and minimize future damage. Additional engineering and design work is required in order to translate the general repair recommendations into actual construction documents to perform the repair work. Key recommendations are listed below.

1. Eliminate tripping hazards which can present safety concerns:
 - a. Remove the concrete at the expansion joints and pour new concrete to provide a smooth transition between the adjacent surfaces.
 - b. Remove and replace areas of broken and heavily cracked concrete slab.
2. Eliminate the risks of injury by replacing damaged and splintered wood seating.
3. Remove the siltation and clogging from V ditches and catch basins to control rain and storm water and thereby mitigate continued wash-out of soils and associated settlement.
4. Seal all concrete slab cracks with measurable width, and repair large cracks (1/8" width or larger) to limit water intrusion which can result in deterioration of reinforcement and concrete damage.
5. Fill in the gaps at corners in the slab on grade to prevent water penetration and soil wash-out under the stands.
6. Conduct annual (or more frequent) follow-up surveys to confirm repairs are holding and continued cracking and soil erosion damage has been mitigated.

Repair Costs

Our opinion of probable cost of the repair construction is presented in the attached tables. This preliminary cost estimate is based on the current condition of the stadium as of our last site visit of May 5, 2010. It is expected that a more thorough investigation during the preparation of the construction document could revise the construction cost shown in the tables.

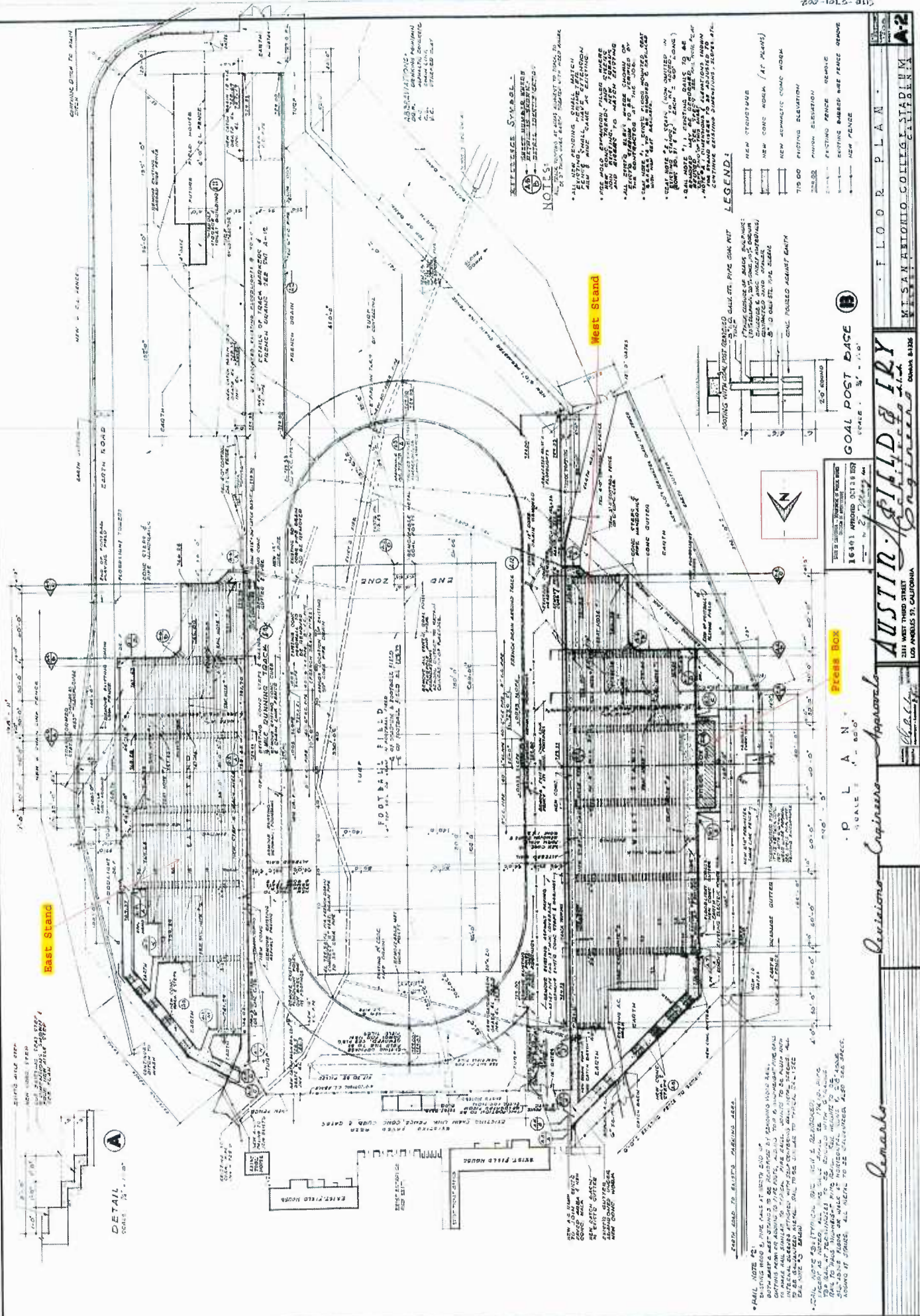
Thank you for the opportunity to be of service on this project. If you have any questions or would like us to provide investigation services for other facilities, please do not hesitate to contact us.

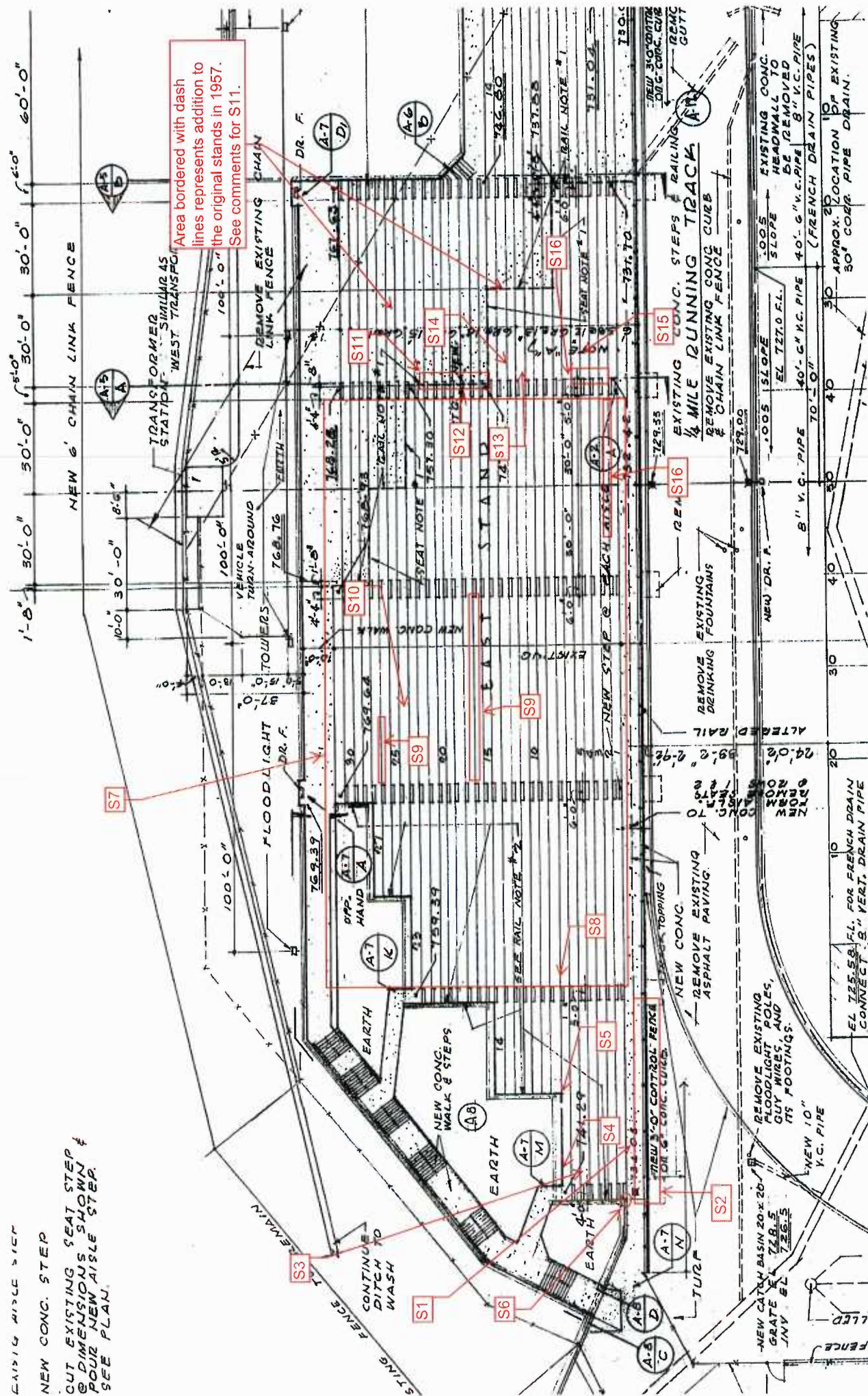
Sincerely,
IDS Group, Inc.

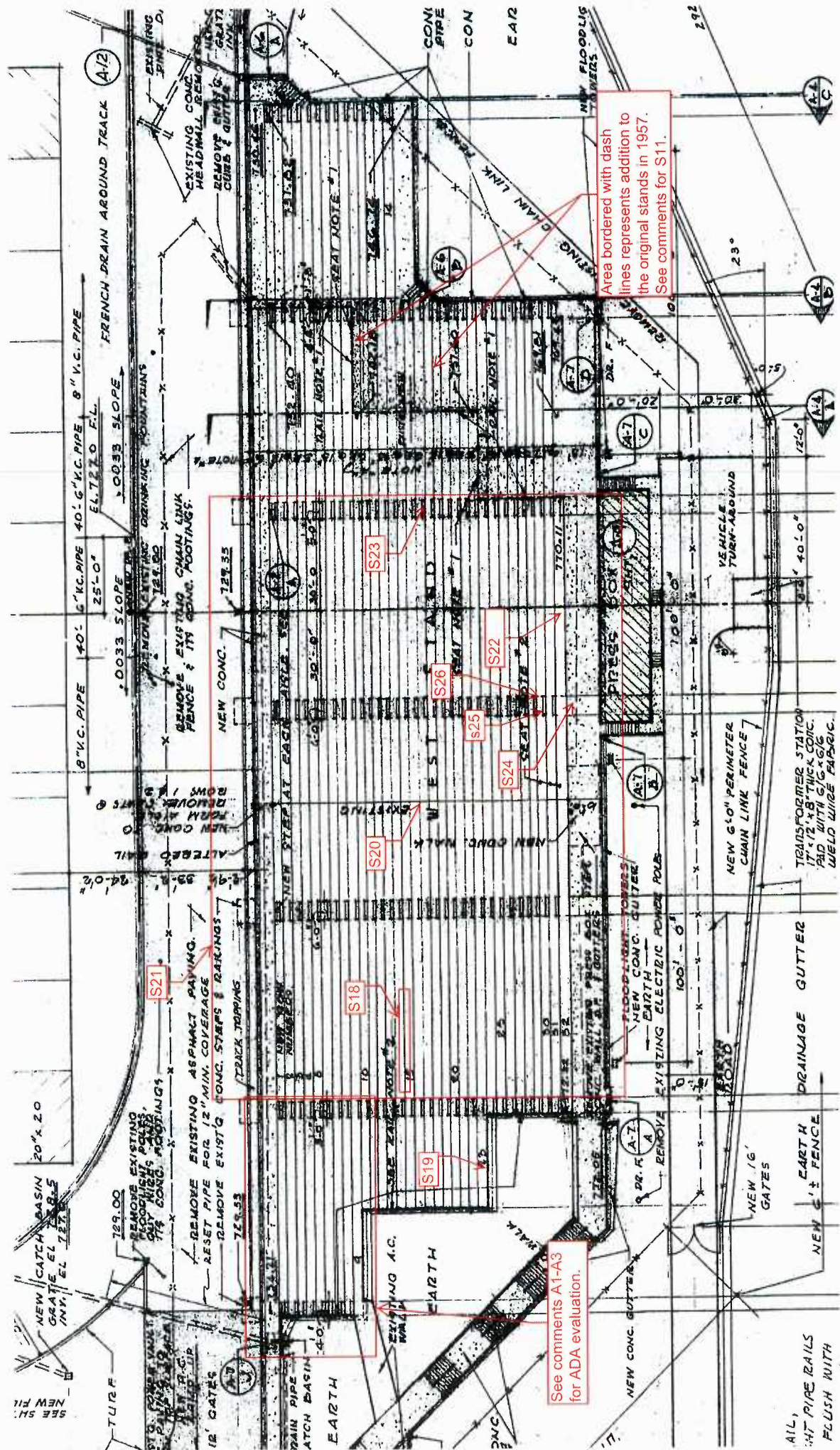
Matt Kani, SE
Project Manager

Said Hilmy, Ph.D., SE, LEED AP
Principal

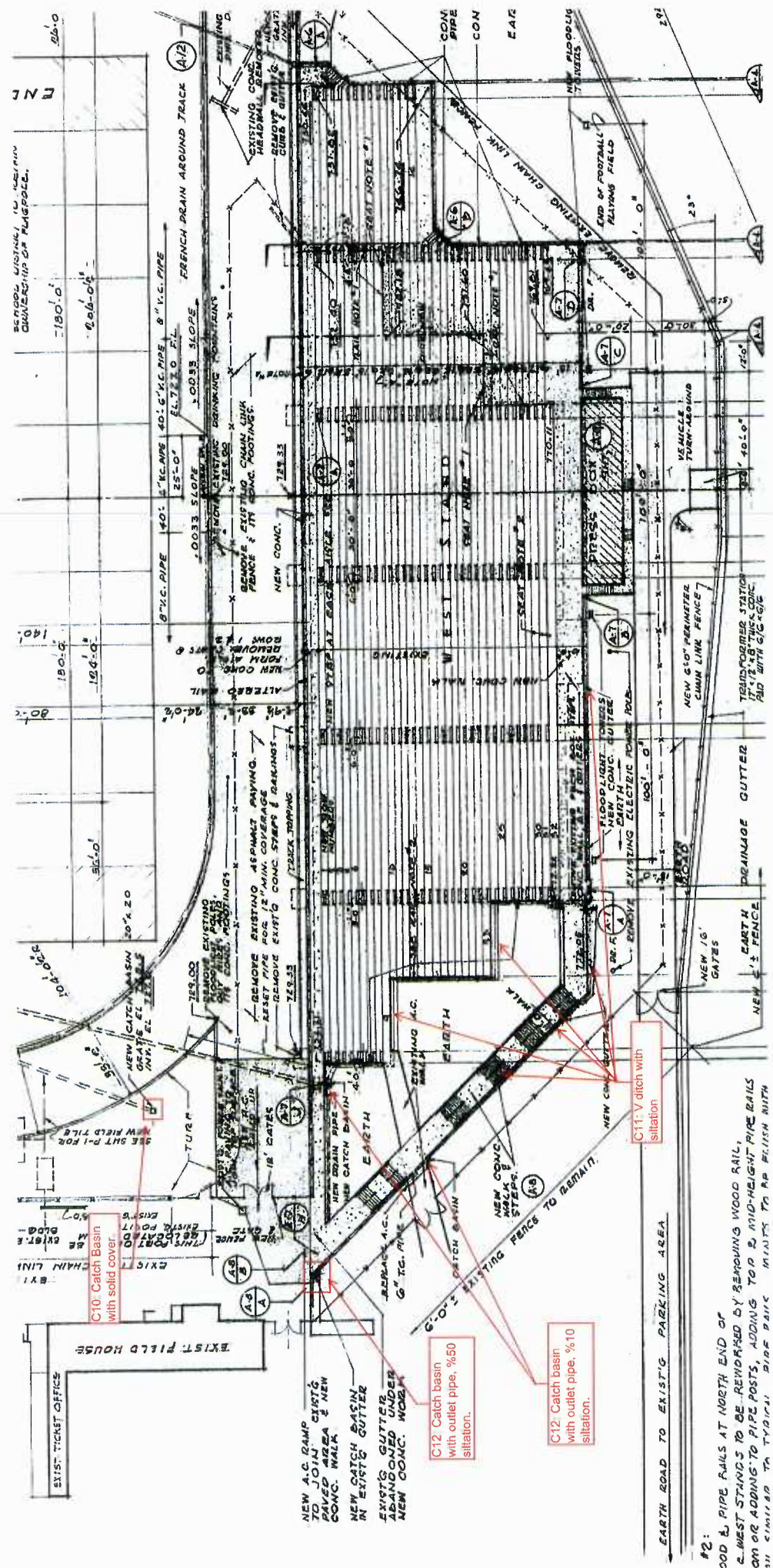












#2:
SOD & PIPE RAILS AT NORTH END OF
E. WEST STANDS TO BE REMOVED BY REMOVING WOOD RAIL,
ON OR ADDING TO PIPE POSTS, ADDING TOP & MID-HEIGHT PIPE RAILS
IN SIMILAR TO TYPICAL PIPE RAILS INSTALLED TO BE ELICIT WITH


Project Assessment Tables

The following tables provide a concise summary of the distress conditions observed during our investigation. Description of each item is identified. Also included are photo references, approximate size of distressed area and recommendation of each repair. An estimate of repair cost of each item is also provided.

 IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC. Structural Engineers 1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140 Irvine, CA 92606	Sheet: A6
	Job No.: 29.157.03
	Calc. By.: MK
	Chk'd By.: SH
	Date: 6/15/2010
	Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Rough Constr. Cost
S1	Large cracking at slab on grade initiating from face of steps extending to the center of slab. Resulted in full-depth rupture of the slab with visible vertical offset.	S1a to S1d	75 ft	Damaged portion of the slab shall be demolished to pour new concrete and tied to existing slab using epoxy dowels.	\$13,400
S2	Top of concrete retaining wall is tilted. This is possibly caused by rotation of the foundation due to the soil and water pressure and has created slab rupture indicated in item 1.	S2a & S2b	4ft tall & 36 ft long	Retaining wall to be periodically monitored for further rotation and future reconstruction.	A/R
S3	Cracking at slab with width $\pm 1/8"$	S3	10 ft	Infill with epoxy injection.	\$1,000
S4	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S4	16 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$1,200
S5	Exposed bar at joint	S5		Cover bar with epoxy coating.	\$150
S6	Concrete break down at railing support	S6a & S6b	4 plcs	Remove broken and cracked concrete around railing. Place new concrete repair mortar and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	\$1,700
S7	Approximately 2/3 of the wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations.	S7a to S7i	Approx. 5,000 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	\$205,000
S8	Slab reinforcing is exposed	S8a & S8b	8 plcs	Infill with epoxy to restore original shape and provide cover for exposed bar.	\$1,350
S9	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step	S9	60ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$4,500
S10	Concrete break down with tripping hazard. Possible nest for snakes	S10a & S10b	6ft	Remove broken and cracked concrete . Pour new concrete and connect to existing by epoxy dowels.	\$1,200
S11	Vertical offset of $\pm 2"$ between walkway and seat section. This is due to differential settlement between south and north portion of the stand. The south portion was added in 1957 and is supported by concrete columns, beams and footings while the north portion is older construction (probably) with slab on grade and shows more settlement.	S11a to S11d	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$10,500
S12	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 2"$	S12	6 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$225
S13	Vertical offset of $\pm 1"$ at separation joint with tripping hazard	S13	20 ft	Some portions of the concrete shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$4,500

 IDS INTEGRATED DESIGN SERVICES, INC. Structural Engineers 1 Peters Canyon Rd., Suite 140 Irvine, CA 92606	Sheet: A7	
	Job No.:	29.157.03
	Calc. By.:	MK
	Chck'd By.:	SH
		Date: 6/15/2010
		Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Structural Evaluation(continued)

S14	Large separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 2"$	S14	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$1,500
S15	Vertical offset of $\pm 1/2"$ at separation joint with tripping hazard	S15	10 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$6,300
S16	Vertical offset of $\pm 1/2"$ at separation joint with tripping hazard	S16	4 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth transition between two sides.	\$3,900
S17	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 2"$	S17	50ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$3,000
S18	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 1"$	S18	40ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$2,400
S19	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 1"$	S19	30 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$2,000
S20	Vegetation inside construction joints	S20		Clean all the vegetation and trash.	\$2,600
S21	Approximately 2/3 of the Wood seats are rotten and damaged. Connection screws are loose and separated in many locations. Some of the seats are totally broken.	S21	Approx. 6,500 linear ft	Replace all the seats.	\$265,000
S22	Separation of concrete at the bottom of the step $\pm 1"$	S22	60 ft	To be sealed with epoxy injection or other means.	\$3,600
S23	Vertical offset of $\pm 1/2"$ at separation joint with tripping hazard	S23	6 plcs	Some portion of the concrete slab shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured for smooth leveling between two sides.	\$4,000
S24	Cracking at slab with width $\pm 1/8"$	S24a & S24b	60 ft	Infill with epoxy injection. Concrete around seat support shall be demolished and new concrete to be poured with epoxy dowel connection.	\$6,800
S25	Damaged concrete with exposed bar and slab cracking	S25	6 ft	Remove damaged portions of concrete and infill with epoxy injection.	\$400
S25	Exposed bar at joint	S26a & S26b	8plcs	Cover bar with epoxy coating.	\$2,000
S26	Cracking at slab with width less than $1/8"$		1,000 linear ft (assumed)	Cover bar Sealant.	\$12,000

Total Estimated Costs= \$585,725

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	Calc. By.: KL	Date: 6/15/2010
	Chck'd By.: SH	Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Storm water investigation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Estimated Constr. Costs
C1	At the proposed, 9-3-1957 Headwall location, a hole was cut at the top of the 30" CMP and a protective chain link screen box constructed over top of the hole. This new drainage point for the surface water coming from the East Stand area was observed to be silted over reducing the effect of the drain.	C1		Remove siltation, remove solid plate cover. Repair chain link fence guard. Install perforated cover over existing hole and secure to CMP	\$1,800
C2	The north East Stand entry point at the lower left corner of the entry steps; water is draining over the constructed concrete "V" ditch and flowing onto the asphalt drive area. This is due to excessive siltation build at the "V" ditch turning point.	C2		Remove siltation	\$250
C3	At the upper most elevation, the water from the high side of the sidewalk was being redirected to a lower point of the sidewalk, causing water flow over the concrete sidewalk to the earthen area. this new water direction created an undercutting of the sidewalk and exposing the underside of the walk by 1'-0" to 2'-0". This redirection is due to ground settlement, of 1 to 2 inches of the upper "V" ditch section.			At settlement area re-grade the area for positive drainage into the "V" ditch. Slurry mix the area of side walk that has been under cut and re-grade the landscape area for positive water flow.	\$7,700
C4	This excessive water flow breached and silted over the upper concrete "V" ditch for the lower Stands, causing water to flow over the stands into existing cracks and butt joints. Several weep holes have visible siltation coming from them.	C4a to C4e		Remove siltation. At all points at both East and West Stands where the concrete "V" ditches make a 90 degree down turn, a concrete based material should be constructed at the upper most corner to direct the water away from going into the stand.	\$1,700
C5	At the top of the East Stand behind the light towers, the first "V" ditch, on the east side of the chain link fence, was non-existent. No exploratory measures were taken at this time			Remove siltation	\$7,500
C6	At the South side of the East Stand area; several under sidewalk drains were clogged with siltation making the drains inoperable.			Remove siltation	\$400
C7	The south side of the East Stand "V" ditches were also silted to the point they were inoperable.	C7		Remove siltation	\$700
C8	Several 8" VAC drains were protected with solid covers that contained one 3/4" hole. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove solid cover and install perforated cover and secure.	\$750

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	Chck'd By.: SH	Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - Storm water investigation(continued)

C9	Several 2" PVC drains were covered with grass clippings and/or the area around the drains were settled 1" below the grade. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove grass clippings and re-grade area for positive water flow.	\$2,400
C10	Two turf catch basin drains located at the northeast and west corner of the track had solid plates bolted down over the catch basin grates. Reducing the effectiveness of the drain.			Remove the solid covers and install perforated covers and secure	\$2,700
C11	Several concrete "V" ditches have been silted over causing a redirection of storm water flow over the stand area and walk way.			Remove siltation	\$3,200
C12	Several catch basins at the north base of the stands are silted closed from 10% - 50% of the pipe diameter.			Remove siltation	\$1,600
C13	Upper earth drainage gutter has siltation.			Remove siltation	\$7,200
C14	Upper most "V" ditch area behind chain link fence.			Future recommendation if top "V" ditch does not control water runoff a French Drain could be installed at the upper elevation adjacent to the "V" ditch draining to the designed catch basins.	Future

Total Estimated Costs= \$37,900

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	Job No.: 29.157.03	
	Calc. By.: CC	Date: 6/15/2010
	Chk'd By.: SH	Date: 6/16/2010

MTSAC Stadium Distress - ADA Evaluation

Item #	Description	Ref. Photo	Measurements	Recommended Action	Estimated Constr. Costs
A1	ADA seating area is not accessible from parking lot		Approx. 2400 s.f.	Demo concrete sidewalk, regrade, compact soils and pour new sidewalk so that POT does not exceed 5% and cross-slope does not exceed 2%	\$27,000
A2	ADA seating area is not code-compliant. Wheelchair can slip off edge.		Approx. 30 linear feet	Provide 6" concrete curb on sides where drop exceeds 18".	\$1,600
A3	Replace handrails on POT.		Approx. 400 linear feet.	Provide ADA compliant handrails with wheelchair guard to keep wheelchair from slipping off sidewalk.	\$60,000

Total Estimated Costs= \$118,600

PHOTOS



Site Plan



Photo S1a:



Photo S1b:

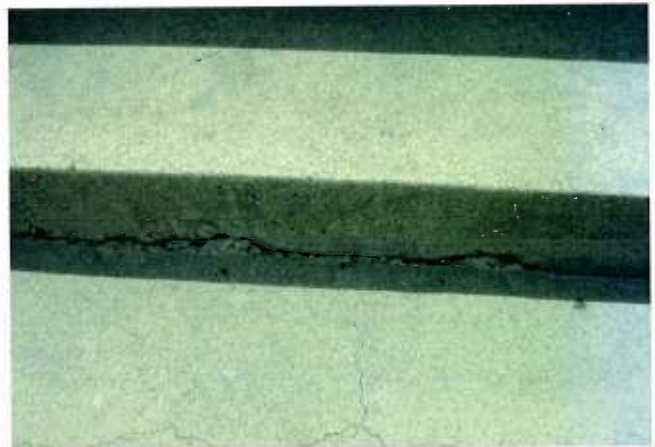


Photo S1c:



Photo S1d:



Photo S2a:



Photo S2b:

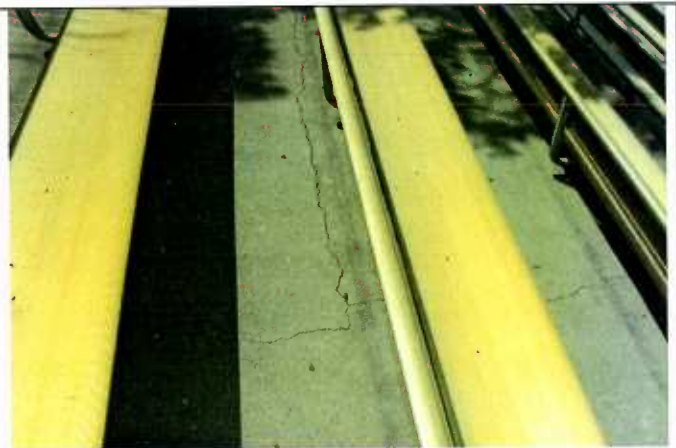


Photo S3:



Photo S4:



Photo S5:



Photo S6a:



Photo S6b:



Photo S7a:



Photo S7b:



Photo S7c:



Photo S7d:



Photo S7e:

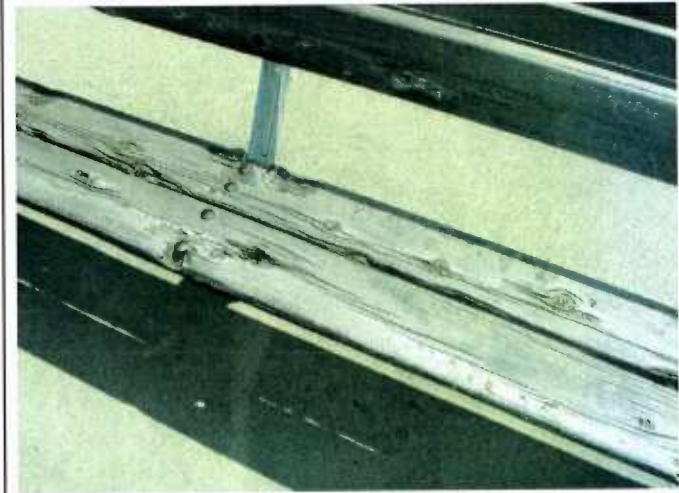


Photo S7f:



Photo S7g:



Photo S7i:



Photo S8a:



Photo S8b:

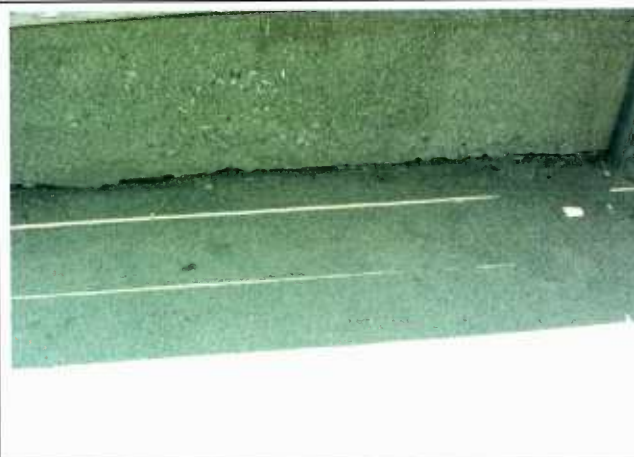


Photo S9:

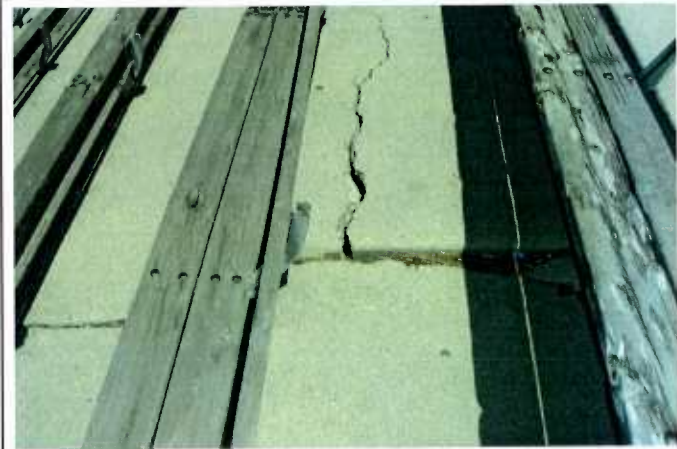


Photo S10a:



Photo S10b:

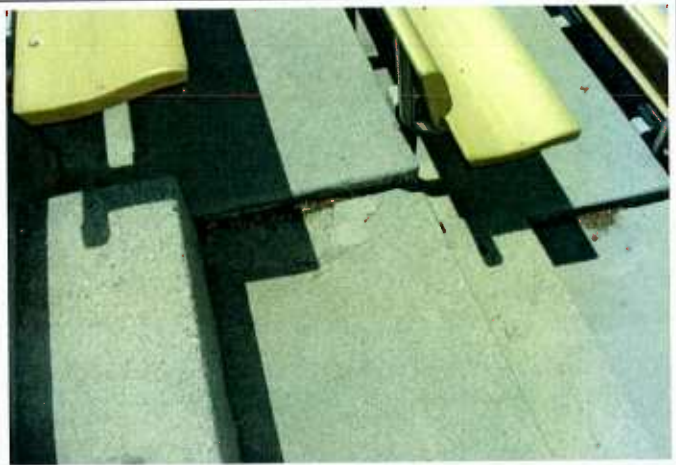


Photo S11a:



Photo S11b:



Photo S11c:



Photo S11d:



Photo S12:

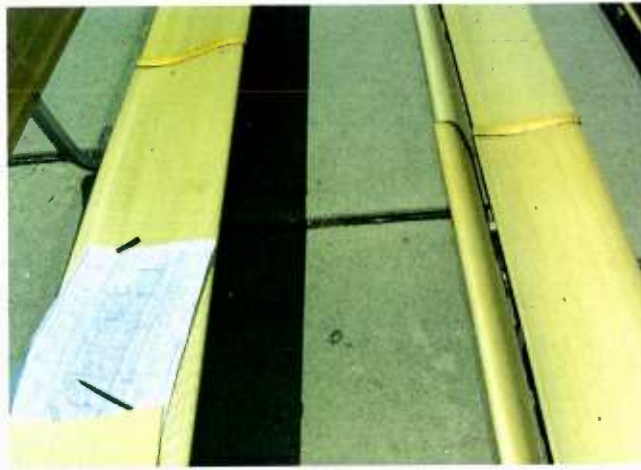


Photo S13:



Photo S14:

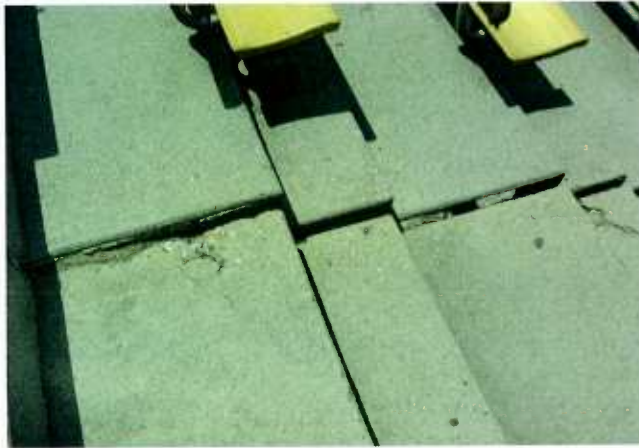


Photo S15:



Photo S16:



Photo S17:



Photo S18:



Photo S19:



Photo S20:



Photo S21a:



Photo S21b:



Photo S21c:



Photo S22:



Photo S23:



Photo S24a:



Photo S24b:



Photo S25:



Photo S26a:



Photo S26b:



Photo C1:



Photo C4a:



Photo C4b:



Photo C4c:



Photo C4d:



Photo C7:

Facility : 0050 50F- STADIUM PRESS BOX**General Info:**

	Estimate Cost:	\$195,243.37
Type: Building	Additional Cost:	\$111,953.63
Gross Area: 1845 S. F.	Repair Cost:	\$307,197.00
Year Built: 1948	Replacement Value:	\$448,242.75
Last Renovation: 1959	FCI%:	68.53%

**Facility Description:**

0049; Building, No.50 D, is located at the Mt. San Antonio College in Walnut, California. The 1 - story, 1845 square foot building contains press box. Originally constructed in 1948 with a minor remodel in 1959 with no major renovations to date, 2013.

STRUCTURAL/EXTERIOR CLOSURE:

The building rests on slab-on-grade that are original to construction. The main structure is cast in place, CMU that is metal framed with metal skinned exterior walls. Roof framing is metal. The roof is rolled asphalt of unknown vintage. Exterior entrance doors are typically hollow metal in hollow metal frames using lever handles. The windows in this building are a combination of metal and or aluminum fixed and operational window walls.

INTERIORS:

Partition wall types include painted CMUs. The interiors of exterior walls are typically painted brick. Most ceilings 12"x12" are acoustical tiles. Flooring in high traffic areas is carpet. Interior doors are generally solid wood in wood frames. There are no restrooms in this building.

MECHANICAL/PLUMBING

Heating/cooling is provided by a roof top heat pump with roof top exposed duct for ceiling supply and returns. The plumbing is of original type. The plumbing is a porcelain sink and a electric in line water heater with a wall mounted water fountain.

ELECTRICAL:

The electrical system is fed from the sub station behind press box to the local panel to the press box 60 amp sub panel. The lighting is by T-12 fixtures using typical switches and outlets.

FIRE PROTECTION/LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS:

The fire protection is by fire extinguishers.

Hazmat.

None noted.



July 12, 2012

Ms. Becky Mitchell
Manager
Facilities Support Services
Mount San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, California 91789

Re: Historical Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California

Dear Ms. Mitchell,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) has completed an analysis of five buildings on the Mount San Antonio College Campus for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Mount San Antonio College is located in the San Gabriel Valley at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The five buildings are proposed for demolition as part of the 2012 Mount San Antonio College Facilities Master Plan (FMP). The results of this analysis and evaluation will assist Mount San Antonio College in the development of the FMP.

ASM evaluated five buildings constructed from 1958 to 1972: the Student Life Center (9C), the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (Aquatic Facility) (27B), the Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) (27C), the Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (19C). This letter report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Historic Context, Architectural Descriptions, Recommendations of Eligibility, and Conclusion. References are included as Attachment A, Figures as Attachment B, and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 site record forms as Attachment C.

INTRODUCTION

ASM prepared this historical evaluation to determine the historical and architectural significance of five potential historical resources at the Mount San Antonio College Campus located at 1110 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, California. The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in the City of Walnut, California. The campus sits in the San Gabriel Valley between the Puente and San Jose hills. Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north.

Section 21084.1 of CEQA defines a historical resource as any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. The five potential historical resources at Mount San Antonio College have not previously been evaluated, nor are they listed in the CRHR or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These potential historical resources are also not California Points of Historical Interest nor California Historical Landmarks. The City of Walnut does not have a historic preservation ordinance, nor has it established a local register of historic places.

In this letter report, the Student Life Center (9C), Aquatic Facility (27B), Locker Rooms (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness Center (27A), and Mountie Grill (19C) are evaluated for their eligibility for designation on the local, state, and national level as individual resources and potential contributors to a historic district, in accordance with CEQA and CRHR guidelines.

RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In evaluating the historical resources of Mount San Antonio College, ASM considered a number of factors relevant to making a recommendation of eligibility, including:

- the history of the college's construction and use;
- the history of the surrounding community and the college's historical context within that community;
- the college's association with important people or events;
- whether the components of the college are the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscaper;
- whether the college is representative of a particular style or method of construction; and
- whether the college has undergone structural alterations over the years, the extent to which such alterations have compromised its historical integrity, and the current condition of the property.

Records Search and Data Analysis

As a first step in identifying whether or not the resources of the Mount San Antonio College Campus are potentially eligible, ASM consulted historic maps and aerial photos to help identify the locations and construction dates (Historicaerials.com 1948, 1953, 1965, 1972, 1980). ASM obtained a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify all historic built-environment resources on the campus that had been previously recorded in the California Historical Resources Information System, as well as other documented colleges in Los Angeles County. The previous evaluation of the Mount San Antonio College Campus conducted by Tim Gregory in 2003 was reviewed (Gregory 2003).

Field Survey

ASM conducted a historical resource field survey on June 20, 2012, to document the Student Life Center (9C), Aquatic Facility (27B), Locker Rooms (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness

Center (27A), and Mountie Grill (19C). The intensive-level field survey was conducted on foot by ASM's Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Davis and Architectural History Assistant Evanne St. Charles. During the survey, multiple photographs were taken of each building (interior and exterior) to document the resources and their setting. Buildings' plans, architectural features, condition, and historical integrity were noted. In order to determine whether the building might be associated with a potential historic district, particular attention was paid to the extant structures that comprise the larger college campus. DPR 523 site record forms were prepared to document this field survey and are provided in Attachment C.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Brief History of the San Gabriel Valley and Walnut, California

The first occupants of the San Gabriel Valley were the Gabrielino Indians of Shoshonean origin. After the arrival of the Spanish in the late 1700s, large ranches, extensive agricultural development occurred and residences were constructed. The first land grants included the Rancho de San Jose, established in 1837 by Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales, presented in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. Prior to the establishment of these land grants, the land had been used for cattle and sheep grazing by the San Gabriel Mission (Gregory 2003).

Walnut originally obtained its name from Rancho de los Nogales (*nogal* is the Spanish word for "walnut tree"), the land the city came to occupy. The Rancho obtained its name from the black walnut trees located along the hillsides. The name of the town was originally Lemon, due to the many citrus trees in the area and the name of the town's station (Lemon Station) for the Southern Pacific Railroad. The name "Walnut" was adopted as the community's official name in 1912 with the construction of the new post office (Gregory 2003).

From the 1880s to just after World War II, the area was used predominantly for cattle-raising and farming, well-known particularly for its walnut and citrus groves. Walnut as well as the surrounding communities remained primarily rural, Pomona being the only major city (Gregory 2003).

After World War II, returning veterans created an increasing demand for housing across southern California, including the city of Walnut. The small rural town developed quickly and, fearing that they might be annexed by their faster-growing neighbors, the residents of Walnut decided to incorporate with approximately 7.5 mi.² of territory and about 1,000 residents in January 1959 (Gregory 2003).

Between 1980 and 1990, Walnut grew by 133 percent, to a population of 29,105, and became the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County (Gregory 2003). Today, Walnut has a population of 29,661. Four elementary schools, three middle schools, two high schools, and Mount San Antonio College are located within the city boundaries (City of Walnut 2012).

Early Educational Facilities in Walnut and San Gabriel Valley

Walnut's first school was constructed ca. 1876. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students transferred to Spadra School. The Lemon School District, of which Walnut was a part, was established in 1893. High school students traveled to Pomona and El Monte until 1915, when La Puente High School was constructed (Gregory 2003).

When the first junior colleges were established in California at the beginning of the twentieth century, most (two-thirds) were begun either on high school campuses or as parts of high school districts. Citrus College, located in Glendora and founded in 1915, is the oldest junior college in Los Angeles County and the fifth oldest in the state. One of the first junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley was Pomona Junior College, planned in 1916 and established on the Pomona High School campus in 1917. Oscar H. Edinger was the director of the college (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). Chaffey, located in Rancho Cucamonga, was first established as a private college in 1883 and became public in 1916. Pasadena City College was established in 1924, and Glendale Community College was founded in 1927.

With the return of young men and women after World War II, the San Gabriel Valley, along with much of the state, increasingly recognized the limitations of having colleges set on high school campuses, and pushed for the establishment of junior colleges independent from high schools. Pomona Junior College was seen as inadequate to accommodate the many veterans seeking higher education. Thus, in October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by the school districts of Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita for a junior college to serve the combined communities (Pomona, La Verne, San Dimas, Covina, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Puente, Otterbein, Walnut, and Spadra). Edgar Rothrock, chairman of the Board of Trustees for Bonita High School, and Carl L. Lorbeer, president of the Pomona Board of Education, were particularly influential in encouraging community members to support the creation of the college. In his 1945 statement as candidate to be president of the Pomona Board of Education, Mr. Lorbeer advocated for "the formation of a junior college not only for general relief of the school system but to separate the high school and junior college activities. It would be my intention, if elected, to immediately have a representative committee appointed to make a thorough study of the entire junior college situation" (*Mt. SACourier* 1966). Voters approved the formation of a new college by a seven-to-one vote margin, and the first Board of Trustees was formed (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The new college was to replace Pomona Junior College, and Mount San Antonio College became one of the first junior colleges to be established as independent from a high school campus at the time of its foundation.

A few different locations were considered for the new college, including Kellogg Ranch in Pomona, the Voorhis School in San Dimas, and the Naval Hospital located in Walnut. The Naval Hospital was eventually chosen as the location for the school, as it was considered an ideal location at the center of the proposed college district. The Kellogg Ranch and the Voorhis School were soon after acquired by California Polytechnic School for their southern California branch (Cal Poly Pomona 2012; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Mount San Antonio College Property History

In 1920, the State of California purchased lots 6 and 7 of the C. M Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho, consisting of 800 acres. The land had previously been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and later became the site of the California Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus. Lot 6, the location of the current Mount San Antonio College, was used to establish the Pacific Colony, an institution for the insane, founded in 1921. The Pacific Colony only operated briefly at this location, as it closed in 1923 due to an inadequate water supply and later reopened on Pomona Boulevard in 1927 (Gregory 2003).

In the early 1930s, lot 6 was occupied by the State Narcotic Hospital, and during World War II, the United States Government leased the property for a U.S. Army Hospital and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce requested the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled to close in 1946) the temporary location for a new junior college which eventually became Mount San Antonio College (Gregory 2003).

The first staff of the new junior college included several members of surrounding educational facilities: Dr. George H. Bell, superintendent of education for Bonita High School District, became president; Oscar H. Edinger, former director of Pomona Junior College, became director of instruction; Ernest W. Carl, an officer in the Navy, became director of business; and Marie T. Mills, physical education teacher for Covina High School, became dean of women. Additionally, a small group of support staff and 23 faculty members were selected (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The new staff and faculty were faced with the almost impossible task of preparing the buildings of the old Naval Hospital for college classes in only a matter of months. (The property was authorized in July 1946, and the college was to open in September that same year.) Community members as well as prospective students contributed countless hours as well as small sums of money to prepare the campus for opening day (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The temporary name for the college was the East Los Angeles County Junior College. A contest was held to choose the official name for the college. Mount San Antonio College, named after the most visible snow-capped mountain north of the college, became the official name (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When Mount San Antonio College opened in 1946, nine permanent buildings and 99 temporary barrack buildings from the site's previous uses were utilized as classrooms and faculty housing. A two-story building used by the director of the hospital became the home of President Bell and his family (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

When registration began in August 1946, the college advertised seven divisions and 12 departments, including art, commerce, English and speech arts, foreign languages, homemaking, math and engineering, music, physical education and hygiene, science, social sciences, vocational agriculture, and trades and industries. There were 682 students the first year. Over half the students were veterans, and the average age was 25 (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

In March 1947, the college Advisory Committee requested at \$1,750,000 bond to aid in the construction of new classrooms and service buildings. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval ratio of 11 to 1. On June 14, 1947, the day of the first commencement, Governor Earl Warren approved Assembly Bill 1904 to allow the college to acquire the former hospital site as their permanent home (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The first campus master plan, known as Building Plan "M", was designed by President Bell and Pasadena architect Frederick H. Kennedy Jr. The first buildings designed and approved were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Enrollment continued to increase and the college grew, with construction of new buildings ongoing until the early 1970s, when the development of the college was complete and its growth reached a plateau. With a Walnut city population increase of 133 percent between 1980 and 1990, the college experienced a new period of growth and construction, and become one of the largest community colleges in the state; additional buildings were added to the campus in the 1990s and early 2000s. Today, Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six community colleges located in the San Gabriel Valley (including Glendale Community College, Chaffey College, Pasadena City College, Citrus College, and Rio Hondo College), and one of the largest of California's 112 junior colleges. The college serves approximately 20 communities and one million residents in the San Gabriel Valley, and offers more than 200 degree and certificate programs. More than 40,000 students are currently enrolled for credit at the junior college (Mt. San Antonio College 2012).

Student Life Center (9A)

Mount San Antonio College made an early commitment to extracurricular activities. Student activities, campus clubs, and the student government were supported by faculty members and administrators alike. A few of the earliest student organizations included the Associated Women Students and the Associated Men Students, as well as various special-interest groups, such as the *Chaparral Yearbook* group and the *Mt. SACourier* college newspaper. Student clubs participated in community events, such as the Los Angeles County Fair, and multiethnic organizations, such as Las Posadas, were established early on. James Straley was the first president of Associated Students in 1946. The college's Associated Students government program quickly became well known and admired throughout the state (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). However, it was not until 1962, when the Student Life Center was constructed, that students groups finally had a permanent facility on campus. The center, designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects, was constructed between 1960 and 1962, and cost \$330,000 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1960; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

With the establishment of the Student Life Center, student groups were able to better organize events for the campus. During the late 1960s and 1970s, campuses across the nation, including Mount San Antonio College, were undergoing major changes and social unrest. Student organizations fought to express their political views openly, and students advocated for courses focused on multiethnic groups. Additionally, this was a period when students of ethnically diverse backgrounds were elected in significant numbers to leadership positions (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The Student Life Center, equipped with several student meeting rooms and

activity spaces, allowed for the better organization of such events at a time when colleges across the United States were mobilizing and student activism was on the rise.

Mount San Antonio Athletic Facilities (27A, B, and C)

From the time the college was established, physical education and athletics have been an integral part of campus life. Two of the first buildings constructed for the college were the stadium and the gymnasium, further exemplifying the campus's commitment to athletic activities. Sports quickly drew attention from the students as well as the community. When the college opened, Archie Nisbet was the only full-time instructor for physical education; however several faculty members, including Marie T. Mills, assisted in teaching physical education and coaching various sporting activities (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

During the 1950s and 1960s, major changes occurred in the physical education arena, as interest in and participation in physical education grew tremendously. Women in particular were deeply affected by this change in outlook, and they began to play a much more active role in physical activity. Campus programs began to reflect these changes in attitudes, and in 1971, Linda Garrison started the community fitness program (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The first pool constructed on the Mount San Antonio campus was next to the gymnasium, built in the early 1950s (between 1948 and 1953, according to historic aerial photographs) (Historicaerials.com 1948, 1953). However, this pool did not meet the specifications for Olympic/competitive pools. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), named in honor of Marie T. Mills, the former physical education teacher for Covina High School, the first dean of women of Mount San Antonio and the first female president of the college, was completed in 1972. The new, Olympic-sized swimming pool was predominantly meant for physical education instruction. The specifications for the pool were designed to accommodate National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and Association of American Universities (AAU) competitive swimming and water polo events, and, as a part of the Community Services program, the pool was also open to the general public during the summer months. Construction of the \$811,887 facility included an expansion of the women's locker rooms, a 900-seat bleacher section, and 1-m and 3-m diving boards. Austin, Field & Fry Architects designed the pool, and Earle T. Casler was the prime contractor (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1970; *Mt. SACourier* 1972).

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Rooms, 27A) was constructed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed ca. 1973 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1973). The construction and addition to the locker rooms reflect the college's well-established commitment to physical education and sporting activities.

The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities, 27C) were built between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed ca. 1971 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1959, 1970). The locker facilities were designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects (1959). With the construction of the Marie T. Mills pool in 1972, the locker facilities were expanded. The construction and

expansion of the women's locker rooms reflected the female students' increased participation in physical education that was occurring nationwide (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as Mountie Grill, was constructed between 1958 and 1959 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1958). The snack bar was designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects. No specific information was uncovered regarding the function of the snack bar as anything other than a restaurant facility.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1. Mount San Antonio College buildings evaluated in this report

Building	Construction Date	Alteration/Addition & Date
Student Life Center (9C)	1960-1962	None
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (27B)	1970-1972	Exhaust fan replacement, 1997; pool surface renovation and pool deck replacement, 1998
Locker Rooms (Women's Locker Room) (27C)	1959-1960	Small addition to south end, 1971; shower room renovation, 1998
Exercise Science/Wellness Center (Men's Locker Room) (27A)	1959-60	Small addition to south end, ca. 1973; plumbing, HVAC and electricity renovation, 1989; lighting upgrade, 1998
Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (Mountie Grill) (19C)	1958-1959	None

Student Life Center

The Student Life Center, constructed between 1960 and 1962, is a single-story building. The Center is located near the northwest part of the Mount San Antonio College Campus, south of the Student Services Center and east of the Library. The building sits on a small hill, and is surrounded by concrete paths as well as manicured lawns, bushes, and trees. The building is an L-shaped structure, with the projection at the northwest end of the building. The structure has a side-gable roof on the east half of the building, and a flat roof on the west half. The gable roof extends on the north side of the building, over the main entry, and is supported by several rectangular concrete pillars. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, and concrete. There are two sections comprising the north (main) façade: the eastern section covered by the gable roof, and the smaller, projecting western section covered by the flat roof. The eastern section of the north façade consists of a wall of several large, aluminum-framed casement windows, with one aluminum sliding window. There are also five aluminum-framed doors with two glass panes each on the eastern half of the north façade. The center section of the north façade (which is covered by the west part of the gable roof) is set back

slightly from the rest of the wall, and is composed of several large aluminum-paned casement windows and two pairs of double aluminum-framed doors. The west end of the north façade (which is covered by the flat roof) projects slightly from the rest of the façade and is clad with brick veneer. The west façade consists of 14 aluminum, single-paned casement windows. The flat roof projects slightly along the west façade. The south façade contains approximately 25 small clerestory aluminum casement windows and four additional casement windows near the center of the wall. There are two pairs of double doors on the south façade and several louvers. The doors are lower than the concrete path along the south side, and there are steps and a ramp down to them for entrance to the south side. The east façade consists of two sections: the southern half, comprising the east end of the long section of the L-shaped plan, and the northern section that is substantially set back and forms the east side of the short section of the L-shaped plan. The southern half of the east façade is comprised of brick veneer. The northern part of the east façade consists of brick veneer at the southern end and a large opening with 12 windowpanes and two double doors, all encased with aluminum framing, at the northern end. The Student Center maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

Marie T. Mills Aquatic facility

The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), constructed between 1970 and 1972, is located near the eastern part of the main campus, south of the tennis courts, east of the Women's Locker Facilities, and west of the Men's Locker Facilities (now the Exercise Science/Wellness Center). The facility consists of an Olympic-sized swimming pool to the north and a small, rectangular building to the south. The concrete pool is 50 m by 25 yds. The pool is surrounded by the locker facilities on the east side, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center on the west side, the pool building on the south side, and a chain-linked fence to the north. Stadium seating is located to the west, and the pool has 1-m and 3-m diving boards. There is blue tile striping on the bottom of the white pool. The single-story building has a flat roof with a parapet wall and a slight overhang consisting of stucco panels. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster, and concrete. There are no windows and several red metal doors along all the façades. The north façade has a large scoreboard at the center for events held at the aquatic facility. The facility maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

Locker Rooms

The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities), constructed between 1959 and 1960, consist of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the east side of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the west of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south and east of the building. The L-shaped building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half-story taller at the center than on the sides and is angled upward from west to east when viewed from the north façade. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster, and concrete. The north façade consists of a pair

of red metal double doors and no windows. The upper/northern section of the west façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three vertically aligned windowpanes, and six projecting square bays. The lower/southern half of the west façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. The windows on upper/northern half of the east façade mirror the upper/northern section of the west façade, and there is one single red metal door. The lower/southern half of the east façade projects outwards from the upper/northern half to form the L-shaped plan of the building. The lower/southern half consists of several red metal doors and several aluminum casement windows. The south façade consists of four single red metal doors and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. The locker facilities received a small addition to the south end of the building ca. 1971, during the period of significance for the historic district. The building still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the building maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

Exercise Science/Wellness Center

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) was constructed between 1959 and 1960 and consists of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the eastern half of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the east of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south of the building, and a concrete path is located north of the building, at the main entry. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half-story taller at the center than on the sides. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer (on the lower/southern section), stucco panels, plaster and concrete. The north (main) façade consists of two sets of double doors under a quarter-cylinder-shaped awning, with no windows. The northern/upper half of the east façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three vertically aligned windowpanes and six square projecting bays. The lower/southern level of the east façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. Both the lower and upper section windows of the west façade mirror the windows of the east façade. The west façade consists of two pairs of double doors on the lower/southern half and a single door and a pair of double doors on the upper/northern section. There is an outdoor ramp/concrete path from the lower level to the upper level along the west façade. The south façade consists of two single red metal doors, a pair of metal double doors with louvers, and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. Although the Center received a small addition to the south end of the building ca. 1973, it still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting, and association.

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as the Mountie Grill, is a small, single-story building, constructed between 1958 and 1959. The Grill is located near the center of the campus, south of the Child Development classrooms, and north of the Interior Design

Department. The building is a rectangular structure, with a flat roof and wide overhangs. There is a metal roof structure to the west of the main building, covering an outdoor eating area. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer and cement, along with yellow metal panels along the overhangs and above and below the ordering counters. The north (main) façade consists of nine windows: five casement windows with aluminum framing, and four one-over-one aluminum-framed windows from which to order food. There is a metal counter along the north façade where food orders are made as well. There is a metal door on each of the east and south façades. The east and west façades also maintain a one-over-one window for ordering, with two casement windows on either side. The Grill maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

This historic evaluation was carried out in compliance with CEQA. Compliance with CEQA requires consideration of impacts to cultural resources that are historical resources, or those resources potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR. As such, the buildings at Mount San Antonio College were evaluated for CRHR eligibility and as CEQA historical resources. The procedures for assessing archaeological and historical resources are addressed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(c).

California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national NRHP criteria.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

Ordinarily properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the CRHR except under a special criteria consideration which allows for their eligibility if sufficient time has passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events associated with the resource. As with the concept of integrity, CRHR guidelines regarding properties that are less than 50 years old are strengthened by the more specific information offered by the NRHP. Properties less than 50 years old do not need to meet the special criteria consideration if they are integral part of a district. Properties are considered an integral part of an historic district if the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end; the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era; or, the majority of district properties are more than 50 years old (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1998).

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California,” as cited in Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b].

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed Project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is likely to be required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

- 1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- 3) Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Evaluation

Four of the five buildings evaluated—the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women’s Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center—are recommended as eligible as contributors to a potential historic district, the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar is not recommended as an eligible contributor to the district. Its historic function does not directly reflect the educational themes of the historic district.

The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women's Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center each reflect the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. Each building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resources maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

The district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

The special criteria consideration for properties less than 50 years old was not applied to the Aquatic Facility constructed from 1970 to 1972. Although it is less than 50 years old, the special criteria consideration need not be applied as the Aquatic Facility is an integral part of an historic district. Not only are the majority of district properties are more than 50 years old, but the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end;

the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; and specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era.

None of the buildings are recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR. As individual buildings, none sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above.

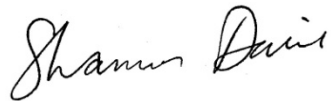
As the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Locker Rooms, and Exercise Science/Wellness Center are recommended eligible as contributors to a potential historic district for the CRHR, they should be considered historical resources under CEQA.

CONCLUSION

After documentation and evaluation of the history and resources of Mount San Antonio College, and careful consideration of the ability of those resources to reflect the historic contexts with which they are associated, the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Locker Rooms, and Exercise Science/Wellness Center are recommended as contributors to a potential historic district. The district would be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, with a period of significance from 1946 to 1972. As such, the buildings need be considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance. The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar is not recommended as a contributor to the potential historic district, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA compliance.

Please contact me as needed, if you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shannon Davis".

Shannon Davis
Senior Architectural Historian
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
260 S. Los Robles Av., Ste. 106
Pasadena, CA 91101
Voice: (626) 793-7395
FAX: (626) 793-2008
sdavis@asmaffiliates.com

Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Figures
Attachment C: DPR Forms

REFERENCES

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- 1959 Architectural Plans for Locker, Shower, and Exercise Facilities, September 29, 1959
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2001 *Instructions on Recording Historic Resources.*

MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE CAMPUS MAP

1100 N. Grand Avenue, Walnut, CA 91789 • 909-274-7500 • www.mtsac.edu

- District Boundary
- Contributing Resources to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District

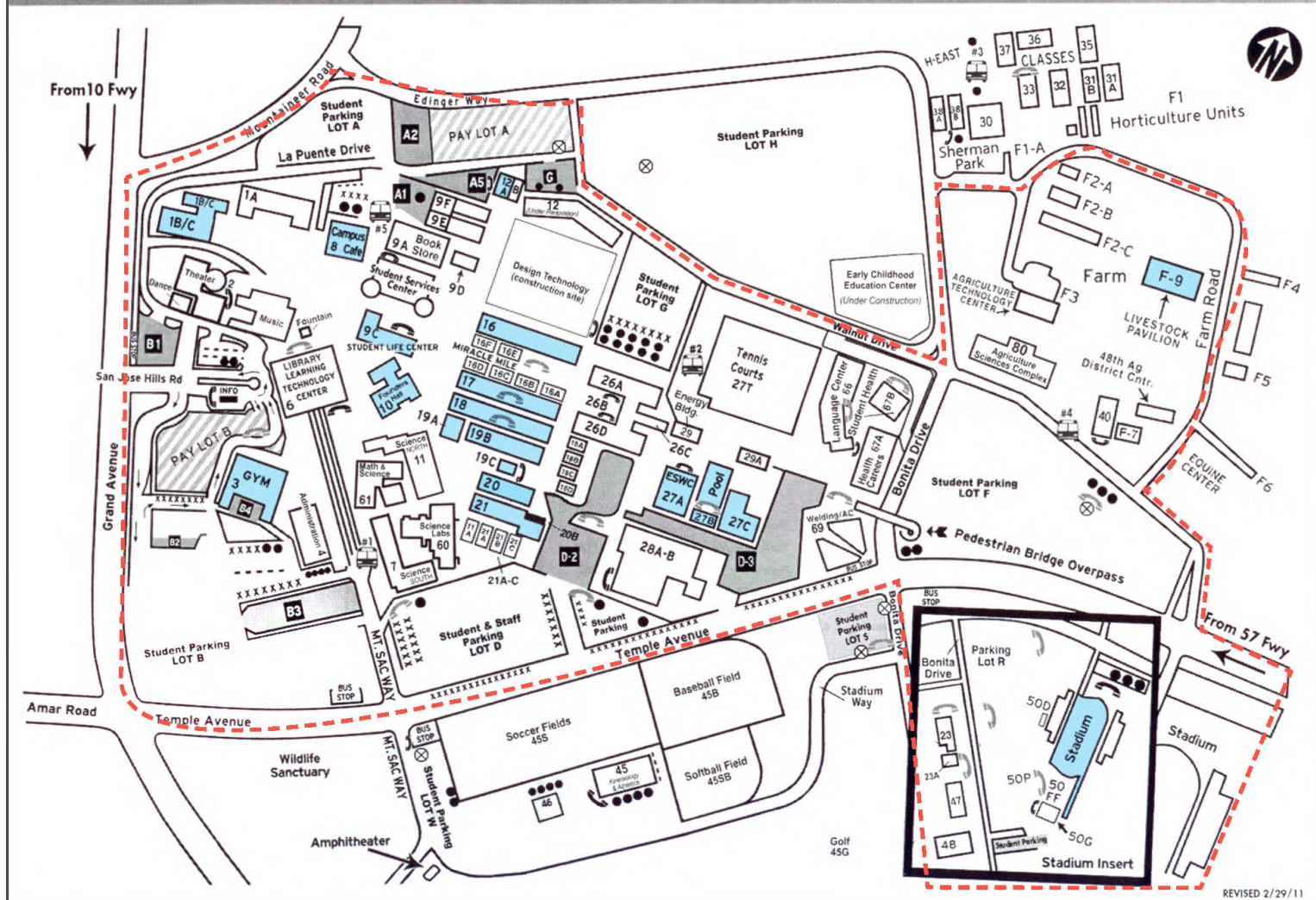


Figure 1. Map of the Mount San Antonio College Historic District



Figure 2. Aerial Photo, indicating the location of the Student Life Center (9C), the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (27B), the Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) (27C), the Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (Mountie Grill) (19C).



Figure 3. Student Life Center (9C)



Figure 4. Exercise Science/Wellness Center (27A)



Figure 5. Aquatic Facility (Pool and 27B)



Figure 6. Locker Rooms (27C)



Figure 7. Mountie Grill (19C)

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

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***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Mt. San Antonio College Campus/Student Life Center

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 9C

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE** 1/4 of **Sec.** 32; **M.D.** S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

d. UTM: Zone 11; East end: 422100 **mE** / 3767500 **mN**; (G.P.S.)

***P3a. Description:** The Student Life Center, constructed between 1960 and 1962, is a single-story building. The Center is located near the northwest part of the Mount San Antonio College Campus, south of the Student Services Center and east of the Library. The building sits on a small hill, and is surrounded by concrete paths as well as manicured lawns, bushes and trees. The building is an L-shaped structure, with the projection at the northwest end of the building. The structure has a side gable roof on the east half of the building, and a flat roof on the west half. The gable roof extends on the north side of the building, over the main entry, and is supported by several rectangular concrete pillars. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco and concrete. There are two sections comprising the north (main) façade – the eastern section covered by the gable roof, and the smaller, projecting western section covered by the flat roof. The eastern section of the north façade consists of a wall of several, large, aluminum-framed casement windows, with one, aluminum sliding window. There are also five aluminum-framed doors with two glass panes each on the eastern half of the north façade. The center section of the north façade (that is covered by the west part of the gable roof) is set back slightly from the rest of the wall, and is composed of several, large aluminum-paned casement windows and two pairs of double, aluminum-framed doors. The west end of the north façade (that is covered by the flat roof) projects slightly from the rest of the façade and is clad with brick veneer. The west façade consists of 14, aluminum, single-paned casement windows. The flat roof projects slightly along the west façade. The south façade contains approximately 25 small, clerestory aluminum casement windows and four additional casement windows near the center of the wall. There are two pairs of double doors on the south façade and several louvers. The doors are lower than the concrete path along the south side, and there are steps and a ramp down to them to enter the south side. The east façade consists of two sections – the southern half, comprising the east end of the long section of the L-shape plan, and the northern section that is substantially set back and forms the east side of the short section of the L-shape plan. The southern half of the east façade is comprised of brick veneer. The northern part of the east façade consists of brick veneer at the southern end and a large opening with 12 windowpanes and two double doors, all encased with aluminum framing, at the northern end. The Student Center maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, design).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

South and west facades of Student Life Center

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1960-1962

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 19-186869
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/ Student Life Center

B1. Historic Name: Student Life Center

B2. Common Name: Student Life Center

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960-1962

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Education **Area:** Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

Mount San Antonio College made an early commitment to extracurricular activities. Student activities, campus clubs and the student government were supported by faculty members and administrators alike. A few of the earliest student organizations included the Associated Women Students and the Associated Men Students, as well as various special interest groups, such as the Chaparral Yearbook group and the Mt. SACourier college newspaper. Student clubs participated in community events, such as the Los Angeles County Fair, and multiethnic organizations, such as Las Posadas, were established early on. James Straley was the first president of Associated Students in 1946. The college's Associated Students government program quickly became well known and admired throughout the state (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). However, it was not until 1962 when the Student Life Center was constructed that students groups finally had a permanent facility on campus. The center, designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects, was constructed between 1960 and 1962, and cost \$330,000 (1960 plans; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

With the establishment of the Student Life Center, student groups were able to better organize events for the campus. During the late 1960s and 1970s, campuses across the nation, including Mount San Antonio College, were undergoing major changes and much unrest. Student organizations fought to express their political views openly, and students advocated for courses focused on multiethnic groups. Additionally, this was a period when students of color were elected in significant numbers to leadership positions (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The Student Life Center, equipped with several student meeting rooms and activity spaces, allowed for the better organization of such events at a time when colleges across the United States were mobilizing and student activism was on the rise.

The Student Life Center is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial

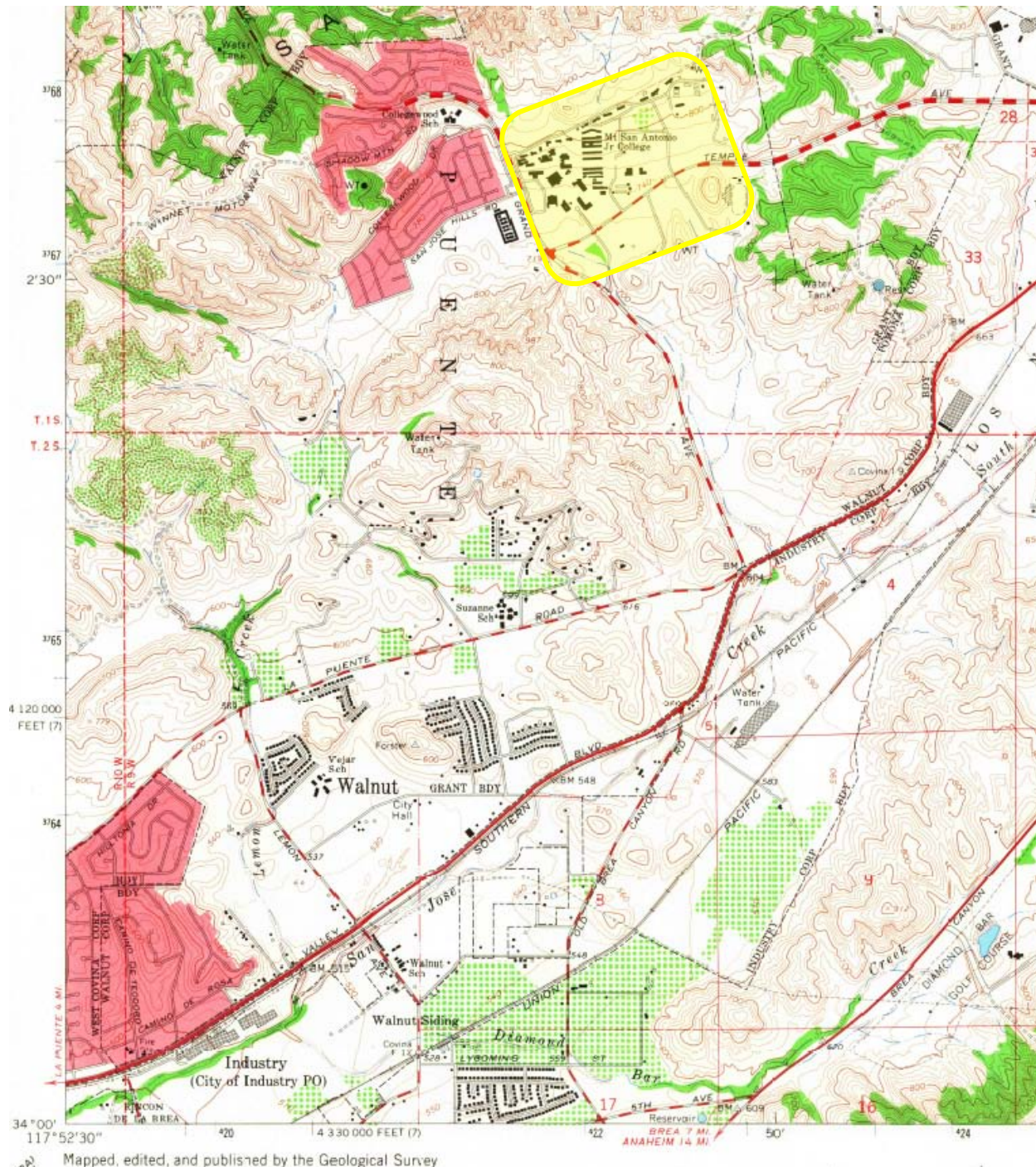
Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/ Student Life
Center

*Map Name: 7.5" USGS quad of San Dimas

*Scale: 1: 24,000

*Date of Map: 1966



Page 4 of 5

Recorded by: Shannon Davis

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Student Life Center

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 2. View of north corridor and east facades looking west.



Image 3. View of north and west facades looking southeast.



Image 4. View of south facade looking northeast.



Image 5. View of north facade corridor and east facade looking southwest.



Image 6. View of looking .

Primary # 19-186869
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/ Student Life Center

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Continued**

The district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27A

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE** 1/4 of **Sec.** 32; **M.D.** S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

d. UTM: Zone 11; East end: 422100 **mE** / 3767500 **mN**; (G.P.S.)

***P3a. Description:** The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) was constructed between 1959 and 1960 and consists of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the eastern half of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the east of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south of the building, and a concrete path is located north of the building, at the main entry. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half story taller at the center than on the sides. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer (on the lower/southern section), stucco panels, plaster and concrete. The north (main) façade consists of two sets of double doors under a quarter-cylinder-shaped awning, with no windows. The northern/upper half of the east façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three, vertically aligned windowpanes and six square projecting bays. The lower/southern level of the east façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. Both the lower and upper section windows of the west façade mirror the windows of the east façade. The west façade consists of two pairs of double doors on the lower/southern half and a single door and a pair of double doors on the upper/northern section. There is an outdoor ramp/concrete path from the lower level to the upper level along the west façade. The south façade consists of two single red metal doors, a pair of metal double doors with louvers and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. Although the Center received a small addition to the south end of the building circa 1973, it still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

North and east facades of the Exercise Science/Wellness Center.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959-1960

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic

Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 19-186869
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 4

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

B1. Historic Name: Men's Locker Facilities

B2. Common Name: Exercise Science/Wellness Center

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1959-1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

From the time the college was established, physical education and athletics have been an integral part of campus life. Two of the first buildings constructed for the college were the stadium and the gymnasium, further exemplifying the campus' commitment to athletic activities. Sports quickly drew attention from the students as well as the community. When the college opened, Archie Nisbet was the only full-time instructor for physical education, however several faculty members, including Marie T. Mills, assisted in teaching physical education and coaching various sporting activities (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Rooms) were constructed between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed circa 1973 (according to 1973 plans). The facilities were designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects. The construction and addition to the locker rooms reflect the college's well-established commitment to physical education and sporting activities.

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Exercise Science/Wellness Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

The district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial

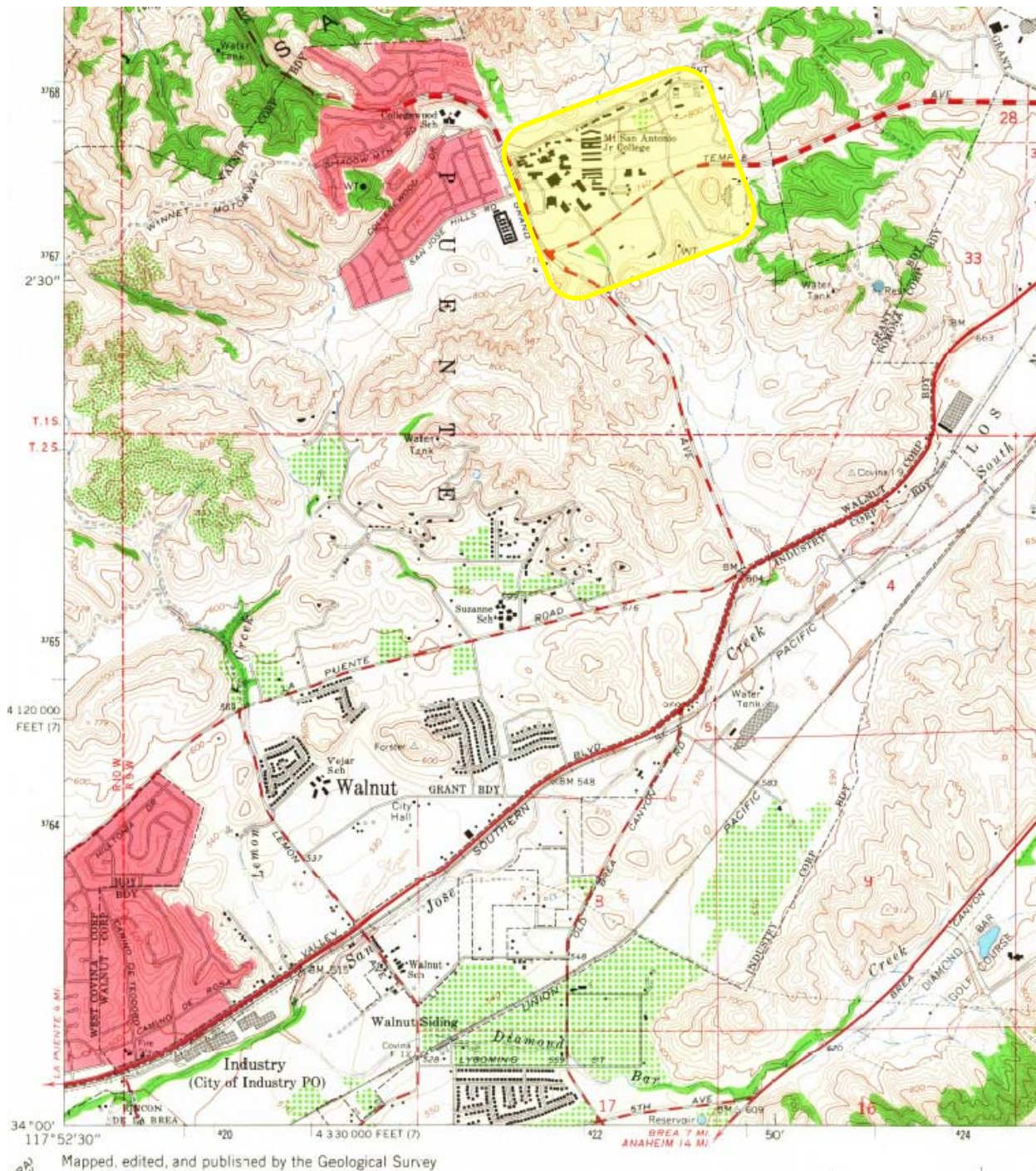
Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

*Map Name: 7.5" USGS quad of San Dimas

*Scale: 1: 24,000

*Date of Map: 1966



Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

Recorded by: Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 2. View of lower/southern half of west and south facades looking northeast.



Image 3. View of upper/north level of west facade looking southeast.



Image 4. View of south facade looking northeast.



Image 5. View of south and east facades looking northwest.



Image 6. View of looking .

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27B

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; NE1/4 of Sec. 32; M.D. S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

d. UTM: Zone 11; East end: 422100 **mE** / 3767500 **mN**; (G.P.S.)

***P3a. Description:** The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), constructed between 1970 and 1972, is located near the eastern part of the main campus, south of the tennis courts, east of the Women's Locker Facilities and west of the Men's Locker Facilities (now the Exercise Science/Wellness Center). The facility consists of an Olympic-sized swimming pool to the north and a small, rectangular building to the south. The concrete pool is 50 meters by 25 yards. The pool is surrounded by the locker facilities on the east side, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center on the west side, the pool building on the south side and a chain-linked fence to the north. Stadium seating is located to the west, and the pool has one-meter and three-meter diving boards. There is blue tile striping on the bottom of the white pool. The single-story building (27B) has a flat roof with a parapet wall and a slight overhang consisting of stucco panels. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster and concrete. There are no windows and several red metal doors along all the facades. The north façade has a larger scoreboard at the center for events held at the aquatic facility. The facility maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, design).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

View of pool in foreground and Building 27B in background looking south

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1970-1972

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount

San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

Page 2 of 5

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

B1. Historic Name: Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

B2. Common Name: Aquatic Facility

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1970-1972

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder:

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

From the time the college was established, physical education and athletics have been an integral part of campus life. Two of the first buildings constructed for the college were the stadium and the gymnasium, further exemplifying the campus' commitment to athletic activities. Sports quickly drew attention from the students as well as the community. When the college opened, Archie Nisbet was the only full-time instructor for physical education, however several faculty members, including Marie T. Mills, assisted in teaching physical education and coaching various sporting activities (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The first pool constructed on the Mount San Antonio campus was next to the gymnasium, built in the early 1950s (between 1948 and 1953, according to aerial photographs). However, this pool did not meet the specifications for Olympic/competitive pools. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), named in honor of Marie T. Mills, the former physical education teacher for Covina High School, the first dean of women of Mount San Antonio and the first female president of the college, was completed in 1972. The new, Olympic-sized swimming pool was predominantly meant for physical education instruction. The specifications for the pool were designed to accommodate NCAA and AAU competitive swimming and water polo events, and, as a part of the Community Services program, the pool was also open to the general public during the summer months. Construction of the \$811,887 facility included an expansion of the women's locker rooms, a 900-seat bleacher section, and one-meter and three-meter diving boards. Austin, Field & Fry Architects designed the pool, and Earle T. Casler was the prime contractor (Mt. SACourier: News of Mt. San Antonio College, "Pool Well on its Way," January 1972; 1972 plans).

The Aquatic Facility is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial

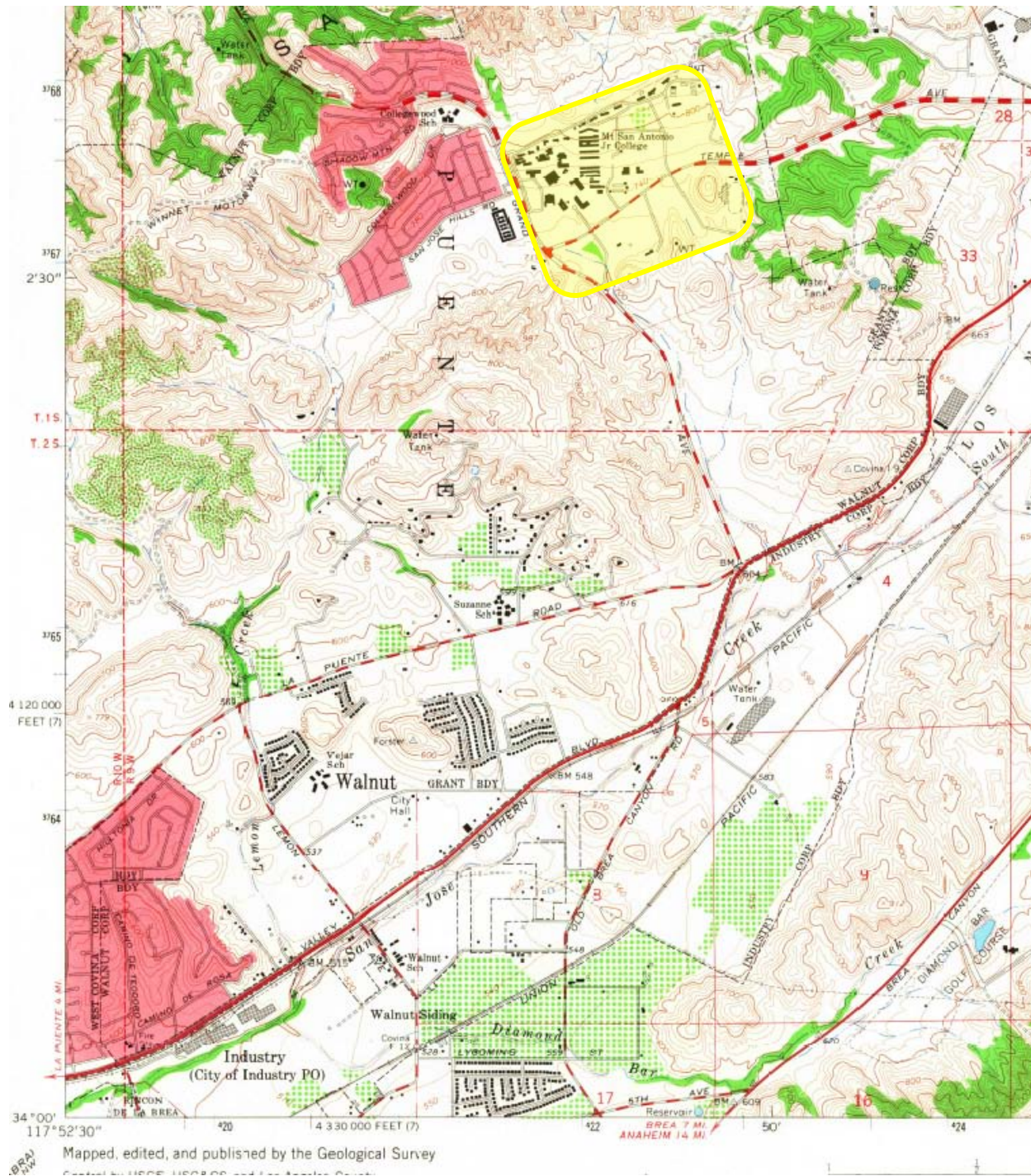
Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

*Map Name: 7.5" USGS quad of San Dimas

*Scale: 1: 24,000

*Date of Map: 1966



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

Recorded by: Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. View of south and east façades of Building 27B looking southwest.



Image 2. View of south façade of Building 27B looking northeast.



Image 3. View of pool looking northeast.



Image 4. View of pool and north façade of Building 27B looking south.



Image 5. View of looking .



Image 6. View of looking .

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 5 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***B10. Continued**

The district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

The special criteria consideration for properties less than 50 years old was not applied to the Aquatic Facility constructed from 1970 to 1972. Although it is less than 50 years old, the special criteria consideration need not be applied as the Aquatic Facility is an integral part of an historic district. Not only are the majority of district properties more than 50 years old, but the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end; the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; and specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era.

The Aquatic Facility is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus /Locker Rooms

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27C

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE1/4 of Sec. 32;** M.D. S.B. B.M

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

d. UTM: Zone 11; **East end:** 422100 **mE** / 3767500 **mN**; (G.P.S.)

***P3a. Description:** The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities), constructed between 1959 and 1960, consist of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the east side of the Mount San Antonio College Campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the west of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south and east of the building. The L-shaped building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half story taller at the center than on the sides and is angled upward from west to east when viewed from the north facade. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster and concrete. The north facade consists of a pair of red metal double doors and no windows. The upper/northern section of the west facade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three, vertically aligned windowpanes, and six projecting square bays. The lower/southern half of the west facade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. The windows on upper/northern half of the east facade mirror the upper/northern section of the west facade, and there is one single red metal door. The lower/southern half of the east facade projects outwards from the upper/northern half to form the L-shape plan of the building. The lower/southern half consists of several red metal doors and several aluminum casement windows. The south facade consists of four single red metal doors and no windows. The taller, center part of the south facade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. The locker facilities received a small addition to the south end of the building circa 1971, during the period of significance for the historic district. The building still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the building maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

North and east facades of the Locker Rooms.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959-1960

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San

Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 19-186869
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 4

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Locker Rooms

B1. Historic Name: Women's Locker Room

B2. Common Name: Locker Rooms

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1959-1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

During the 1950s and 1960s, major changes occurred in the physical education arena, as interest in and participation in physical education grew tremendously. Women in particular were deeply affected by this change in outlook, and they began to play a much more active role in physical activity. Campus programs began to reflect these changes in attitudes, and in 1971, Linda Garrison started the community fitness program (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

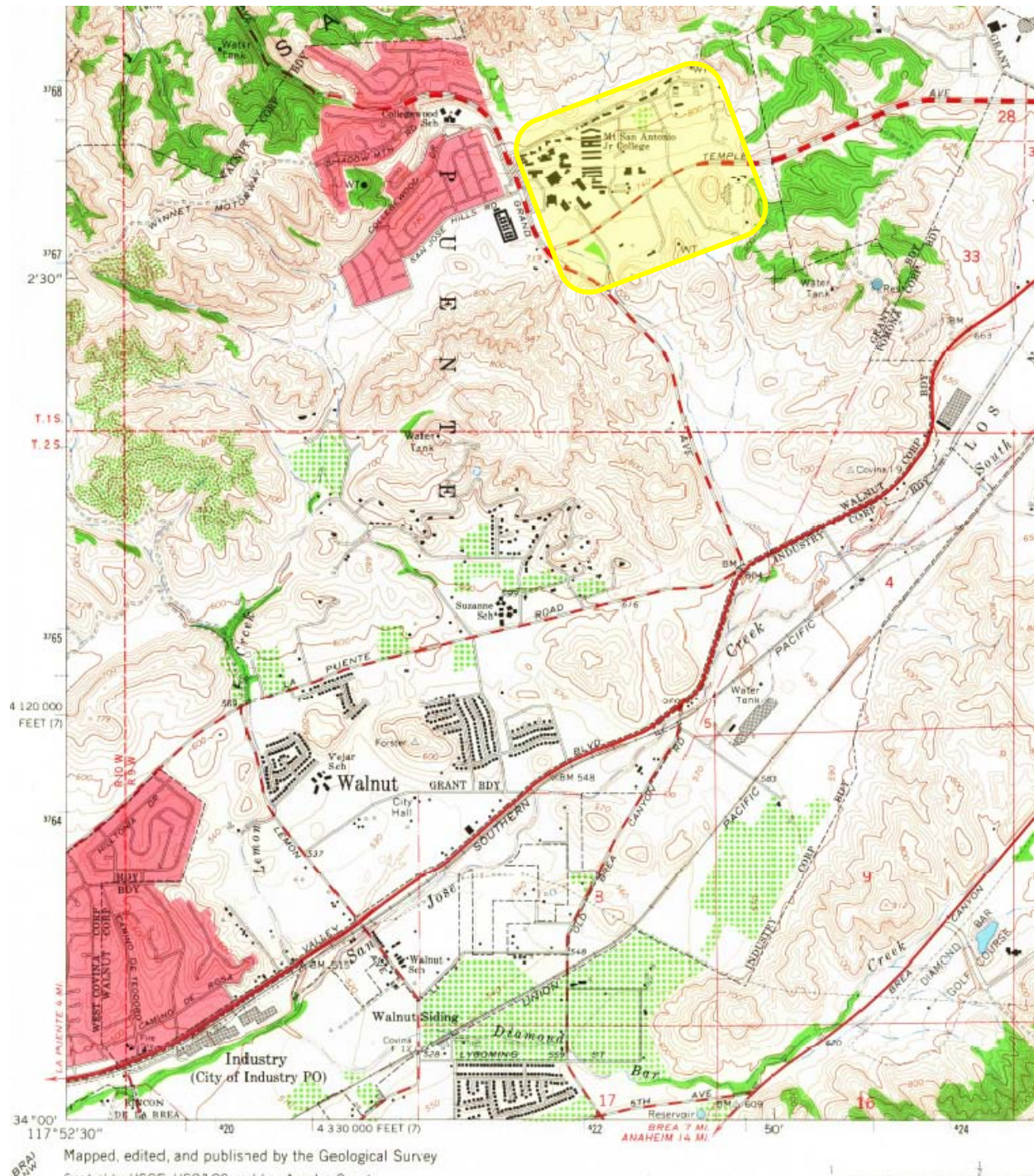
The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) were built between 1959 and 1960, and designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects (according to 1959 plans). With the construction of the Marie T. Mills pool in 1972, the locker facilities were expanded. The construction and expansion of the women's locker facilities reflected the female students' increasing participation in physical education that was occurring nationwide (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The Locker Rooms building is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Locker Rooms building reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

The district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. It is a common property type in that it does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

The Locker Rooms building is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.



Page 4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Mt. San Antonio College Campus /Locker Rooms
Recorded by: Shannon Davis **Date:** 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. View of north and west facades looking southeast.



Image 2. View of south and east facades looking northwest.



Image 3. View of lower/southern level of east facade looking northwest.



Image 4. View of south facade looking northwest.

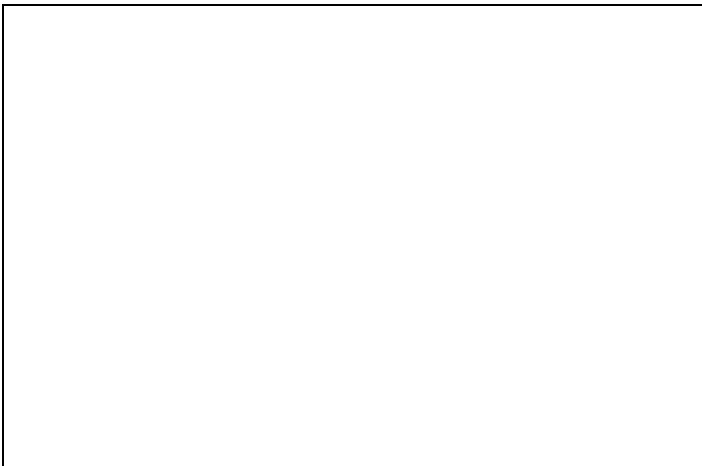


Image 5. View of looking .

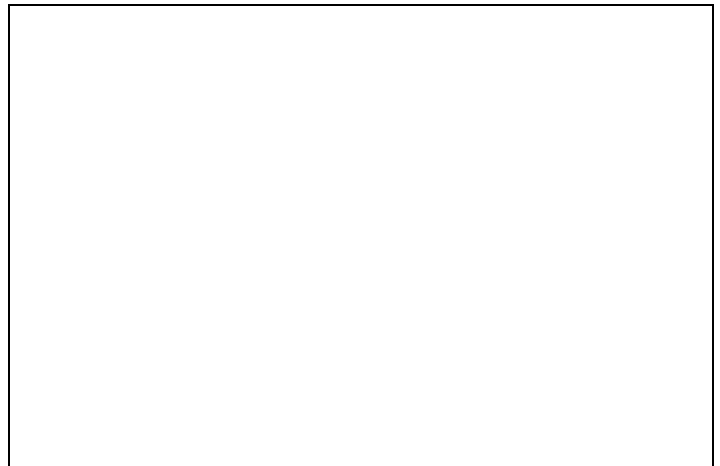


Image 6. View of looking

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

Primary # 19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Mount San Antonio College Campus/Snack Bar

P1. Other Identifier: Mountie Grill

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Dimas Date 1981 T 1S R 9W;NE ¼ of NW1/4 of 32;M.D. S.B. B.M.
Sec

c. Address 1100 North Grand Avenue City Walnut Zip 91789

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 422100 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as the Mountie Grill, is a small, single-story building, constructed between 1958 and 1959. The Grill is located near the center of the campus, south of the Child Development classrooms, and north of the Interior Design Department. The building is a rectangular structure, with a flat roof and wide overhangs. There is a metal roof structure to the west of the main building, covering an outdoor eating area. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer and cement, along with yellow metal panels along the overhangs and above and below the ordering counters. The north (main) façade consists of nine windows; five casement windows with aluminum framing and four, one-over-one aluminum-framed windows to order food from. There is a metal counter along the north façade where food orders are made as well. There is a metal door on each of the east and south facades. The east and west façades also maintain a one-over-one window to order from, with two casement windows on either side. The Grill maintains a high level of integrity, as no alterations have been made.

(continued on page)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Other (HP39 – restaurant/snack bar); Educational Building (HP15)

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

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



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

North and west facades of Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1958-1959

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mount San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789

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

Shannon Davis
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded: 06/20/12

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

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

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

HRI # _____

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mount San Antonio College Campus/Snack Bar

B1. Historic Name: Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

B2. Common Name: Mantie Grill

B3. Original Use: Snack bar/restaurant

B4. Present Use: Snack bar/restaurant

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1958-1959

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Covered outdoor eating space

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Education Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972

Property Type: Snack bar/restaurant

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar was considered as a potential contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar maintains a fairly high level of integrity – the building sits in its original location; its setting has always been on a college campus, and thus maintains the same feeling as it originally did; the building maintains a high degree of workmanship, as it has not been altered and materials have remained unchanged; and the building has always been associated with Mount San Antonio College as a snack bar. However, the building is not recommended as eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district as its historic function does not directly reflect the educational theme of the historic district.

(continued on page)

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

*B12. References: See Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

B13. Remarks: _____

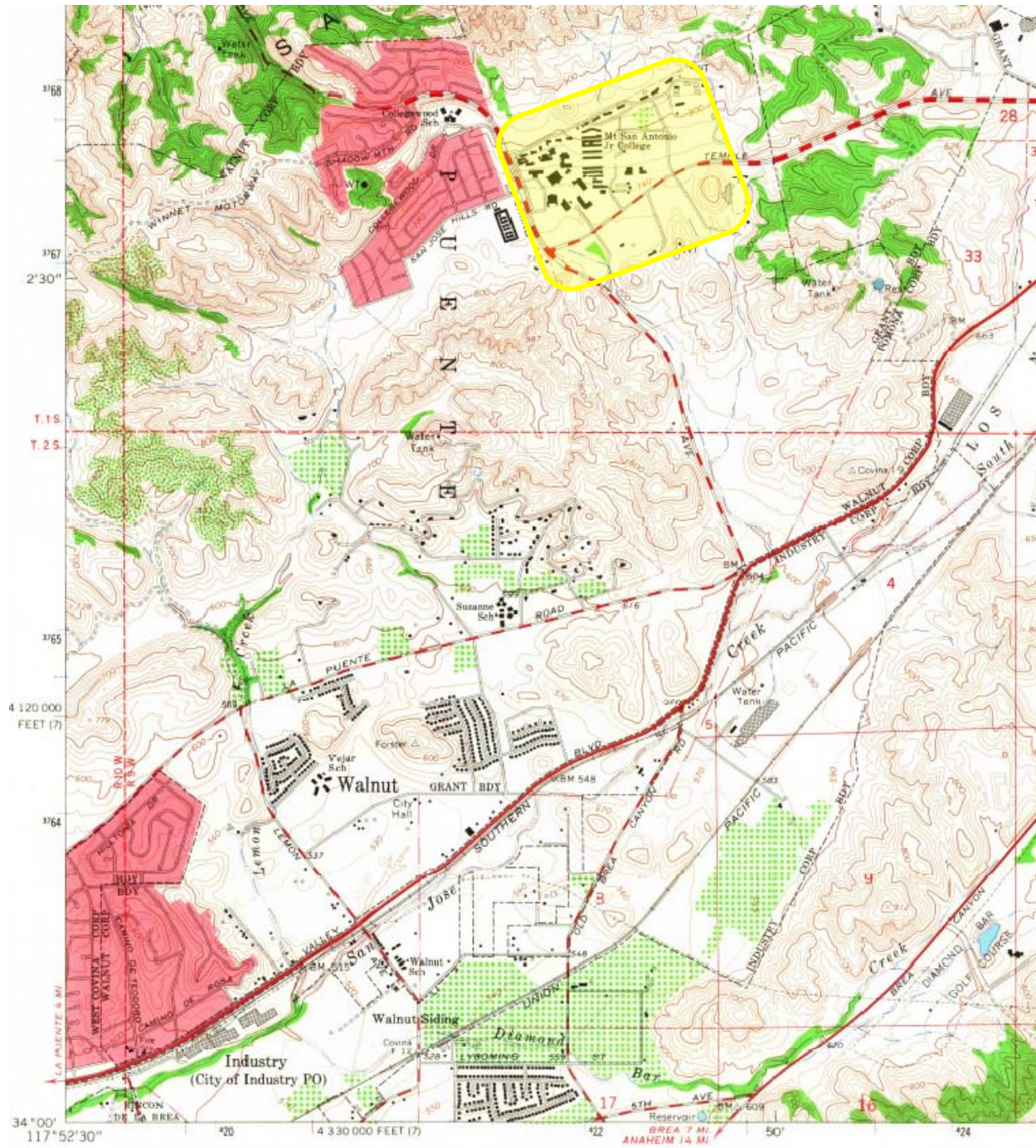
*B14. Evaluator: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

*Date of Evaluation: July 12, 2012

(This space is reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.





Page 4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar
Recorded by: Shannon Davis **Date:** 06/20/12

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. View of north and west facades looking southeast.



Image 2. View of north facade looking southeast.



Image 3. View of west facade looking southeast.



Image 4. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 5. View of south facade looking northeast.

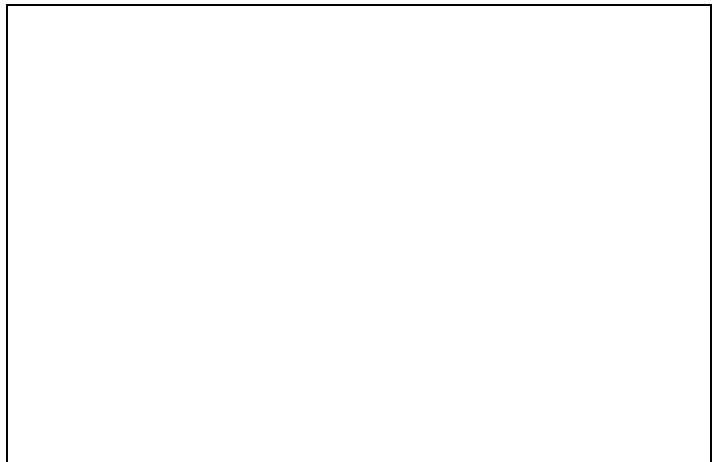


Image 6. View of looking .



**THE BUILDING
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- ❖ Historic Preservation and Archival Consulting

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY:

MOUNT SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

WALNUT, CALIFORNIA

DRAFT

Prepared for:

Sid Lindmark, AICP
10 Aspen Creek Lane
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

June 24, 2002

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I. Project Description

This is a technical report of the historic resources reconnaissance survey of the campus of Mount San Antonio College. The College requires an evaluation of any potential historic resources found on the campus as part of an Update EIR for their Master Plan.

The three steps necessary in such a study are: 1) identification of the resources; 2) identification of the resources' historic context; and 3) evaluation of the historic significance of the resources.

In summary, this technical report contains the synopsis of the consultant's cultural resources identification and evaluation investigation of the campus in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Sections of this report are as follows: Identification of the Resources, Historic Context, and the Evaluation of the Historic Significance of the Resources and Recommendations. Also included is a Sources section and appendices of survey data, photographs and maps. Background discussions of the various phases of the process are also appended.

II. Identification of the Resources

(Please see Appendix 5 for a background discussion on the identification and historic context phase.)

A "windshield survey" (actually, in this case, a walking reconnaissance) of the campus was carried out on June 5, 2002.¹ With the aid of building summary reports furnished by the client, all sites identified as being more than forty-five years old were observed, recorded, mapped and photographed. (Although a fifty-year age is the normal cut-off for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, many consultants undertaking surveys such as this one are now using an age of forty-five years so that their surveys will not be so quickly outdated.) While undertaking the survey, the consultant also paid special

¹ According to *National Register Bulletin 24*, a windshield survey is an efficient "common method of reconnaissance when visible historic buildings and structures are the subjects of interest." California's office of Historic Preservation defines a windshield survey as a "systematic and complete drive through the entire survey area to locate [age-qualifying] buildings and to identify possible districts and landscape features."

For a resource to be recorded on a "windshield survey" it must: 1) by visual inspection appear to be at least fifty years old or possess some very significant attributes if less than fifty years old; 2) exhibit some elements of a determinable architectural style or styles; and 3) retain a significant proportion of its stylistic integrity. Slightly altered structures can be included as long as they are marked "altered" on the survey report.

Some buildings may be included not for their immediate architectural qualities, but because their apparent age makes them worthy candidates for historical research. In fact, these buildings may have been considerably altered.

attention to all buildings, whatever their age, that were identified by the client as scheduled for removal or significant alteration under the Campus Master Plan.

Research was undertaken before and after the site visit in order to further identify the history of the buildings and their context. The first step was to investigate whether information on any potential historic resources on the property had already been recorded at the South Coastal Information Center of the State Office of Historic Preservation located at California State University, Fullerton. No records were found.

Further research was conducted at the Mount San Antonio College library, the Los Angeles County Assessor's archives, and the Los Angeles Public Library, the oldest public library collection in Southern California. The focus of this research was to determine if any of the identified potential historic resources were of local or regional significance. As many additional sources as possible within realistic time and budget constraints were also investigated and are listed under Sources (Section V).

The consultant observed that land use on the campus is entirely educational. All buildings with non-academic uses house such related back-up needs as maintenance facilities and student, faculty, and administrative services. Many buildings on the campus are utilitarian or portable ("temporary") in nature and are of a vernacular or nondescript design. A number of new buildings are pleasing esthetically and show an attention to architectural style. Older buildings dating back to the earliest days of the College and to even earlier institutional uses of the grounds have varying degrees of historical and/or architectural interest.

As discussed in the historic context section below, much of what is now the campus area was formerly used for hospital purposes. Although many of the structures associated with that earlier use have already disappeared and been replaced with more recently built improvements, all pre-1948 buildings still remaining on campus were once associated with health-care. Also, many of the earliest buildings specifically constructed for use by the College are still extant.

A total of 57 buildings are listed as being affected by the Campus Master Plan. The campus has a total of 21 buildings identified as being at least 45 years old. Of these, only 6 will not be affected by the Master Plan; the remaining 15 are all scheduled for demolition between the years 2004 and 2012.

III. The Historic Context

(As discussed in Appendix 5, in order to assess previously recorded and as yet unevaluated historic resources, a historic context must be developed, revolving around a theme, place, and time. Then, it is possible to evaluate and study the identified historic resources within the research framework of the historic context.)

A) *Brief History of Walnut*: The first residents of this area can be traced back to the Gabrielino Indians who were of Shoshoean origin. Walnut has one recorded site of archaeological significance dating from the era of Native-American habitation. (This site is not on the campus of Mount San Antonio College.)

The arrival of the Spanish in the area introduced large ranches, the beginnings of agricultural development, and the creation of extensive home-sites. The first land grants in the Walnut area were those of the Rancho de San Jose (22,340 acres), presented in 1837 to Don Ricardo Vejar and Don Ygnacio Palomares; the Rancho de los Nogales (4,340 acres), issued in 1840 to Jose de la Cruz Linares; and La Puente Rancho, consisting of 48,790 acres, issued to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. All this land had first been used as grazing for the cattle and sheep of the San Gabriel Mission.

Jose de la Cruz Linares died in 1846, and his wife had to sell part of their rancho to Ricardo Vejar to help pay her husband's debts. Vejar's home was in the bend of the hills near the springs of the San Jose Creek, which is now known as Spadra, within the city limits of Pomona. Serving all of the Vejar family's needs, their adobe consisted of living quarters, a chapel, blacksmith shop, silver working shop, and a stable. Ricardo Vejar's adobe served as a social center for the people of the valley in those days. A team change station for the Butterfield Overland Stage Company was also located near the Vejar home from 1858 until 1861.

A second adobe, located in what is now Walnut's Lemon Creek Park, has been preserved as one of the City's most important historical resources. The William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House was designated a point of historical interest by the State of California in 1975. This mixed adobe and redwood structure, built in 1883, served as the home of Rowland's ranch foreman and is one of the last original ranch houses in the area.

Walnut originally obtained its name from the Rancho de los Nogales land grant—*nogal* being the Spanish word for "walnut." The Rancho itself had derived its name from the many wild black walnut trees that covered nearby hillsides. The Southern Pacific Railroad came through in 1874, bringing with it more visitors and potential residents. A stop was established, called the Lemon Station because it was situated on Lemon Street and because of the many citrus trees then in the area. "Lemon" became the town's informal name. "Walnut" was not adopted as the community's official name until 1912, with the building of a new post office.

Walnut's first school was established in about 1876, the teacher taking the train back and forth to El Monte every day. After the schoolhouse burned in 1892, students attended Spadra School. The Lemon School District, which incorporated Walnut, was established in 1893. High school students had to travel to Pomona or El Monte until La Puente High School was constructed in 1915.

In 1884, Pierre Carrey, originally from France, and his wife Maria settled in Walnut. Carrey, who had worked for William Rowland when the latter was a sheriff, had received part of his pay in land consisting of forty acres above Valley Blvd. on the south side of La Puente Road and east of

Lemon Street. The Carrey family operated the first Walnut store and post office on Valley Blvd. Other enterprising French emigres, as well as Basques and Italians, acquired land in the Walnut-Spadra area.

Another historically significant figure, Captain William Banning, son of Phineas Banning, retired to what is now Walnut, transporting there the Banning Stable that had housed the first Los Angeles- Wilmington stages. Another important landowner was Alvan T. Currier, formerly of Maine. In 1869, he purchased 2,400 acres between Spadra and Walnut along the Southern Pacific tracks. He was later elected County Sheriff in 1881 and served as a State Senator beginning in 1898. Currier helped found the Walnut Fruit Growers Association which, in 1906, built the first packing house to handle both citrus and walnut crops. It would function for the next fifty years. Currier also developed the first reliable water sources in Walnut when he established seven wells on the southern fork of San Jose Creek. Another important source of water was the southern branch of the San Jose Creek (sometimes called Walnut Creek).

From the 1880s until just after World War II, the valley's land was used for farming and cattle-raising. It became known as one of the finest agricultural areas in the state, particularly for citrus and walnuts. (The first commercial walnut grove was established in 1912, but the industry had more or less faded by 1940 after many of the trees had succumbed to disease.) Walnut and other neighboring communities remained small and rural, the only city of any major size being Pomona. Numerous fruit packing houses, the major local industry, were linked with each other and with the nation's urban markets by the railroad's freight lines. Only a narrow paved highway, Valley Boulevard, connected the valley to Los Angeles.

A pioneer in the pre-World War II establishment of Walnut's image as a rural retreat was Percy G. Winnett, the founder, with John G. Bullock, of the Bullocks Wilshire chain. He bought eighty acres in Walnut in the 1930s, turning the hay and grain farm into an equestrian showcase. He raised thoroughbred racehorses and threw parties, barbeques, and fox hunts.

Immediately following the war, returning G.I.'s unleashed a pent-up demand for housing all over Southern California, and the Walnut area was no exception. The rural lifestyle of open rolling hills, oranges, and horses began to be supplanted with freeways and housing tracts. Fearing they might be swallowed up by other fast-growing neighboring cities, the citizens of Walnut voted to incorporate in 1958 with about 7.5 miles of territory and about one thousand residents. The eastern boundary of the new city was the easterly edge of the Mt. San Antonio College campus. By 1990, Walnut, with a population of 29,105 (a 133% increase over 1980), was the second-fastest-growing city in Los Angeles County. It was also quickly becoming a multiethnic community, with Asian Americans and Latinos constituting about 60% of the population.

B) Brief History of the Campus of Mount San Antonio College (to 1956): In 1920, the State of California purchased 800 acres in Walnut--adjacent Lots 6 and 7 of the C. M. Wright Tract on the eastern edge of the original La Puente Rancho. The land had been owned by the Stern Realty Company since 1914. Lot 7 was transferred to the Regents of the University of California and would become the future site of the Pomona campus of California Polytechnic University.

In 1915, the state Legislature had passed a bill that called for a comprehensive study of "feeble-mindedness." A committee studied the issue and recommended the creation of an institution for the insane in Southern California. In March 1921, the Pacific Colony was founded in Walnut on the above-mentioned Lot 6 (about 388 acres). Nineteen male patients were transferred to it from the state facility in Sonoma. However, the site did not have an adequate water supply and closed in January 1923. The state reopened the Pacific Colony in May 1927 on Pomona Blvd., a facility that is now known as the Lanterman Developmental Center.

In the early 1930s, the State Narcotic Hospital occupied the Lot 6 site and a number of still-extant buildings were constructed. During World War II, the facility was leased to the United States Government as the location of a U.S. Army Hospital, and later a U.S. Naval Hospital. There were eventually 9 permanent buildings and 99 temporary barracks-like structures spread over the site.

In February 1945, the Pomona Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution requesting the state to make the hospital site (which was scheduled for closure in 1946) the temporary quarters for a new junior college in Eastern Los Angeles County. The rising population had made the area's only junior college in Pomona woefully too small to meet the demand for post-secondary education, especially among returning older students. In October 1945, the California State Board of Education was petitioned by four school districts—Pomona, Covina, Puente, and Bonita—for a junior college to serve the combined areas. In December of that year, voters approved the establishment of a new junior college district which would incorporate the old Pomona district.

A two-year lease was negotiated with the state for use of the U.S. Naval Hospital site. It was an ideal location, in the center of the new district, seven miles east of Puente and seven miles west of Pomona. Also, it would be a physically independent campus, not sharing a site with a high school, which the majority of junior colleges did in those days. The perennial problem of obtaining a guaranteed flow of water to the campus was solved when an agreement was reached with the Metropolitan Water District in December 1947.

The almost impossible task of organizing a junior college from scratch began in earnest on July 1, 1946. Twenty-three faculty members were hired initially. Dr. George H. Bell, the newly hired president, and his family moved into the former hospital director's house (now known as the Staff Center—Building 10), which was then surrounded with gardens. Tom Oden, the chief of maintenance, and his family lived in what is now the Oden House (Building 12A). Some naval personnel remained on the site until the complete changeover from hospital uses was accomplished. What is now the Information Building (Building 05) housed the first administrative offices. It had served as the narcotics treatment center of the hospital and had bars on the windows, special therapy rooms, and jacuzzi baths. The driveway to the campus was lined with camphor trees and there was a small orange grove just south of Building 05.

Instruction on the new campus began in September 1946, many of the first 682 registered students attending class in the non-air-conditioned old barracks buildings, connected by clay and weed-choked paths. Apple- and orange-crates were used for furnishings until war surplus

furniture could be purchased. Money remained tight during the first year or two of the college's existence. The old state and military buildings had not been maintained, and Mr. Oden was credited with keeping everything going by patching and repairing where possible, often at his own expense. Nevertheless, a tremendous amount of financial and volunteer time was donated by faculty, students (the average age was 25), administrators, and committed members of the community, creating the legendary "spirit of Mt. San Antonio College" to make it all work.

Barbara Ann Hall and Odette Marie Pietzsch in their history of the college entitled *Mt. San Antonio College: the First Fifty Years* vividly describe the college's early setting:

Being surrounded by foothills, the college supported an abundance of wildlife. Many native birds nested in the swamp at the south edge of the property. Occasional road runners, coyotes and skunks roamed the grounds. Above the area where the stadium was to be constructed, a bob-tailed bobcat was reported. Several deer grazed near the east boundary of the campus. Large tarantulas burrowed into the hillsides and roamed the campus during their migration, and rattlesnakes basked in the sun. Oden reported killing a rattlesnake about three feet long (Hall 8).

Until 1948, the campus was still considered a temporary site. While the state Department of Mental Health was considering other uses for the 445-acre leased property, a building program could not be instituted. Finally, in March 1947, a bond election was conducted. The amount requested, \$1.75 million, was to be used to purchase land and construct the first classrooms and support facilities specifically designed for Mt. San Antonio College. The bond issue received an overwhelming approval of almost 11 to 1. At the first commencement exercises in June 1947, word was received from Governor Warren that the state had decided to sell the former hospital land to the college. The sales price turned out to be \$270,000.

In May 1947, architect Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., was hired to create a campus master plan and to design the first real college buildings. Mr. Kennedy would be retained as the campus architect until 1955. (Please see Appendix 4 for a biographical essay on Mr. Kennedy and his career.) The first buildings of which Mr. Kennedy supervised the design were the stadium, field houses, shops, gymnasium, and library. With the exception of the shop buildings, all roofs were to be of mission tile. Form was to follow function, so that what took place in the buildings was to dictate the design. Faculty, recognized as specialists in their field, were to have a great deal to say in the layout of the academic buildings.

In November 1947, the board of trustees approved the plans for a new football stadium. The natural bowl between the hills in the southeast corner of the property adjoining Cal Poly was the selected site. Only the west side of the bowl was scheduled to have bleachers, to seat 11,000. The stadium was planned to have a state-of-the-art cinder track. Built at a cost of \$100,000, the stadium, said to be the largest such facility in the San Gabriel Valley, was dedicated by State Representative Richard M. Nixon in 1948.

Anticipating a greatly expanded student body of 2,000 by 1957, Mt. San Antonio College embarked upon another building campaign. In March 1950, a financing election was held, but this time it was a pay-as-you-go tax override rather than a bond issue. It carried, 1,220 to 828.

Dr. Bell retired from the college's presidency in 1956. It was at this time his home was converted to the Faculty and Staff Center.

Themes of the Historic Context: Health/Medicine, 1920-1946, Walnut; Education, 1947- , Walnut.

Associated Resource Attributes: Hospital; Educational Building; Stadium/Sports Arena

IV. Evaluation of the Historic Significance of the Resources and Recommendations

(Please see Appendix 6 for a background discussion of the evaluation phase.)

Using the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources which, as Appendix 6 explains, are fundamentally those of the National Register of Historic Places as well, the consultant must determine the significance of identified resources in the designated area. The Appendix also gives a fuller discussion of the meaning of the various significance evaluation codes.

The consultant has given none of the buildings a 3S evaluation code ("appears eligible for listing in the National Register").

Thirteen buildings were given a 5S1 National Register evaluation code ("not eligible for the National Register [but] eligible for listing or designation under a local ordinance"). This designation means that, in the consultant's opinion, these resources would be eligible for local listing under a local ordinance if the City of Walnut had one. Section 5024.1(e)(1)-(5) of the California Public Resources Code states that historical resources designated or listed on the local level pursuant to any city or county ordinance may be potentially eligible for listing on the California Register. To be determined eligible, they need to have been surveyed and documented in accordance with policies and procedures recognized by the State Office of Historic Preservation (SOHP) and formally nominated to the Register. To be actually listed on the Register, the resources' owner(s) must approve. The following buildings, in the consultant's opinion, should be given a provisional 5S1 coding:

- Art Center/Gallery (Building 01 B/C)
- Physical Education Center/Gym (Building 03)
- Campus Inn (Building 08)
- Staff Center (Building 10)
- Biological Sciences; Biology/Hist. Geol. Pol. Sci.; Modern Languages; Social Sciences; Business Education (Buildings 13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19B)
- Stadium (Building 50)

The exteriors of all these buildings have good to excellent integrity, meaning that the physical characteristics that existed during their period of significance are still intact and have not been

removed, substantially altered, or lost due to neglect, etc. These 5S1 buildings have been further documented in Appendix 1.

Seven of the buildings were considered by the consultant to be sufficiently significant to merit a provisional 5S3 National Register evaluation code ("not eligible for separate listing or designation under an existing local ordinance, but eligible for special consideration in local planning"). This designation means that, in the consultant's opinion, the resources would not be eligible for listing under a local ordinance (if there was one) and thus would not be eligible for the California Register. However, they are still of some local historical interest:

Information Technology/Nursing (Building 05)
 Oden House (Building 12A)
 Child Development Center South (Building 19A)
 Family and Consumer Sciences (Building 20)
 Air Conditioning (Building 21)
 Welding (Building 22)
 Beef Unit (Building F9)

One building was considered of no particular architectural or historical interest and was given a 6Z rating (ineligible for listing of any kind):

Information Technology (Building 05A)

The 5S3 and 6Z buildings have been further documented in Appendix 2.

A map showing the locations of all of the above resources can be found in Appendix 3.

The removal of any of the 5S1 buildings would cause a negative impact on the inventory of historical resources on the campus. The removal of any of the 5S3 buildings would constitute a less than significant impact on the inventory. The removal of the 6Z building would have no impact on the inventory.

Recommendations:

1) It is recommended that an intensive district-level recordation be undertaken for all provisional 5S1 and 5S3 buildings on the campus. This requires that a detailed architectural description and historical documentation be recorded on DPR 523 forms and submitted to the State Office Of Historic Preservation for their records. Copies of the DPR 523 forms and of this survey report should be made available to the public in the collection of the College's library.

2) In the case of the 5S3 buildings, it is recommended that photo-documentation be undertaken if the decision is made to remove or demolish them. The College should enlist the services of a qualified architectural photographer who is knowledgeable regarding the Guidelines provided in the Photographic Specifications: Historic American Building Survey, Historic American

Engineering Record, Division of National Register Programs, National Park Service, Western Region. As in 1) above, copies of this photo-documentation should become part of the collection of the College's library.

3) In the case of the 5S1 buildings, it is recommended that alternatives to their removal be considered. These alternatives could include a redesign of the Master Plan to avoid impacting the resources or at least reducing the impacts to a less than significant level; a redesign of each phase of the project as the more detailed planning for each phase comes up for review; or a study of possible adaptive re-uses of the historical resources. (Note: In the case of the complex incorporating Buildings 13-19B, thought could be given to preserving a representative part of it.)

If studied alternatives are found to be infeasible and a Statement of Overriding Considerations is to be issued, prior to demolition or removal of the structures, the College should provide photo-documentation as discussed in 1) above.

V. Sources

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APPENDIX 1
Resource Descriptions
and Photographs
of 5S1 Buildings

Building No.: 01B/C

Building Name: Art Center/Gallery

State Inventory Name: Art Center West

Year Built: 1931

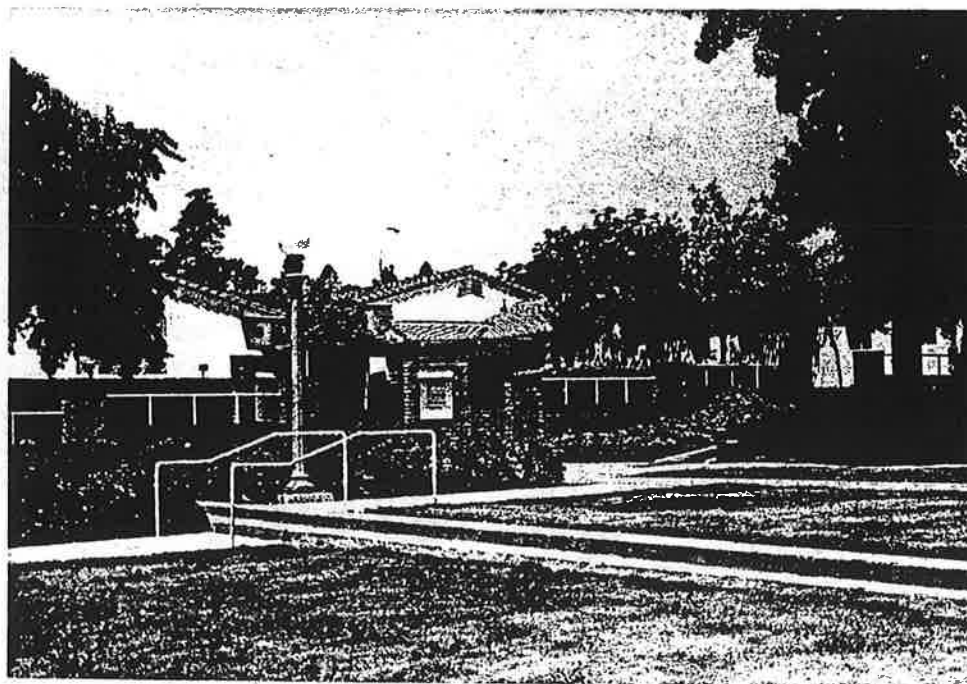
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: n/a

Architect: State of California

Square Footage: 13,200

Summary: An inter-connected complex of tile-roofed buildings of Spanish Colonial Revival style. According to institutional records, these are the oldest still-extant structures on the campus, built when this was the site of a state narcotics hospital. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1



Building No.: 03

Building Name: Physical Education Center/Gym

State Inventory Name: Gymnasium

Year Built: 1950

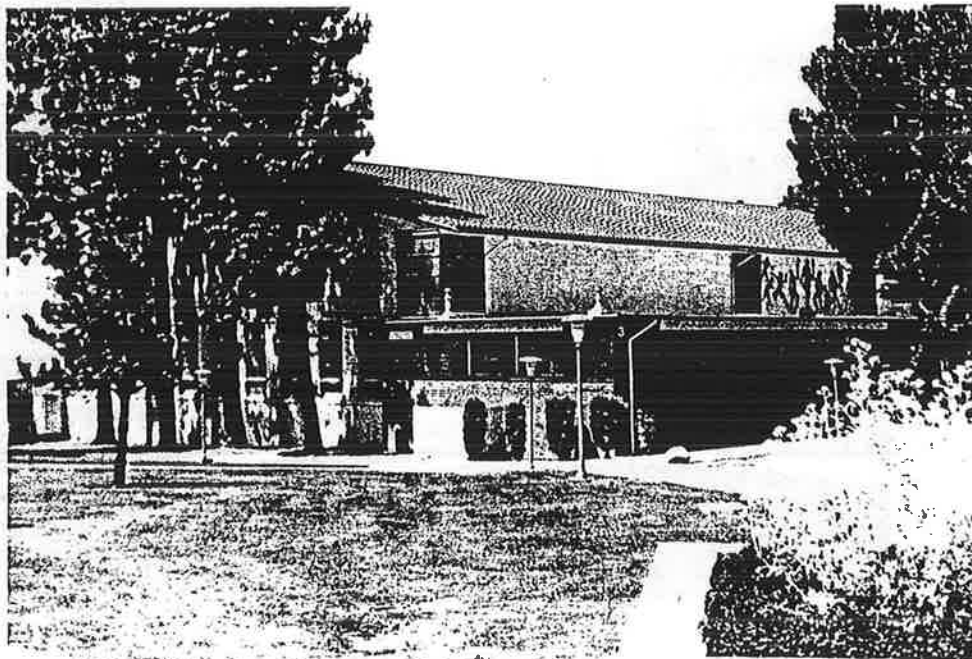
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 2

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 22,921

Summary: A tile-roofed contemporary neo-Romanesque building with a bas-relief of figures engaged in sports activities on its northerly wall. The largest still-extant building from the campus' earliest years, it was built in a style that blends the Mediterranean architecture prescribed in the campus' original general plan with more "modern" school design concepts. It represents a departure from architect Kennedy's usual output. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1



Building No.: 08

Building Name: Campus Inn

State Inventory Name: College Dining Hall

Year Built: 1941

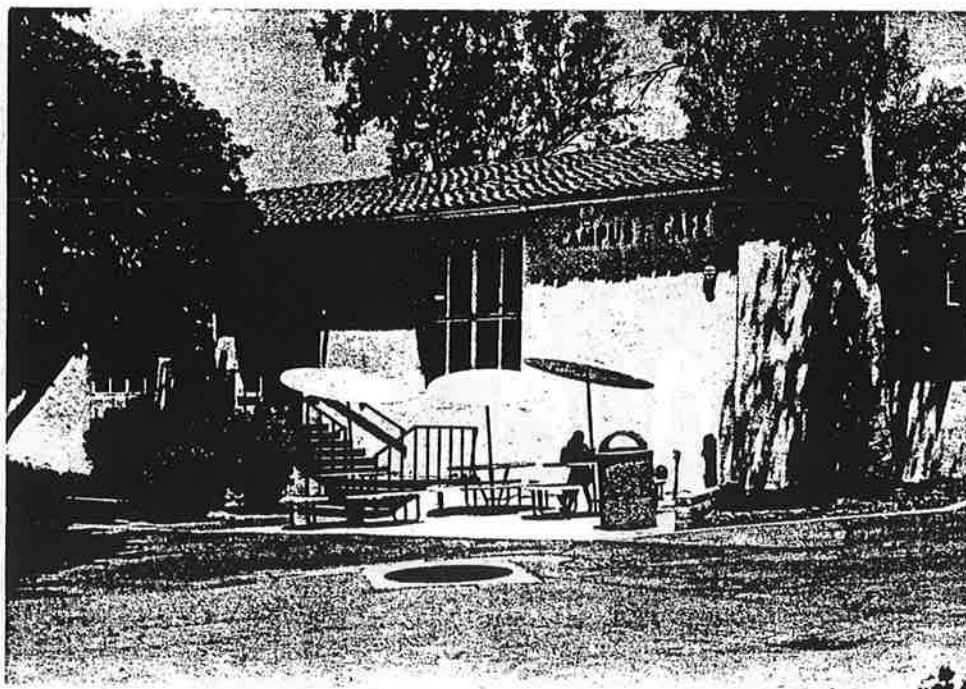
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 2

Architect: State of California

Square Footage: 10,473

Summary: A tile-roofed structure in a modern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, built when this was the site of a state narcotics hospital. It is significant as a social gathering center for all three past tenants of the site: two hospitals and a school. Good integrity

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1



Building No.: 10

Building Name: Staff Center

State Inventory Name: Faculty Center

Year Built: 1932

Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: n/a

Architect: State of California

Square Footage: 3,769

Summary: A Spanish Colonial Revival-styled two-story residence—the second-oldest building on campus. Built originally as the home of the director of the state narcotics hospital and later used by the director(s) of the federal military hospitals that subsequently occupied the site, it also served as the home of the college's first president. It is significant for its fine design and its historical connection with all three uses of the site: two hospitals and a school. Moderate integrity (somewhat altered).

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1



Building Nos.: 13, 14N, 14S, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19B

Building Names: Biological Sciences; Biology/Hist.Geol.Pol.Sci./Modern Languages; Social Sciences; Business Education

State Inventory Names: Biological Sciences; Liberal Arts 1, 2, and 3; Business Education 1 and 2

Years Built: 1949-1953

Phases In Which Affected by Master Plan: 1, 2, and 3

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

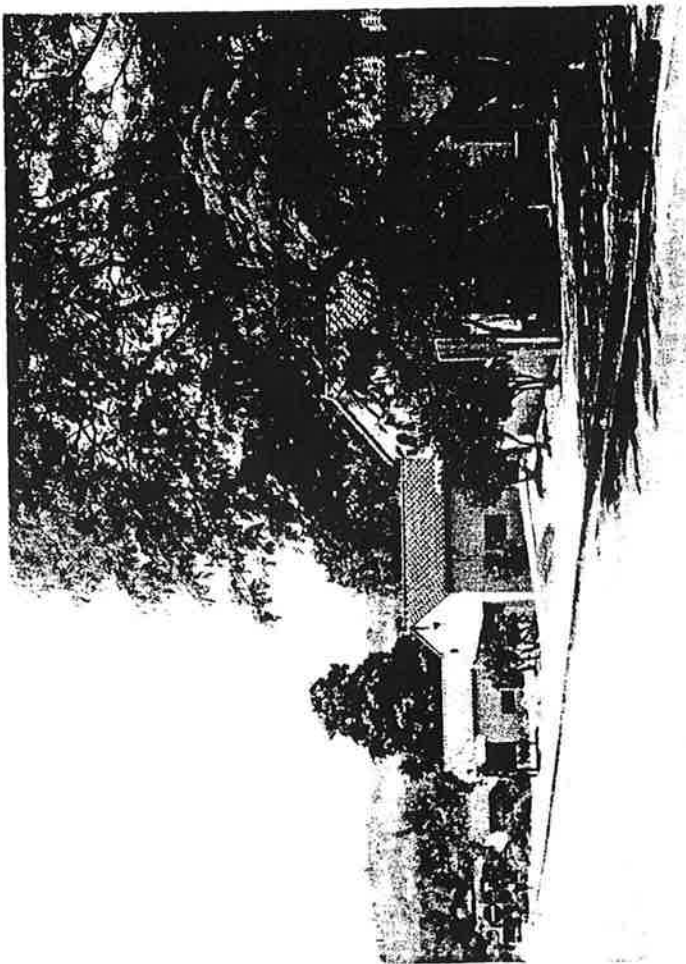
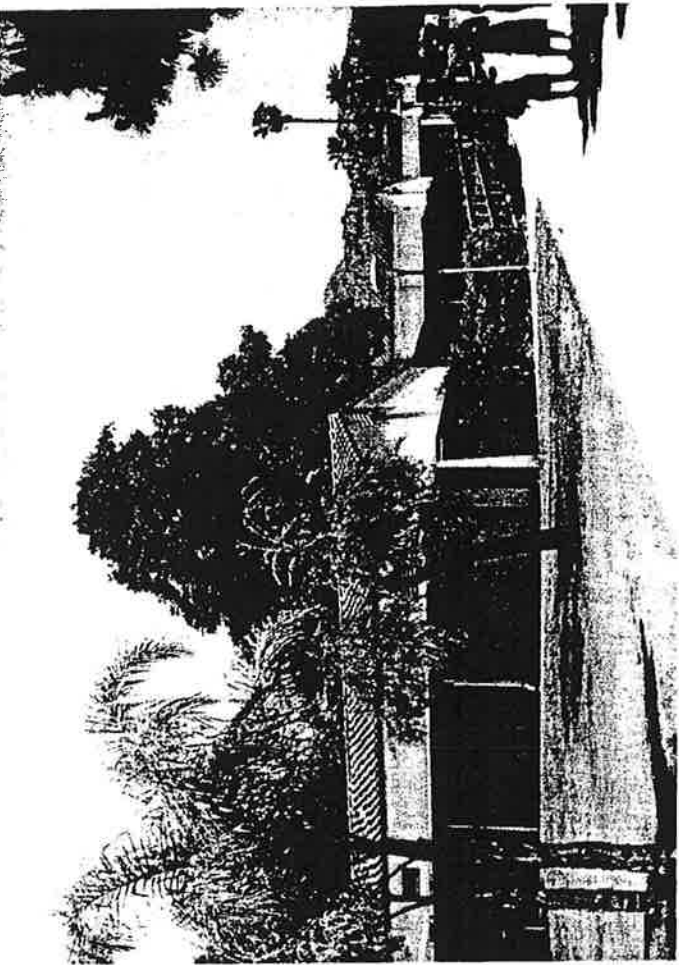
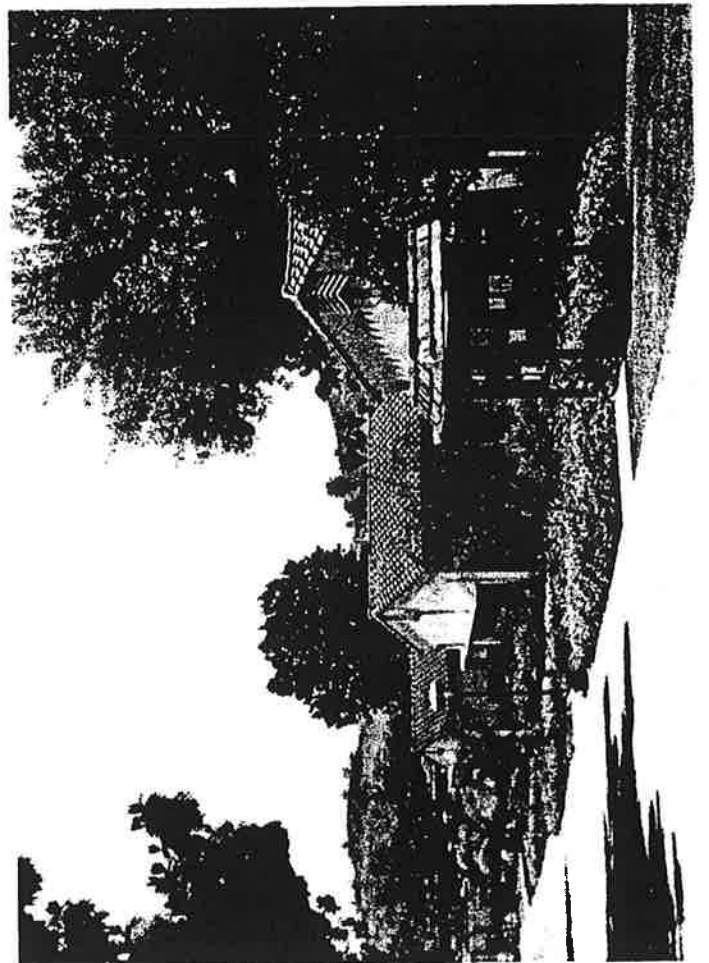
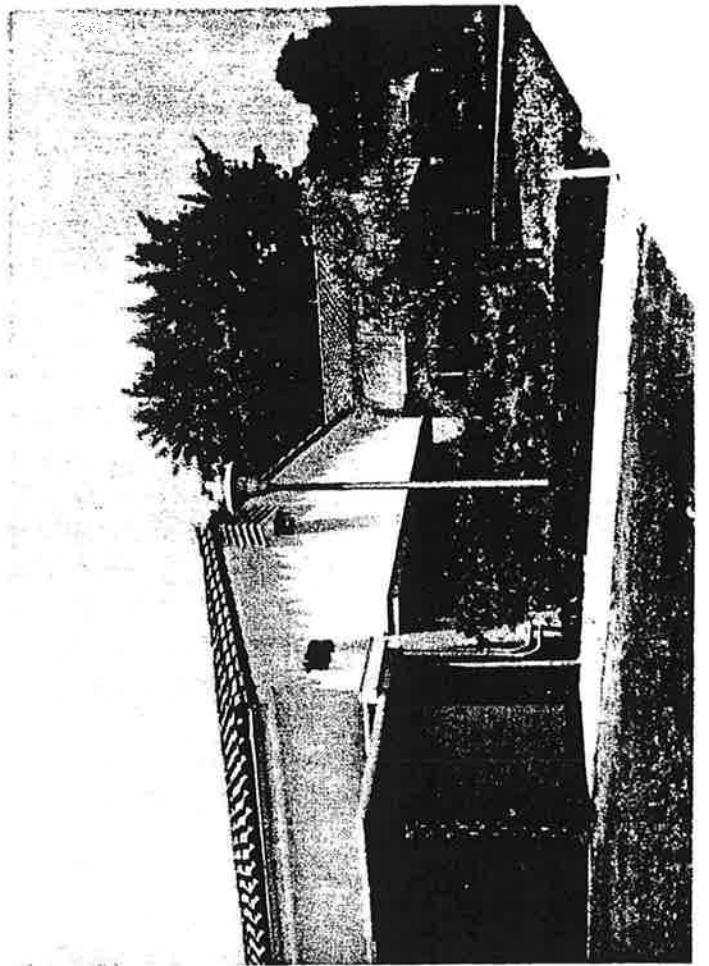
Square Footage: 7,801-9,899

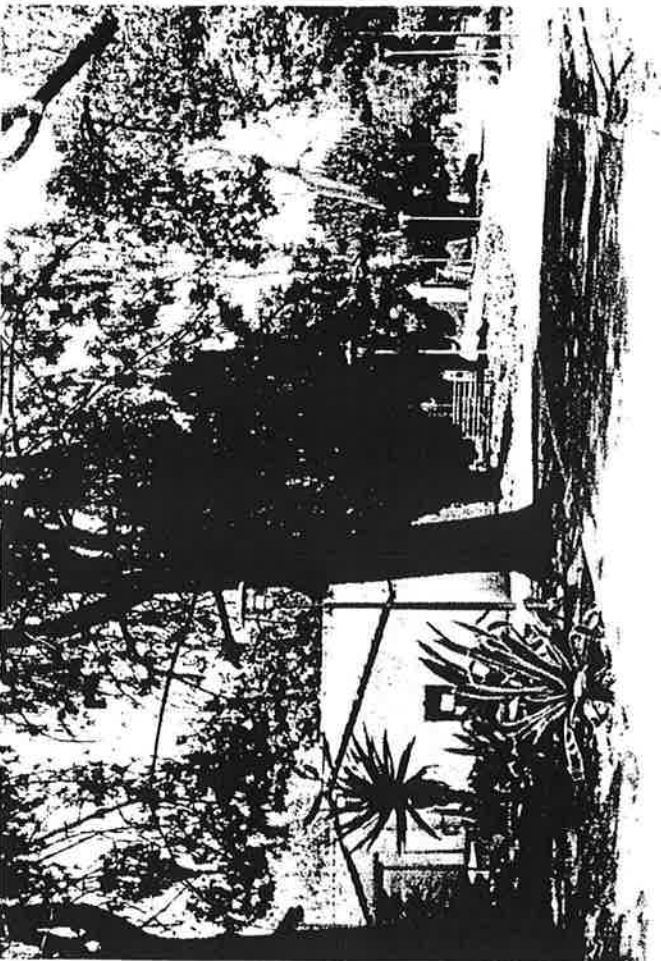
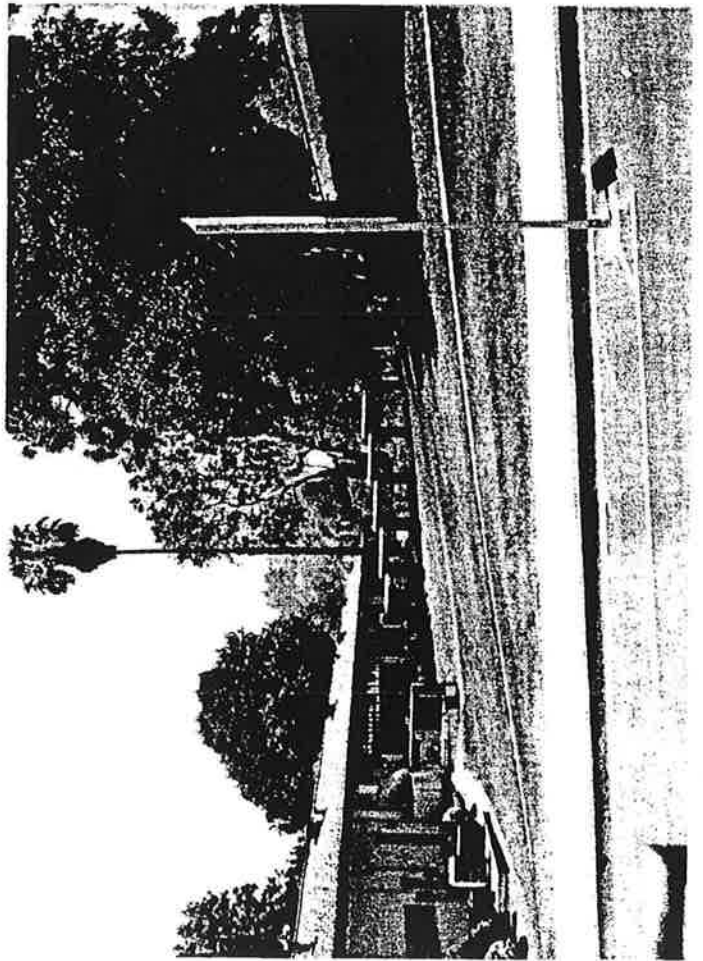
Summary: This complex was the historic academic center of the campus, its buildings among the first to be specifically designed to reflect the needs of one of California's first post-war colleges. Built over a period of four years as funds became available, they were designed as a single master-planned unit in a contemporary interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. In February 1976, *Los Angeles Times* columnist Jack Smith described his discovery of this tile-roofed complex "was like coming upon an unexpected village in the Italian countryside...low buildings on the west slope of the greening hills between the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys."

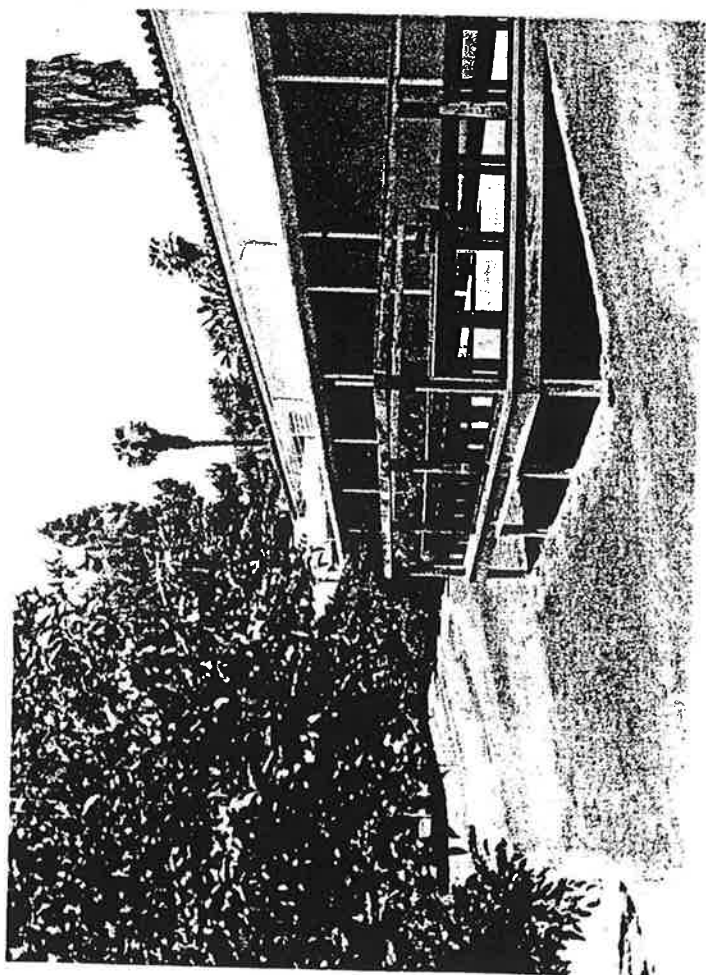
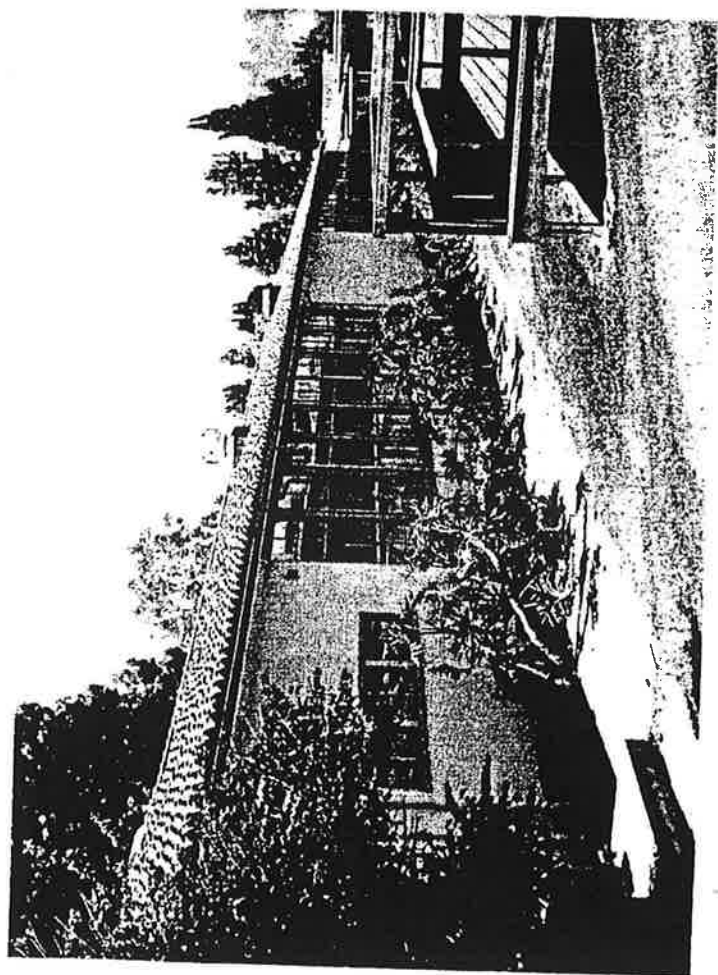
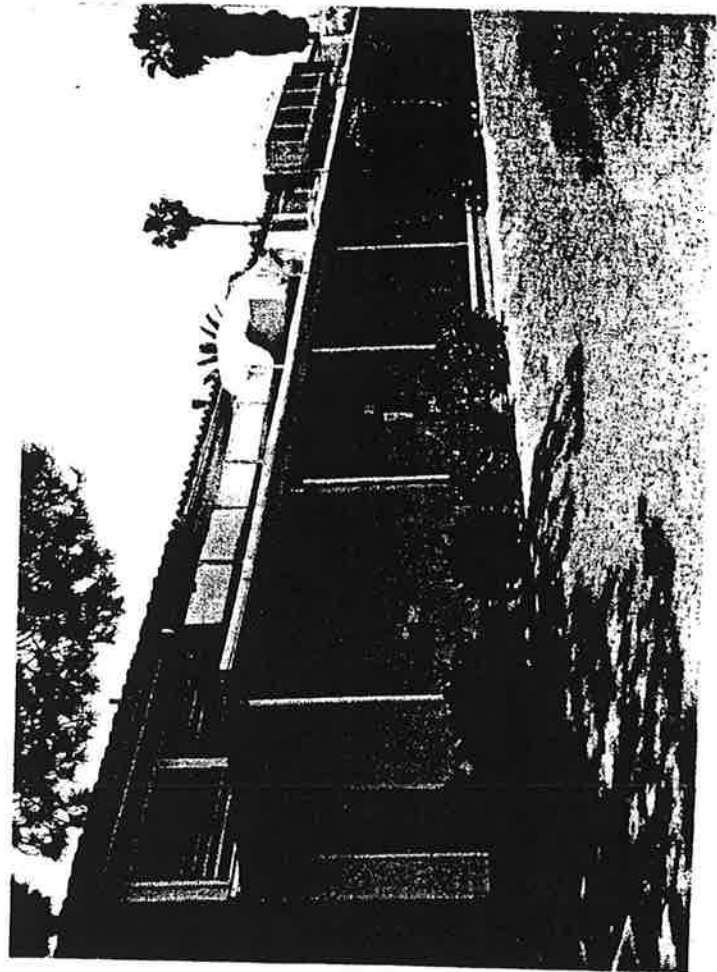
The lay-out reflected the emerging, rather revolutionary philosophy of educational architecture espoused by the designer Kennedy. It allowed for the introduction of as much natural light as possible and the opening up of both sides of the classroom to an outside environment of landscaped courts rather than the traditional practice of enclosing the entrances within an interior hallway. Fairly good integrity (the later installation of air-conditioning equipment in an insensitive manner has detracted from the appearance of the westerly ends of the buildings).

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1

Three pages of photographs follow.







Building No.: 50

Building Name: Stadium

State Inventory Name: Stadium

Year Built: 1948

Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: n/a

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: n/a

Summary: The largest such stadium in the San Gabriel Valley and considered state-of-the-art when dedicated in 1948 by State Representative Richard M. Nixon. The annual amateur U.S. track and field meet is held at the stadium, bringing national attention. It has been a historical landmark over the last 54 years for the campus and the surrounding community. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S1

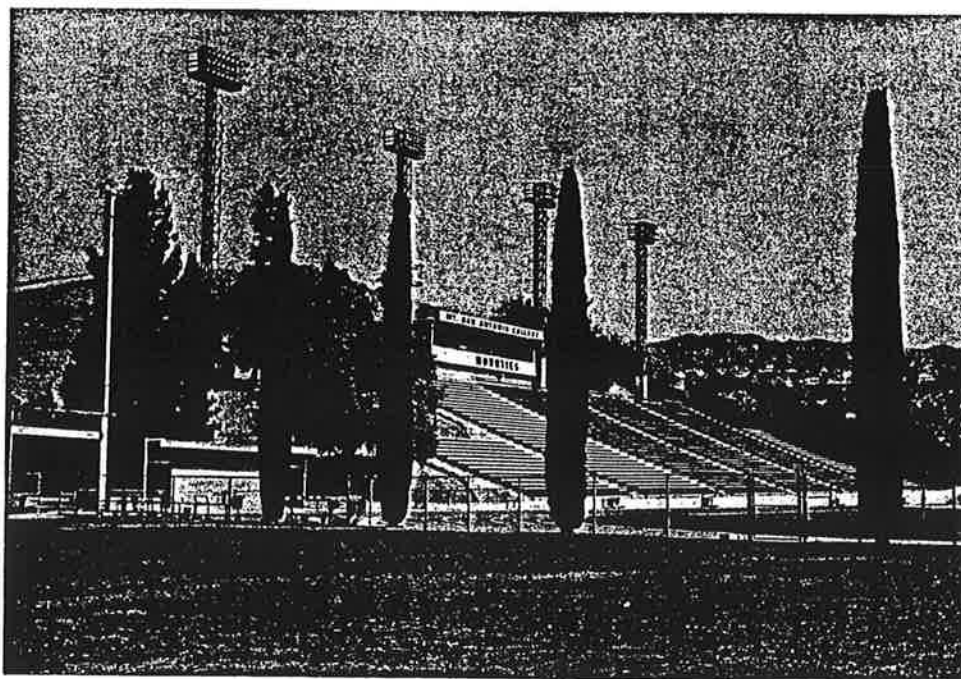
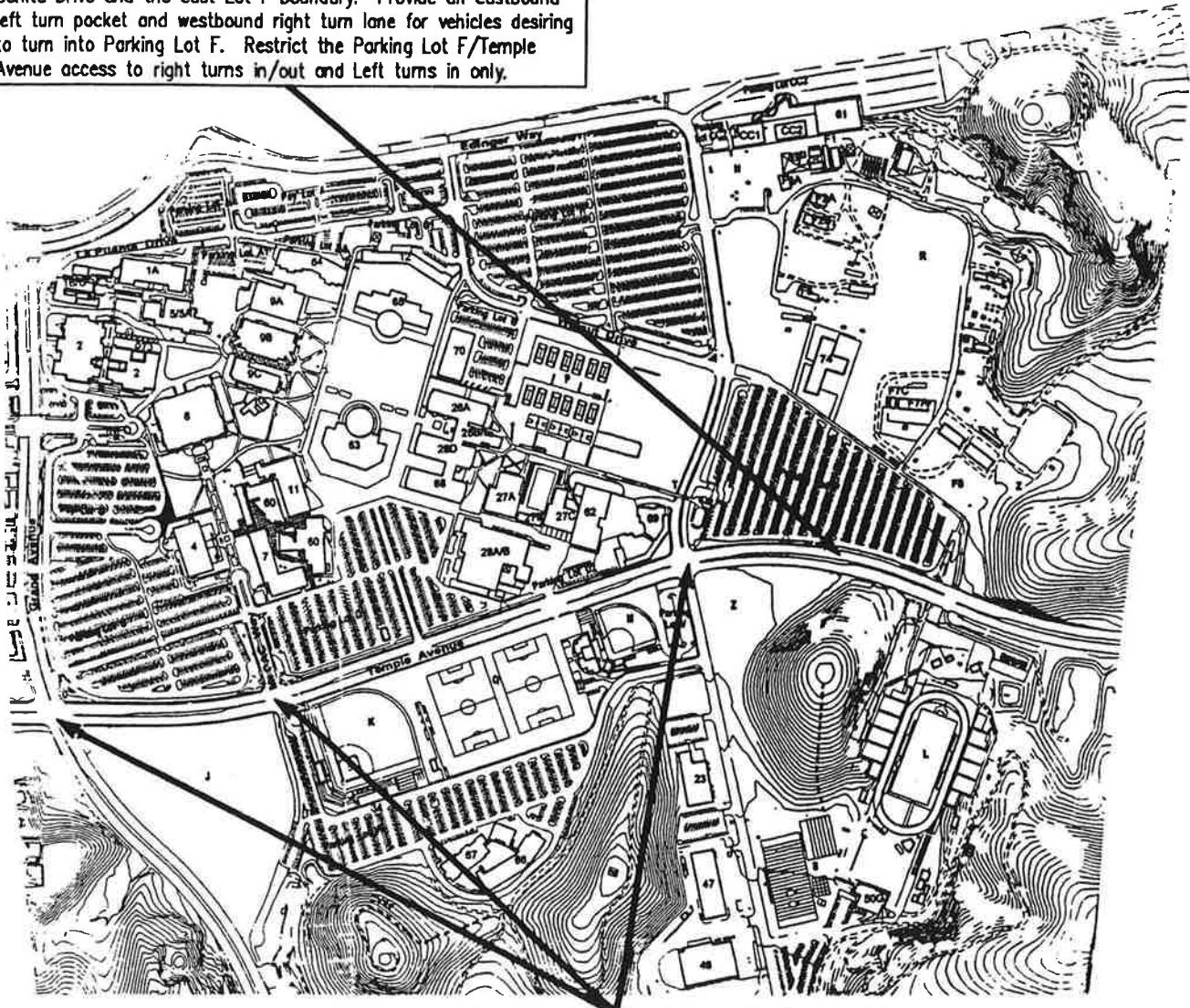


Figure 27 Circulation Recommendations

Realign the Parking Lot F access to Temple Avenue between Bonita Drive and the east Lot F boundary. Provide an eastbound left turn pocket and westbound right turn lane for vehicles desiring to turn into Parking Lot F. Restrict the Parking Lot F/Temple Avenue access to right turns in/out and Left turns in only.



It is recommended that the responsible governmental agencies construct, on land dedicated by Mt. San Antonio College, the following roadway improvements:

- Grand Avenue (NS) at:
Temple Avenue (EW)
- Additional NB Through Lane
 - Additional SB Through Lane
 - Additional EB Through Lane
 - Additional WB Through Lane
- Mt. Sac. Way (NS) at:
Temple Avenue (EW)
- Additional EB Through Lane
- Bonita Drive (NS) at:
Temple Avenue (EW)
- Additional EB Through Lane

*Appendices A-E are available upon request
at Facilities Planning and Management
Please contact Rebecca Mitchell
909/594-5611, Extension 5175*

APPENDIX 2
Resource Descriptions
and Photographs
of 5S3 and 6Z Buildings

Building No.: 05

Building Name: Information Technology/Nursing

State Inventory Name: n/a

Year Built: 1941

Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: n/a

Architect: State of California

Square Footage: 8,890

Summary: A tile-roofed structure in a modern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, used originally as a treatment center for narcotics addicts and later as the campus' first administration building. It is architecturally undistinguished, but of some interest because of its early uses and dominant siting on campus. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: 05A

Building Name: Information Technology

State Inventory Name: n/a

Year Built: 1955

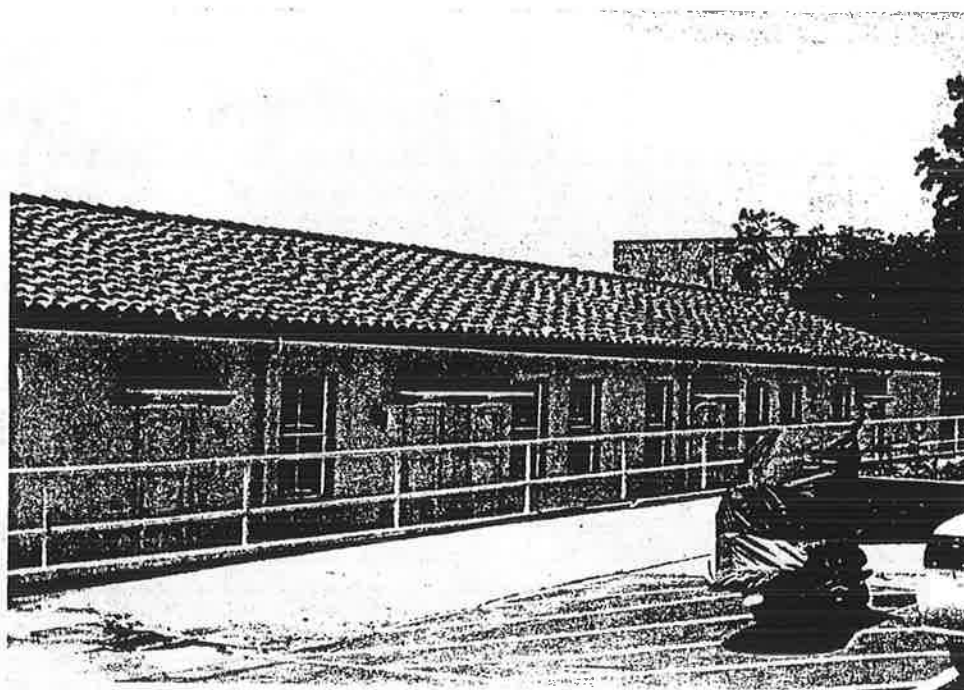
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: n/a

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 2,469

Summary: A tile-roofed structure in a modern interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Built as an annex to the older main Building 05, it is not architecturally distinguished and not significant as a stand-alone building. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 6Z



Building No.: 12A

Building Name: Oden House

State Inventory Name: Custodial Center

Year Built: 1949 officially; but probably the 1930s

Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 2

Architect: State of California

Square Footage: 2,153

Summary: A Spanish Colonial Revival-styled "cottage." Although the "official" date of construction is 1949, there are historical references that the college's first maintenance supervisor moved into it as early as 1947. Its style is more indicative of the 1930s, which probably means it was built as part of the state narcotics hospital facility. Although of pleasing design, it is not architecturally significant and not as historically significant as the director's house—the other original residence on campus. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: 19A

Building Name: Child Development Center South

State Inventory Name: Nursery School

Year Built: 1952

Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 2

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 1,686

Summary: A flat-roofed small home-like brick building, this is one of the earlier college structures, probably built after the second financing election of 1950.

It is of some historical interest, because the construction of a nursery school on the campus would have been a rather revolutionary concept in 1952. Fairly good integrity (there is a later addition on its westerly end).

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: 20

Building Name: Family and Consumer Sciences

State Inventory Name: Homemaking 2

Year Built: 1948

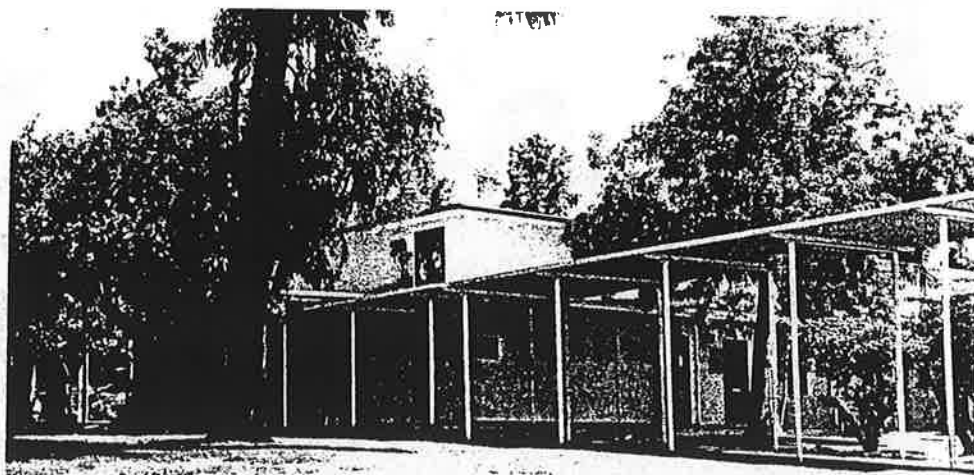
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 3

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 7,095

Summary: One of the three oldest still-extant buildings, built with 21 and 22 specifically for the new college. Although it was designed in a contemporary style rather than in the Spanish Colonial Revival style prevalent in other campus structures that were built beginning just one year later, its open layout is similar to that of Buildings 13 through 19. Its stripped-down, industrial look is reminiscent of the elementary schools that the architect was designing for Southern California school districts at the time and is not particularly distinguished. For some unknown reason it did not follow the Mediterranean theme prescribed for the campus in the original master plan. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: 21

Building Name: Air Conditioning

State Inventory Name: Shop Building

Year Built: 1948

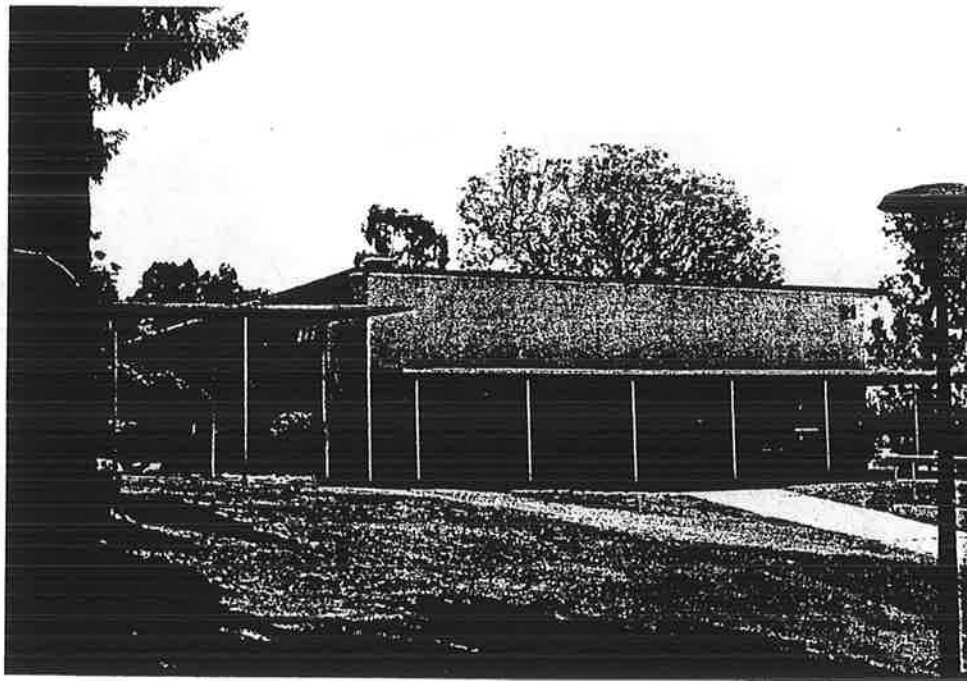
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 1

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 7,205

Summary: Designed in a similar contemporary style to blend with the concurrently built Buildings 20 and 22 next door, this utilitarian structure was meant to reflect the idea of "form follows function." For some unknown reason it did not follow the Mediterranean theme prescribed for the campus in the original master plan. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: 22

Building Name: Welding

State Inventory Name: Welding Shop

Year Built: 1948

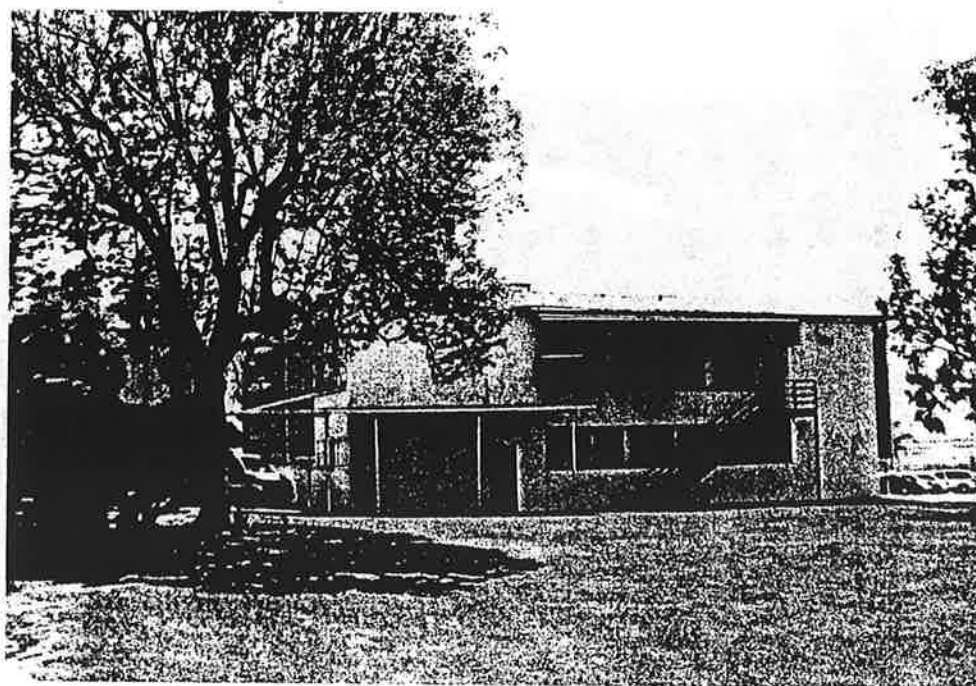
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 1

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 6,419

Summary: Designed in a similar contemporary style to blend with the concurrently built Buildings 20 and 21 next door, this utilitarian structure was meant to reflect the idea of "form follows function." For some unknown reason it did not follow the Mediterranean theme prescribed for the campus in the original master plan. Good integrity.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



Building No.: F9

Building Name: Beef Unit

State Inventory Name: Beef Unit

Year Built: 1954

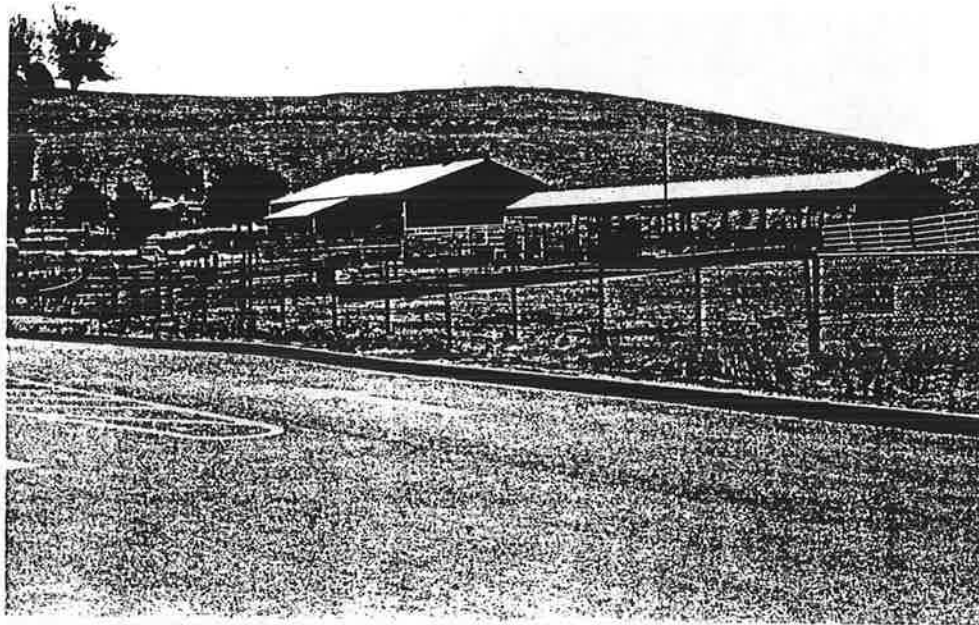
Phase In Which Affected by Master Plan: 2

Architect: Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

Square Footage: 2,301

Summary: Built in a vernacular style, this complex of sheds and feeding structures surrounded by open space has some historical interest, being the oldest agricultural buildings still extant on campus. It harks back to the days when the college was still in the middle of a prosperous rural area.

Significance Evaluation Code: 5S3



APPENDIX 3

Location Map of Resources

APPENDIX 4

Biography of Architect
Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr.

FREDERICK H. KENNEDY, JR.

Architect

A native of Fort Payne, Alabama, Frederick Hunt Kennedy, Jr., was born on March 21, 1891, the son of Frederick Hunt Kennedy, a lawyer active in the real estate business, and his wife Clara Genevieve Kennedy. The younger Kennedy grew up in a creative family, his two sisters eventually becoming well-regarded playwrights in the motion picture business in Hollywood. He received his elementary education in Asheville, North Carolina, and was a graduate of M.I.T., receiving a B.A. in architecture in 1914. Kennedy began his professional career as a draftsman in the office of architect Frank Bourne in Boston. After moving to Pasadena, California with his family in 1915, Kennedy worked for three years as an instructor in drawing and mathematics in the Civil Engineering Department of Throop Polytechnic, the precursor of Caltech. He became a licensed architect in 1916. Then, for a period of two years, he was associated with the well-known and prolific local architect and builder, G. Lawrence Stimson. In 1921, Kennedy established his own practice in Pasadena, eventually opening an office at 15 South El Molino Avenue. He later moved to 1041 East Green Street.

Kennedy served in the U.S. Army during World War II and attained the rank of First Sergeant assigned to the Bureau of Aircraft Production. He was a member of the Pasadena chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was also active in the American Legion and the University Club of Pasadena.

He married Helen C. Smith, and they had a daughter Alice. The family first settled in Altadena in an English-style house designed by Kennedy in the early 1920s and later moved to San Dimas where Kennedy raised chickens as a hobby. The cultivation of iris was another of his avocations; he served as a Judge of the American Iris Society. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were both active in San Dimas civic affairs and in the San Dimas Community Church.

Kennedy designed commercial, religious, and residential buildings, but is often remembered for his school work in a number of Southern California communities, most of them in English and Mediterranean Revival styles. In Pasadena, he designed Willard Elementary School in 1925 (and the auditorium addition in 1929) and Wilson Junior High School in 1927. He was associated with Albert Schroeder in the 1938 design of Santa Paula High School and was the primary architect for the original Mount San Antonio Community College campus between 1948 and 1955. He was considered a specialist in school lighting and often lectured on that subject. Kennedy was also a strong advocate of concrete construction in the Los Angeles area.

Kennedy won an award from the San Diego Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for his design in 1928 of the Grace Lutheran Church in that city. He was responsible for selecting Carlton Winslow as the architect for the First Baptist Church of Pasadena, of which he was a member, and between 1927 and 1930 served as the supervising architect on the project. Kennedy also designed the Throop Memorial Unitarian-Universalist Church in 1923, the Trinity Lutheran Church in 1926, and the Third Church of Christ, Scientist in 1935 and 1951, all in Pasadena; a desert museum for 29 Palms in 1929; the Library of La Verne College in 1953; and the First National Bank of La Verne in 1954. He served as the consulting architect during the construction of the Mt. Palomar Astronomical Observatory in 1941 and 1942 and, during World War II, participated in the construction of buildings at Camp Pendleton. Kennedy retired in 1960.

Although an admirer of the innovative, Kennedy was definitely partial to historical style, having been quoted that old styles "link us to the past and have associations which...give aesthetic value and a charm analogous to that of the antique."

Sources:

American Architects Directory, 1956

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Pasadena Star-News, March 8, 1918

Southern California Magazine, November 1917; January 1918

Tim Gregory

The Building Biographer

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e-mail: timothygregory@earthlink.net

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September 2001

Appendix 5

Identification of Existing Resources and Their Historic Context (Background)

A research methodology is developed to comply with federal and state mandates and guidelines for identifying cultural resources, be they in the form of buildings, sites, structures, objects, or contributors to historic districts. A thorough field visit, including the preparation of a written and photographic record, is the best foundation for identifying and later evaluating any cultural resources found on the project site.

An initial part of that process involves the development of a "historic context" organized by theme, place, and time. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) suggests that "a theme is the equivalent of a research problem, and an historic context is developed by placing the problem in an appropriate setting in both time and space" (Interagency Resources Division, Bulletin 16A, 1991). For instance, a broad historic context might be identified as "Western U.S. Expansion Mid-19th Through 20th Centuries." A more focused historic context might be "Early to Mid 20th Century Agricultural Development of the (locality)."

A "historic context" is associated with identified cultural resources through the concept of a "property type." The NRHP defines property types as a group of individual historic properties that share physical and associative characteristics. Site types, including archaeological sites, are interpreted and evaluated within the realm of the "historic context." For instance, an appropriate property type for the sites associated with the contexts mentioned above, given the agricultural theme, might be "Farm/Ranch."

Major themes have evolved during the past two decades of cultural resources investigations at various 19th and 20th century sites in southern California. Possible research themes and their associated property types, adapted from the "Areas of Significance" and "Functions and Uses" for eligibility evaluations for the NRHP, are listed on the following page:

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL RESEARCH (HISTORIC CONTEXT) THEMES

Agriculture	Exploration
Architecture	Funerary
Archaeology: Prehistoric	Government
Aboriginal	Health/Medicine
Non-aboriginal	Industry/Processing/ Extraction
Art	Irrigation
Chronology	Land Use
Commerce/Trade	Landscape Architecture
Communications	Law
Community Planning and Development	Literature
Conservation	Maritime History
Defense	Material Culture
Demography	Military
Economics	Performing Arts
Education	Philosophy
Engineering	Politics/Government
Entertainment/Recreation	Religion
Environmental Adaptation	Residential
Ethnic Heritage: Asian	Science
Afro-American	Settlement Patterns
European	Social History
Hispanic	Subsistence
Native-	Technology
American	Tourism
Pacific	Transportation
Islander	Other (e.g., Invention)

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Amusement Park	Lake/River/Reservoir
Ancillary Building	Landscape Architecture
Bridge	Lighthouse
Canal/Aqueduct	Military Property
Cemetery	Mine
Civic Auditorium	Monument/Mural/Gravestone
Commercial Building, 1-3 stories	Multiple Family Property
Commercial Building, over 3 stories	New Deal Public Works Project
Community Center	Public Utility Building
Dam	Railroad Depot
Educational Building	Religious Building
Engineering Structure	Rural Open Space
Ethnic Minority Property	Ship
Farm/Ranch	Single Family Property
Folk Art	Stadium/Sports Arena
Government Building	Street Furniture
Highway/Trail	Theater
Hospital	Train
Hotel/Motel	Trees/Vegetation
Industrial Building	Urban Open Space
	Women's Property

More than one research theme might be applicable. Further research within and adjacent to the project area could build on these themes and develop them into a historic context that characterizes the cultural development of the entire community.

Research questions pertaining to the themes are developed prior to and during the course of fieldwork. Other research questions arise during the subsequent analysis of the field and historic research data.

Architectural components of extant or relic buildings, structures, and/or objects within the project area should be sufficiently preserved to contain data for research and interpretation. Ideally, the original design and subsequent alterations should be identifiable as discrete occupational episodes associated with a temporally defined occupation. Architecture should represent identifiable functional association. Archival materials should be available to reconstruct a partial or complete history of the project area.

Many of the research themes are inter-related. The analysis of architectural, archival, and oral history data for one theme will simultaneously address several other themes. For instance, the study of historical material culture (i.e., artifacts) provides a wealth of information concerning subsistence patterns, household composition (e.g., gender, adults, children, infants), socioeconomic status, trade networks and commodity flows (local, regional, national, and international), historical site use and activity, spatial inter-relationships of features and buildings, site evolution, and other themes. The documentary record by itself may not contain sufficient data to provide answers for all the research questions arrived at. Other data generated through architectural, archaeological, oral history and specialized analyses may provide complementary information which will provide answers to these and other research questions.

A multi-disciplinary approach is used during the identification and historic context phase of the cultural resource investigation project. Archival documents and cartographic sources, oral history interviews, as well as field surveys are all used to locate, define, and provide interpretations for the cultural resources within the project area. Furthermore, this data is combined to reconstruct the most accurate picture of the project area. In turn, the research data is useful in the construction of the historic context and in evaluating the significance of the sites identified within and adjacent to the project area.

Appendix 6

Evaluation of Historic Resources (Background)

Both CEQA and NHPA mandate that a cultural resource site's significance must be established before project impacts to the cultural resources can be assessed. This is the evaluation process. The first step, "Identification", has been accomplished through research, development of an historic context, and a field survey of cultural resources within the project area.

In making an evaluation of a resource's significance, the consultant refers to the following sources: the implementing regulations for the California Register (California Public Resources Code, section 4852), CEQA and Historical Resources (a technical bulletin issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research) and National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (As mentioned below, the California Register criteria mirror those for the National Register and this publication thoroughly addresses the evaluation process.)

CEQA mandates that a cultural resource's significance must be established before project impacts to the resource can be assessed. All data gained from the field survey, architectural analysis, research, and historic context will be assembled and interpreted with respect to each site. In turn, the multi-disciplinary data will be used to evaluate the individual site's potential eligibility for the California Register.

In order to accomplish this, evaluative investigations must begin at the sites themselves. Field investigations should document cultural features, site boundaries, and the nature and association of site features within each lot or property of the project area. The integrity of the cultural resource (i.e., its state of intactness and the extent of alteration from its original appearance either deliberately made or the result of deterioration over time) must also be addressed. Such changes will then be documented by historic research and, where applicable, architectural research. (It should be noted that while interior modifications of a historic property may affect its integrity, in most cases exterior integrity is considered the foremost determinant of whether a property still retains enough of its original significance.)

During the evaluation phase of the investigations, the resources are assessed and evaluated for their potential to address and exemplify important historic themes. The intent of the evaluation is to assess the presence/absence of data that is needed to answer research questions. A site that has lost substantial integrity through deterioration or alteration may thereby have lost much of its significance. If similar, more intact, sites have been identified in close proximity to the subject site, the site may be considered of lesser value than if it is the only such site found locally, and therefore unique, even if of poor integrity.

"Criteria for listing historical resources on the California Register are consistent with those developed by the National Park Service for listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources which better reflect the history of California" (Department of Parks and Recreation 1998).

Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historical Resources

An eligibility evaluation for each cultural resource within the project area should be made under the following criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources as established by the revised CEQA Guidelines [15064.5(a)(3)(A-D)]:

“A resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria...including the following:

1. Be associated with events contributing to the broad patterns of the state’s history and culture;
2. Be associated with historically important people;
3. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or construction method, or represent the work of a creative individual; or
4. Have the potential for yielding important information in California’s history or prehistory.”

Thus, Criterion 1 is usually associated with "events," Criterion 2 is associated with "persons," Criterion 3 is associated with "design/construction," and Criterion 4 is associated with "information potential." Some historical archaeological sites may be evaluated for eligibility under Criteria 1, 2, and/or 3, but most are evaluated under Criterion 4. (Please note that the criteria for the NRHP are worded very similarly, except that they put more emphasis on the resource’s significance on the national level. The NRHP criteria are labeled A through D rather than 1 through 4 and are often found on DPR 523 forms.)

Criterion 1. Events. Properties are considered important if they are associated with significant events. Association through the historic context has to be demonstrated. Providing evidence of direct association of the events with the historic property is necessary. Properties can also be considered important if they are the best examples of the result of historic settlement patterns (“event,” in this case, being rather broadly defined).

Criterion 2. Person. “Historically important people” refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local or state context. Correlation of an individual within the framework of the historic context is crucial. Also, his/her ties with a specific property and/or an event is important.

Criterion 3. Design/Construction. Resources represented by extant architecture are evaluated under this criterion. Elements that are important under Criterion 3 include distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master, possessing high artistic value. Integrity of the property is an especially important factor under this criterion.

Criterion 4. In order to qualify for eligibility for the California Register under this criterion, the archaeological site (i.e., historic property) has to meet two conditions: 1) the site must have

yielded or be likely to yield information such as archaeological data or historic data that will have potential to answer research questions; and 2) the yielded information must be important with respect to historical archaeology and other related historic preservation fields.

Related Criteria--Generally, a historic property, to be considered eligible, should be of a certain age, not be a reconstruction, and have never been moved from its original location. Federal guidelines have traditionally prescribed a 50-year age for cultural resources evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4); however, a 45-year age threshold is becoming increasingly acceptable due to delays in project implementation which can often stretch five years or more beyond the evaluation date. The California State Office of Historic Preservation has stated that, minimally, a site "must be at least 45 years of age" (1989:3). However, the National Park Service and the State Office of Historic Preservation do recognize special sites that have achieved significance even though they may be less than 45 years old, have been reconstructed, or have been relocated (Sherfey and Luce 1979; Interagency Resources Division 1987).

The NRHP has developed a chart of seven numerical evaluation codes for pinpointing the status of a historic resource. California Register regulations also recognize these codes and require that they be entered onto DPR 523 forms.

- 1 Listed in the NRHP
- 2 Determined eligible for the NRHP in a formal process involving federal or state agencies
- 3 Appears eligible for listing in the NRHP in the judgment of the professional evaluator
- 4 Might become eligible for listing in the NRHP when certain conditions are met
- 5 Not eligible for the NRHP but may be significant at the local level
- 6 None of the above
- 7 Undetermined

These initial numerical codes can be further sub-classified by adding a letter code. Among the most commonly used letter codes are:

- S Resource is separately listed in the NRHP
- D Resource is included as a contributor to a NHRP-listed district
- B Both S and D above
- M Resource may become eligible as a contributor to a NRHP-listed district when more documentation is found or restoration work performed

Refinements may be made to these alphanumeric codes by adding still more letters and/or digits to cover all categories of actual or potential National Register eligibility. These finer divisions are not listed here in view of space limitations.

Any historic resource given an initial NRHP code of 1 through 3 is eligible for listing on the

California Register. A resource given an initial code of 4 or 5 may be eligible for listing on the California Register, but only after undergoing a formal nomination process involving the agreement of the local jurisdiction and the State Historical Resources Commission. In any case, it is recommended that resources with an initial code of 4 or 5 be given special consideration in local planning.

Appendix F
CEQA Checklist Summary

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00342		1978	Taylor, Thomas T.	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District		19-000883
LA-00481		1979	Van Horn, David M.	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
LA-00836		1977	Cottrell, Marie G.	Letter Report to Ronald Martin & Assoc. Inc.	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-01268		1983	Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney-Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
LA-01346		1984	Brock, James P.	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)	Archaeological Advisory Group	
LA-01392		1980	Anonymous	Archaeological Assessment and Test Report on LAN-1070, LAN-1071, and LAN-1072 Located on Tt 36682 in the City of Walnut, Ca	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-001070, 19-001071, 19-001072
LA-02135		1990	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report on a 25 Acre Parcel in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California	The Keith Companies Archaeological Division	
LA-03835		1979	Cottrell, Marie G.	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-04337		1979		Cultural Resources Report T.t. 36682 Located in the City of Walnut, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-001070, 19-001071, 19-001072
LA-05644	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05646	Cellular -	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05648		2000	Strudwick, Ivan	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06262	Cellular -	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

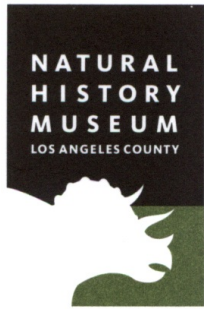
Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08249		2002	Peterson, Patricia A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-000179, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-002805, 19-120031, 19-186112
LA-10043		2000	Strudwick, Ivan H.	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey of the 315 Acre Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Covina Hills, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County.										Page 1039	04-05-12			
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY-NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT			
156387		1046 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 16-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156377		1049 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 16-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156374		1056 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156378		1061 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156375		1064 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156376		1072 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 9	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
131069		1077 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE APARTMENTS	VENICE	P	1949	TAX.CERT.	537.9-19-0394	01/04/11	7J				
							HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CS	AC			
							CAL.REG.	19-0465	09/30/04	2CS	AC			
							NAT.REG.	19-0394	02/07/03	7W				
156388		1080 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156389		1088 ELKGROVE AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 9	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156304		1403 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 7	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156311		1410 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 16-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156305		1411 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 14-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156306		1421 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 18-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156310		1422 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 12-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156308		1430 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 8-UNIT APAR	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156307		1431 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 14-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156309		1440 ELKGROVE CR	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 16-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156292		970 ELKHART PL	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 20-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156448		960 ELKLAND PL	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156449		972 ELKLAND PL	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156314		1070 FREDERICK ST	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 20-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156386		1030 LAKE ST	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 10-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156390		1110 LAKE ST	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 8-UNIT APAR	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156391		1118 LAKE ST	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 6-UNIT APAR	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156393		1130 LAKE ST	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 10-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156405		1505 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156408		1521 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 1	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156437		1601 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE 2-STORY, 21-UNIT APA	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156430		1621 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 2	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156444		1701 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 2	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156446		1721 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 2	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
156447		1741 PENMAR AVE	LINCOLN PLACE MIXED 1 & 2 STORY, 2	VENICE	P	1949	HIST.RES.	CR	08/05/05	2CD	AC			
166228		ATLANTIC AVE	ATLANTIC AVENUE BRIDGE	VERNON	M	1931	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA060814A	09/12/06	6Y				
092283		1830 E 25TH ST	GAUTIER LAND COMPANY FREIGHT OFFIC	VERNON	P	1937	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0707-0000	10/27/94	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA940929A	10/27/94	6Y				
092284		1850 E 25TH ST	CA STUCCO CO. FACTORY	VERNON	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0708-0000	10/27/94	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FHWA940929A	10/27/94	6Y				
156618		3049 E VERNON AVE	CLOUGHERTY BROTHERS PACKING COMPAN	VERNON	P	1931	PROJ.REVW.	FCC051026G	11/14/05	6Y				
089716		EXCHANGE AVE	LA MESA BATTLEFIELD	VERNON	P		HIST.RES.	SHL-0167-0000	03/06/35	7L				
150949		2525 FRUITLAND AVE		VERNON	P	1941	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0364-0000	02/11/04	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC040211D	02/11/04	6Y				
150947		2552 FRUITLAND AVE		VERNON	U	1928	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0363-0000	02/11/04	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC040211D	02/11/04	6Y				
027417	19-176741	MISSION ST	SOTO STREET BRIDGE	VERNON	C	1928	HIST.SURV.	0058-0001-0000		7R				
150946		5139 PACIFIC BLVD	SCE FRUITLAND SUBSTATION	VERNON	P	1914	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-04-0362-0000	02/11/04	6Y				
							PROJ.REVW.	FCC040211D	02/11/04	6Y				
166229		5122 S ATLANTIC BLVD		VERNON	P	1931	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA060814A	09/12/06	6Y				
090789		130 AVENIDA ALIPAZ	W.R. ROWLAND ADOBE REDWOOD RANCH H	WALNUT	U	1883	HIST.RES.	SPHI-LAN-021	10/01/75	7L				
165274		650 BREA CANYON RD		WALNUT	P	1910	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010809A	10/30/01	6Y				
127673		2819 CUDAHY ST		WALNUT		1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0374-0000	02/19/01	6Y				

ROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY-NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD010227G	02/19/01	6Y	
090790		20800 E COLIMA BLVD	CAPTAIN WILLIAM BANNING HOME	WALNUT	U		HIST.RES.	SPHI-LAN-022	02/27/76	7L	
083997		2719 HILL ST		WALNUT	U	1925	PROJ.REVW.	HUD920615Q	08/31/93	6Y	
168201			TRACT 16472	WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168209			TRACT 17547	WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168175			TRACT 15527	WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168195			TRACT 16738	WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168218			TRACT 19682	WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168220			TRACT 17045	WEST COVINA	P	1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168407		3576 E CRAIGLEE CIR		WEST COVINA	P	1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168408		3580 E CRAIGLEE CIR		WEST COVINA	P	1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168212		2200 E GARVEY AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168346		2003 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168348		2019 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168349		2023 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168350		2027 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168351		2033 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168352		2037 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168354		2043 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168355		2047 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168357		2053 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168359		2105 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168360		2111 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168361		2117 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168363		2123 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168217		2451 E GARVEY AVE N		WEST COVINA	P	1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168214		2330 E GARVEY AVE S		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168216		2346 E GARVEY AVE S		WEST COVINA	P	1955	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168380		2447 E HILLHAVEN DR		WEST COVINA	P	1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168221		3712 E HOLT AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1952	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168367		2443 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168368		2449 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168369		2507 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168371		2521 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168372		2535 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168374		2536 E JAMES AVE		WEST COVINA	P	1954	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168192		1038 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168193		1042 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168194		1046 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1953	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168254		1222 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168255		1224 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168256		1230 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168257		1236 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168258		1242 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168259		1250 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168260		1302 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1951	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168298		1430 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168300		1434 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168301		1438 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P		PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168303		1442 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168304		1502 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168305		1506 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168306		1510 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	
168307		1514 E MARDINA ST		WEST COVINA	P	1950	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA020703A	09/06/02	6Y	

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5 April 2018

Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Attn: Charles Cisneros, Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Temple Avenue Project, Psomas Project
3MTS010200, in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Charles:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Temple Avenue Project, Psomas Project 3MTS010200, in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Dimas USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 22 March 2018. We have no vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the boundaries of the proposed project area, but we do have localities somewhat nearby from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

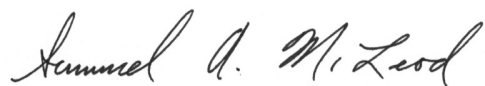
In the lower lying terrain in the southwestern portion and the eastern margin of the proposed project area the surface deposits consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Jose Hills immediately to the north. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 8014, east-southeast of the proposed project area in the northeastern Puente Hills just southwest of the intersection of the Riverside Freeway (Highway 60) and the Corona Freeway (Highway 71), that produced a fossil specimen of bison, *Bison*. A little farther to the east-southeast from the proposed project area, in English Canyon west of Chino, our older Quaternary locality LACM 1728 produced fossil specimens of horse, *Equus*, and camel, *Camelops*, at a depth of 15 to 20 feet below the surface.

In the surrounding elevated terrain there are exposures of the marine late Miocene Puente Formation, also sometimes considered to be part of the Monterey Formation in this area with the youngest member of the Puente Formation referred to as the Sycamore Canyon Formation. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from the Puente Formation is LACM 6171, due west of the proposed project area in the hills on the west side of Collegewood Drive, that produced a fossil fish specimen of herring, *Ganolytes*. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality from the Puente Formation is LACM 7153, just south of east of the proposed project area south of Temple Avenue and west of Valley Boulevard, that produced many specimens of fossil pipefish including the holotype (name bearing specimen of a species new to science) of the pipefish *Syngnathus emeritus*, published by R. A. Fritzsche in 1980 (Revision of the eastern Pacific Syngnathidae (Pisces: Syngnathiformes), including both Recent and fossil forms. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, 42(6):181-227). Further to the southeast of the proposed project area, in Diamond Bar south and west of the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (Highway 60) and the Orange Freeway (Highway 57), our Puente Formation locality LACM 7190 produced a fauna of fossil fish including deep sea smelts, Bathylagidae, lantern fish, Myctophidae, jacks, Carangidae, and herrings, *Ganolytes* and *Etringus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations there that extend down into older deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice