Appendix E Cultural Resources Technical Report

Appendices

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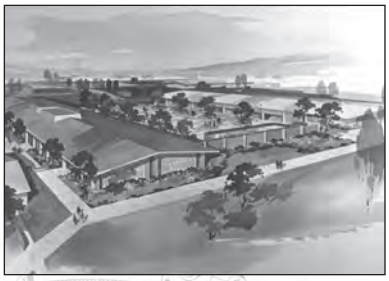
Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update

Rancho Cucamonga Campus









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Draft Version

PN 36450
April 2021

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Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

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Executive Summary

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to PlaceWorks, has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) in support of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared for the Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus (Project) at Chaffey College. This study fulfills the regulatory requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as requested by the Chaffey Community College District. The Project area encompasses all of the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus, located at 5885 Haven Avenue in the north part of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 0201191150000). State Route 210 (SR-210; Foothill Freeway) is about 0.5 mile south and Interstate 15 (I-15; Ontario Freeway) is about 4 miles southeast.

This CRTR summarizes the background, methods, results, and provides recommendations for any further work required for CEQA compliance. ASM evaluated each building more than 45 years old for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and as a historical resource under CEQA. The campus was also considered as a potential historic district under the same guidelines. The evaluation was conducted in conformance with guidance on conducting historical building assessments and evaluations, specifically the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1991), the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (1995), and *Technical Assistance Series #7 How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (2001), and CEQA. The report was prepared by ASM's archaeologists and architectural historians who meet and/or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

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*) (Weeks and Grimmer 2017). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 defines significant impacts as a substantial adverse change to a historical resource, encompassing "demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (AEP 2016:140). The Guidelines also state: "Generally, a Project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Rehabilitating Historic Buildings … shall be considered as mitigated to a less than significant level" (AEP 2016:141).

As part of this report, an intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the portions of the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus that may be impacted by rebuilding or rehabilitation projects related to the Master Plan Update. The records search did not reveal the presence of any previously documented resources within or in proximity to the campus, and no previously undocumented archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey.

ASM considered the potential of the individual buildings more than 45 years old of the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus to be eligible for listing in the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. Particular attention was paid to the extant buildings that were constructed as part of the 1959 Master Plan, as well as major buildings added in the 1960s, and to the potential of the group of buildings and landscape to be considered a historic district. Each of the recommended contributors was also considered for potential individual eligibility. Chaffey College is a good example of the

drive for master-planned campuses that dominated school design in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and Wargin Hall is individually a good example of a Mid-Century-Modern building designed by a master architect. The proposed Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall are therefore recommended as a CRHR-eligible resources and historical resources as defined by CEQA.

ASM assessed the impacts of the Project on the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall, the two historical resources within the area of potential impacts. The Project will result in the demolition and/or significant alteration of a majority of the contributing resources to the historic district and Wargin Hall. As such, the Project will result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired and therefore is a significant impact to a historical resource that cannot be mitigated to less than significant.

1.0 Introduction

This report describes the goals, methods, and findings of the identification of historical resources and impacts analysis conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), for the Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus project (Project) in Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The Project proposes construction within the Chaffey College Historic District, as identified in this report. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to discretionary projects undertaken, approved, or funded by a public agency. As such, the proposed Project is subject to CEQA. Chaffey Community College District is the "lead agency" under CEQA and is responsible for the design, funding, construction, and operation of the Master Plan Update Project. ASM has prepared this report to evaluate whether there are historical resources within the area of potential impact (API) of the proposed Project and if the Project would result in either a direct or indirect impact to those historical resources. For this CRTR, the API was limited to the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus. The following introductory sections present a description of the Project and the applicable regulatory framework.

ASM has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, as requested by the Chaffey Community College District. The report addresses the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus at 5885 Haven Avenue, which contains several buildings that are more than 45 years old and therefore must be considered as potential historical resources pursuant to CEQA. This report provides an assessment and evaluation of direct and indirect impacts on those historical resources as a result of the proposed Project. This report is organized into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Identification of Historical Resources, Regulatory Framework, Cultural/Historic Context, Survey Findings, Eligibility Criteria, Statement of Significance/Evaluation, Impacts Assessment, and Conclusion. Several appendices are included, specifically: survey photographs (Appendix A), records search summary (Appendix B), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Tribal correspondence (Appendix C), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (Appendix D), and original architectural drawings (Appendix E).

1.1 Project Location and Setting

The 200-acre Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus is located at 5885 Haven Avenue in the north part of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 0201191150000). The property is located at the foot of the south slope of the San Gabriel Mountains on alluvial land created by runoff from Deer Canyon and Day Canyon Wash. State Route 210 (SR-210; Foothill Freeway) is about 0.5 mile south and Interstate 15 (I-15; Ontario Freeway) is about 4 miles southeast. The location is found on the 1996 USGS Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-3).

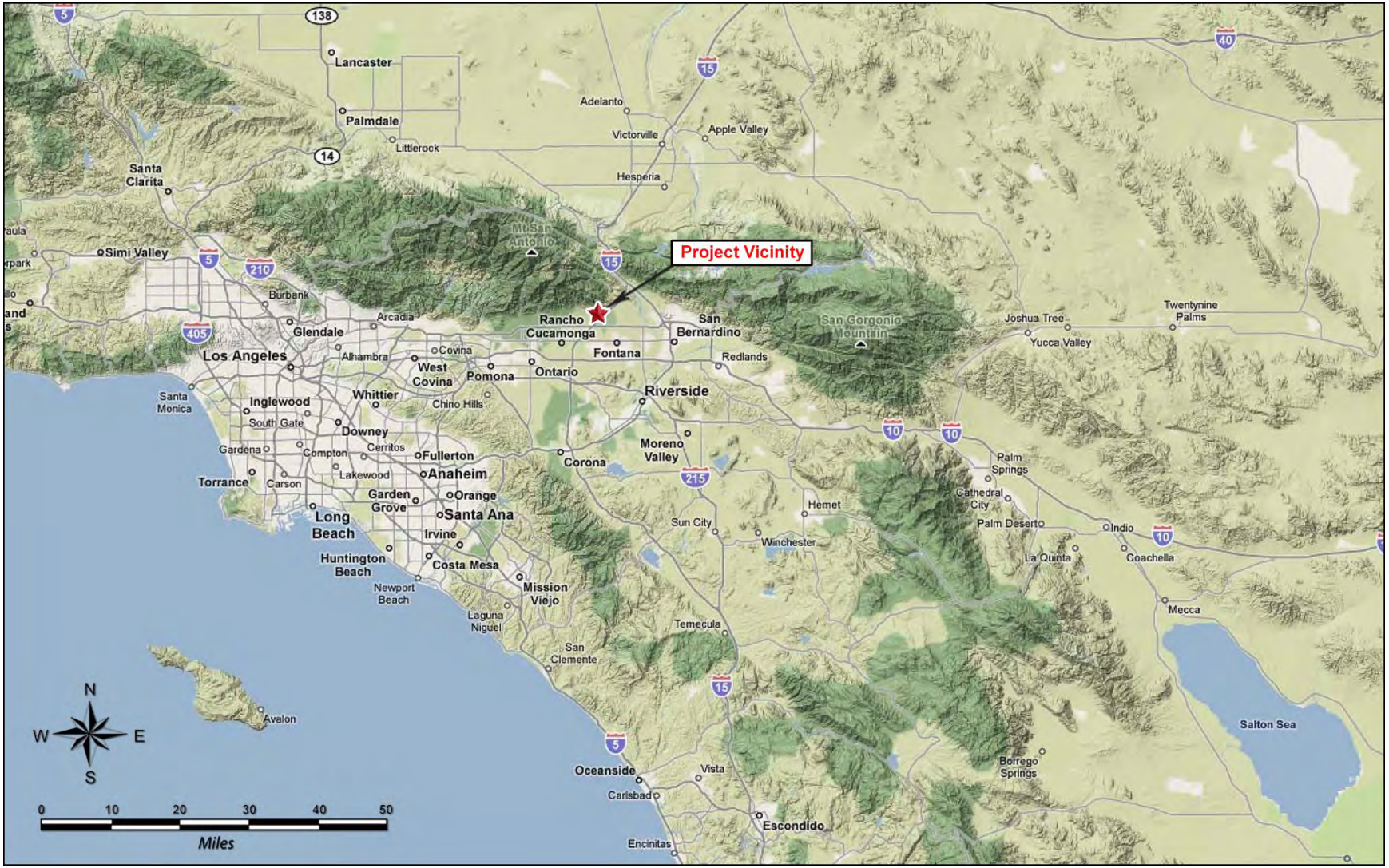

Figure 1. Regional location map of project area.

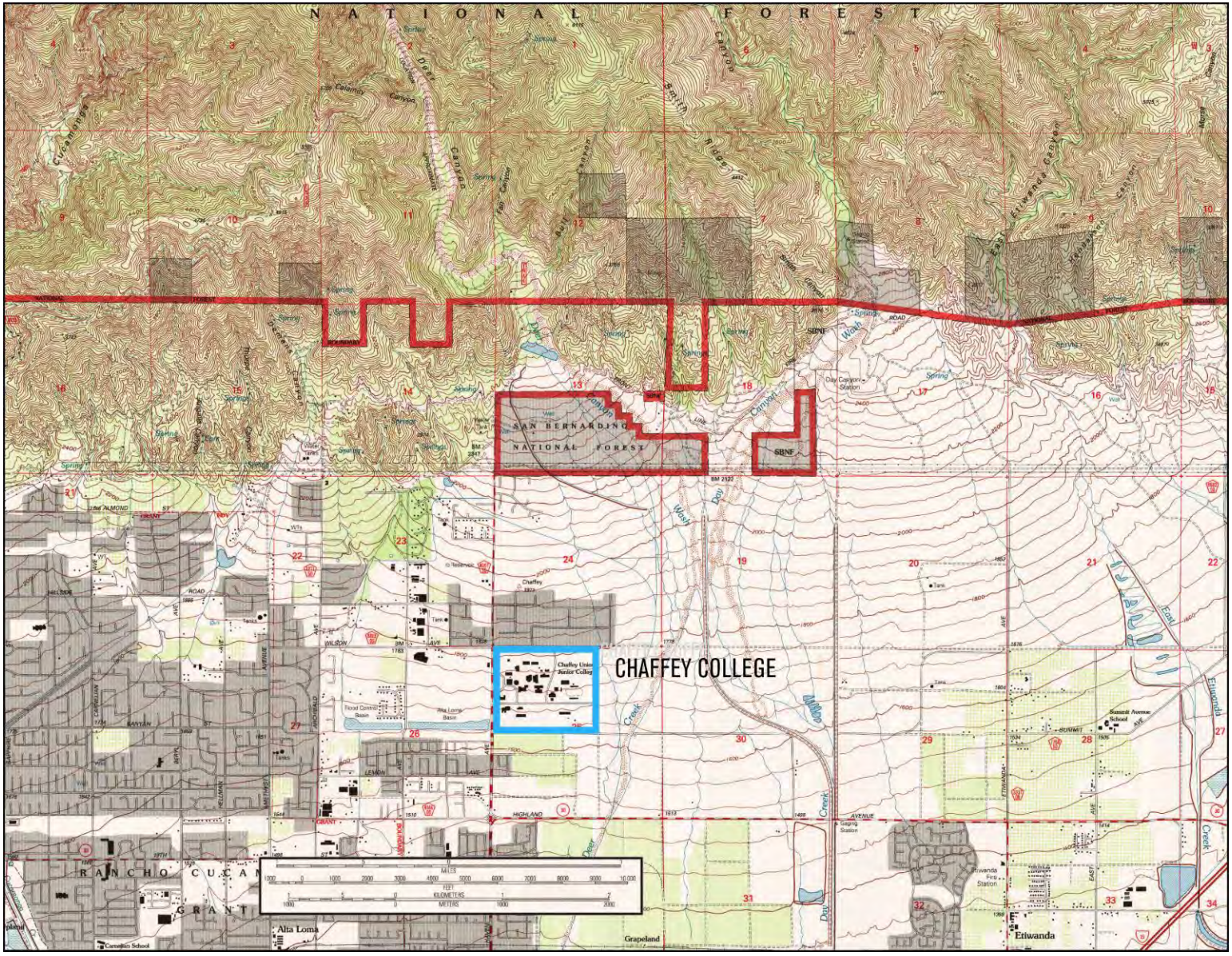

Figure 2. USGS Cucamonga Peak 1996 map showing location of project area.

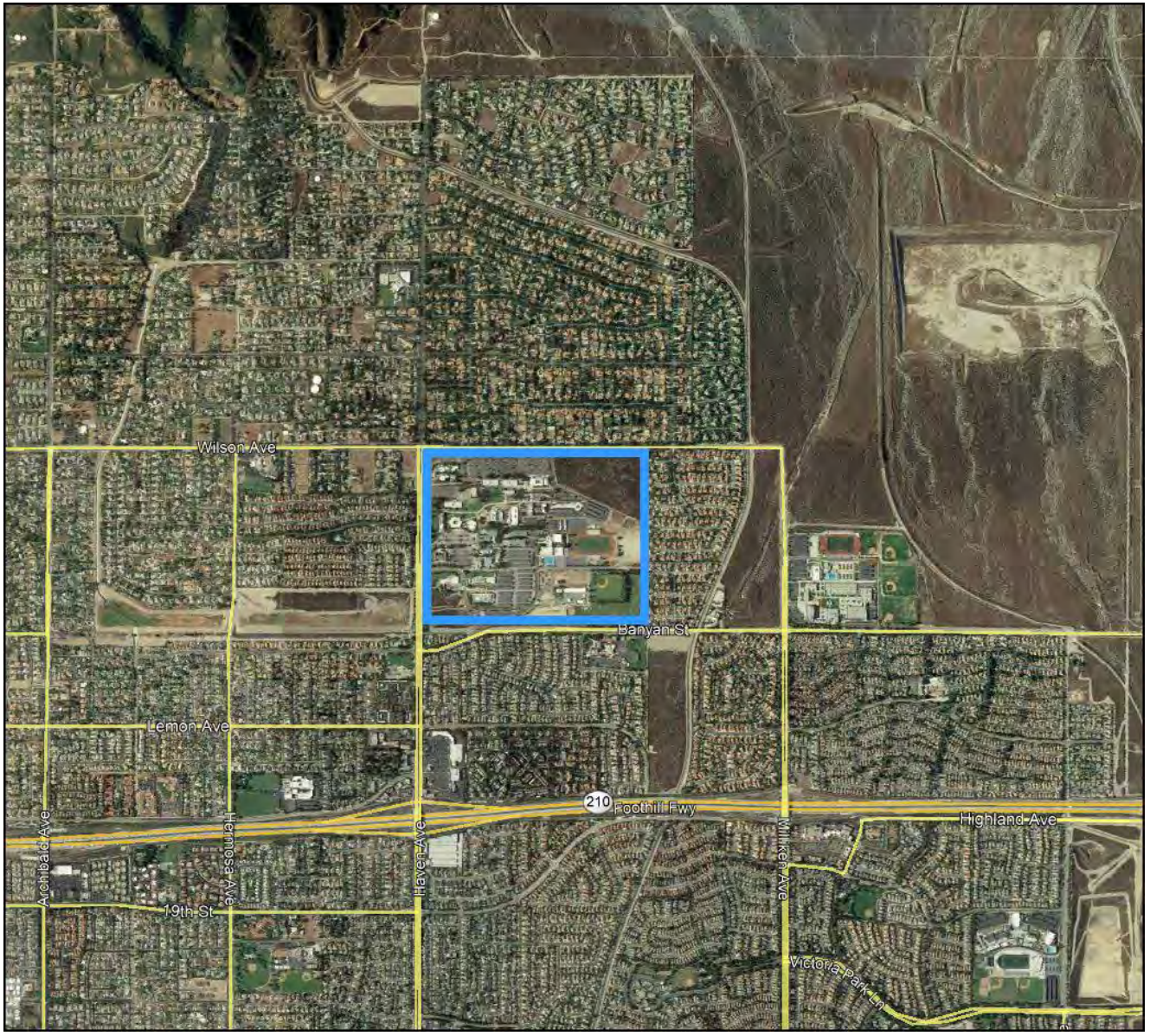

Figure 3. Aerial view showing location of Chaffey College.

1.2 Project Description

The Chaffey Community College District is undertaking a comprehensive improvement and building program to make upgrades and repairs of existing buildings and to construct new facilities to improve the safety and educational experience of students, faculty, and staff at Rancho Cucamonga Campus in accordance with Measure P. The project consists of demolition, construction, and renovation of buildings and campus facilities on the 200-acre campus over five phases and about 30 years. As part of the Master Plan, 14 buildings are identified to be demolished, all but one of which are among the oldest buildings on campus. Six existing buildings will be renovated, and 10 new buildings and a parking structure will be added.

In 2018, voters passed a $700 million Measure P Bond Program. Several buildings at Chaffey College campuses were built in the 1960s and before and need basic health, safety, and technology improvements. Because of the changing economy, classrooms and labs must be upgraded to provide students with up-to-date skills and access to modern technology. On the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus this means demolition of 1950s-era buildings and construction of new buildings. Among other things, Measure P funding would accomplish the following:

- Replace outdated buildings with modern technologically current buildings
- Upgrade classrooms, labs, and technology to help prepare students to transfer to four-year colleges and universities
- Repair deteriorating gas, electrical, and sewer lines and fix leaky roofs
- Upgrade job training facilities for manufacturing, skilled trades, and health occupations
- Improve student safety and security systems
- Upgrade science, computer, and technology labs

1.3 Project Personnel

ASM Senior Architectural Historian, Shannon Davis, M.A., served as Project Manager for ASM. Ms. Davis exceeds the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian, with more than two decades of experience, as identified in the *SOI's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As Director of Architectural History at ASM, Ms. Davis has documented and evaluated numerous cultural resources (including numerous schools) for CEQA compliance, impacts/effects analysis, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations. Ms. Davis additionally has past professional experience with the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service, including eight years as a historian with the NRHP.

ASM Architectural Historian Marilyn Novell, M.S., was the team leader conducting the evaluation and impacts analysis. Ms. Novell meets the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian as identified in the *SOI's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61) and has more than a decade of experience. As an Architectural Historian, Ms. Novell has conducted historic and cultural resource assessments for projects throughout Los Angeles County and California, including numerous school campuses. Ms. Novell has experience in developing historical and cultural resources reports and in evaluating properties under federal, state, and local criteria, including NRHP, Section 106, CRHR, and CEQA compliance.

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., conducted the archaeological component of the study. Ms. Andrews exceeds the professional qualification standards for Archaeology as identified in the *SOI's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Archaeologist at ASM with more than two decades of experience, Ms. Andrews has performed all archaeological project roles ranging from Principal Investigator to Field Director to Field Technician, and has experience in all aspects of project management, including project development and coordination, records searches and archival research, fieldwork, and report writing and preparation.

2.0 Identification of Historical Resources

ASM followed established guidelines to identify historical resources that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed Project. Specifically, an API was identified, records searches were conducted prior to a survey of the API, and archival research was undertaken to develop the appropriate historic context and site-specific history to evaluate any identified resources as potential CEQA historical resources.

2.1 Description of the Area of Potential Impact

The Project area is the 200-acre Chaffey College campus in Rancho Cucamonga. It is a generally rectangular site bounded by Haven Avenue on the west, Wilson Avenue on the north, a residential development on the east, and Banyan Street on the south. Several buildings on campus are planned for demolition and renovation as part of the Master Plan Update. The API boundary is concurrent with the boundary of the Project area.

2.2 Records Search Results

On December 18, 2020, ASM submitted a records search request to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), which is housed at California State University, Fullerton. The results of the search were provided to ASM on February 2, 2021. The records search summary letter provided by the SCCIC is provided in Appendix B. The records search identified 25 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the campus (Table 1). One of the studies, SB-5176, addresses a cell tower installation in the area of the Gymnasium.

Table 1. Survey Reports within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title	Relationship to Project Site
00344	1976	Harris, Ruth D. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Area between Highland Avenue and 19th Street, West of Haven Avenue, Known as Tentative Tract No. 9366, Also Tentative Tract No. 9370	Outside
00461	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 9652 in the Alta Loma Area	Outside
00526	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Historical - Archaeological Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Numbers 10045, 10046 and 10047 Located in the Alta Loma Area	Outside
01591	1986	Lerch, Michael K. / Lerch and Associates	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory: Day Creek Water Project, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
03776	2001	Cotterman, Cary / Chambers Group	Cultural Resources Record Search, Literature Review & Reconnaissance Report for an ATC Telecommunications Facility Bc_775_N1, Hermosa Park in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
03962	2002	Billat, Scott / Earthtouch, LLC	Hermosa Park CA-7141A, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title	Relationship to Project Site
03964	2003	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Recordation: A Portion of Schowalter Rock Pile, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
03965	2002	Bonner, Wayne / W. H. Bonner Associates	A Phase I Archaeological Field Study for Cingular Wireless Site SB 185-01 (The Alta Loma Church Site) Located at 9720 Wilson Ave, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
03970	2004	Duke, Curt / LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility SB 282-01, City of Rancho Cucamonga, County of San Bernardino, CA	Outside
03971	2002	Kyle, Carolyn / Kyle Consulting	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SB 184-01, City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
04218	2004	Harper, Caprice D. / LSA	Cultural Resources Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SB 300-01, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, CA	Adjacent
04483	2005	Thal, Erika / Earthtouch	HAVE/CA-8825A	Outside
05176	***2005***	***Bonner, Wayne H.***	***Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-013-01 (Chaffey College Gymnasium), 5901 Wilson Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California***	***Within***
05358	1976	Sider, W. A.	Cucamonga Creek 1776-1976 after 200 Years	Outside
05365	2006	Bodmer, Clarence	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Wilson Avenue Extension near the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
05732	-	-	-	Outside
05733	2005	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results for the Proposed NEXTEL Wireless Communications Site (CA-5325A "Cure") Located at 10050 Wilson Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, California	Outside
05735	-	-	-	Outside
05990	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate IE04907D Mayberry WT, 5196 Mayberry Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
05592	-	-	-	Outside
06175	-	-	-	Outside
06708	2009	Puckett, Heather	Flying Mane, Rancho Cucamonga, California	Outside
06778	-	-	-	Outside
07313	-	-	-	Outside

A total of 14 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 1-mile records search radius, none of which are located within or in proximity to the Chaffey Rancho Cucamonga Campus (Table 2), with the nearest documented resource approximately 0.4 mile from the campus. All but

one are historical-period resources, primarily consisting of various residential buildings and structures as well as remains related to the prior agricultural uses of the surrounding area. The single prehistoric site was documented at the north edge of the search buffer, 1 mile north of the Project site.

Table 2. Previously Documented Resources within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Site Type	Description	Attribute Code
000895	895	1975 (Leonard); 1976 (Martz); 2014 (R. Shepard, ECORP)	Site (Prehistoric)	Deer Canyon	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AP8. Cains/rock features; AP11. Hearths/pits; AP14. Rock shelter/cave; AP15. Habitation debris
009000	9000H	1998 (Love, CRM Tech)	Site	-	AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH8. Dams
010304	10304H	2001 (Dice, L&L Environmental); 2003 (Smallwood)	Object, Site	Schowalter Rock Pile	AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH11. Walls/fences
010305	10305H	2001 (Dice, L&L Environmental)	Building, Site	-	AH15. Standing structures; HP2. Single family property; HP4. Ancillary building; HP29. Landscape architecture; HP30. Trees/vegetation; HP33. Farm/ranch; HP45. Unreinforced masonry building
013741	-	1989 (Gallup, Caltrans)	Building	Ellen Loeb House	AH15. Standing structures
013742	-	1989 (Gallup, Caltrans)	Structure	Hilleman Residence; 10067 Highland Av.	HP2. Single family property
013743	-	1989 (Gallup, Caltrans)	Building	H. W. Minor Residence; The Ranch Egg Store	HP2. Single family property
016475	-	1989 (Gallup, Caltrans)	Building	El Rancho Grande Wedding Chapel; Herbert and Evelyn Goerlitz House	HP2. Religious building
016478	-	1987 (Merrill)	Building	9983 Hillside, Rancho Cucamonga; Cherbak/Stowe House	HP2. Single family property
018750	-	1987 (Merrill)	Building	Albert House	HP2. Single family property

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date Recorded (Recorded by, Affiliation)	Site Type	Description	Attribute Code
020545	-	1989 (Gallup, Caltrans); 2004 (Raun)	Building	Jackson House/Gosney Ranch	HP2. Single family property
021688	-	2006 (Landaverde, City of Rancho Cucamonga)	Building	Krysto Ranch	HP4. Ancillary building
031685	31685H	2014 (Myers, ECORP)	Site	-	AH11. Walls/fences
033150	-	2019 (Terri Jacquemain, CRM Tech)	Building, Structure	Kryshtopovich Farmstead	AH5. Wells/cisterns; HP2. Single-family property; HP4. Ancillary building; HP33. Farm/ranch

2.3 Field Survey

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews and ASM Architectural Historians Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on January 21 and February 17, 2021. The survey covered the grounds of the Chaffey College campus, focusing on the buildings over 45 years of age that will be affected by the proposed Project, through either demolition or renovation. During the intensive-level survey, digital photographs of the interiors of the buildings were taken, as well as interiors where accessible and overviews of the campus and landscaping. Detailed field notes were recorded addressing features of the buildings, landscaping, and setting. Survey photographs are found in Appendix A.

The archaeological pedestrian survey was limited to the specific portions of the Chaffey College campus that may be impacted by the proposed Project and was concentrated on areas of ground surface visibility, as the entirety of the Project area has been built over or extensively landscaped. Any exposed ground surfaces adjacent to or near the potentially affected buildings were carefully examined. No previously undocumented archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey.

Seventeen buildings older than 45 years that are proposed for demolition or renovation were surveyed and evaluated, as shown in Table 3 and Figure 4).

Table 3. Buildings Surveyed

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Project	Year Built	Architect*
1	Administration (AD)	Demo	1959	Neptune & Thomas
2	Aeronautics Shop (AERO)	Reno	1959	Neptune & Thomas
67	Bookstore (B)	Demo	1959	Harnish, Morgan & Causey
5	Business Education (BE)	Demo	1959	Harnish & Fickes
20	Campus Center East (CCE)	Demo	1969	Harnish, Morgan & Causey
8	Gymnasium (G)	Reno	1959	Neptune & Thomas
3	Health Science East (HS East)	Demo	1968	Wm. E. Blurock
42	Health Science West (HS West)	Demo	1959	Austin, Field & Fry

Bldg. No.	Building Name	Project	Year Built	Architect*
10	Language Arts (LA)	Demo	1959	Harnish & Fickes
11	Library (LI)	Demo	1959	Harnish & Fickes
13	Maintenance & Operations (M&O)	Demo	1962	unknown
24	Math (MATH)	Demo	1959	Austin, Field & Fry
14	Physical Science (PS)	Demo	1959	Austin, Field & Fry
9	Skills Lab (SL)	Reno	1959	Neptune & Thomas
15	Social Science (SS)	Demo	1959	Harnish & Fickes
16	Theatre (TA)	Reno	1959	Stanley Clark Meston
17	Wargin Hall (WH)	Demo	1968	Wm. E. Blurock

**Architects are confirmed by original drawings on file with the Chaffey College facilities office.*

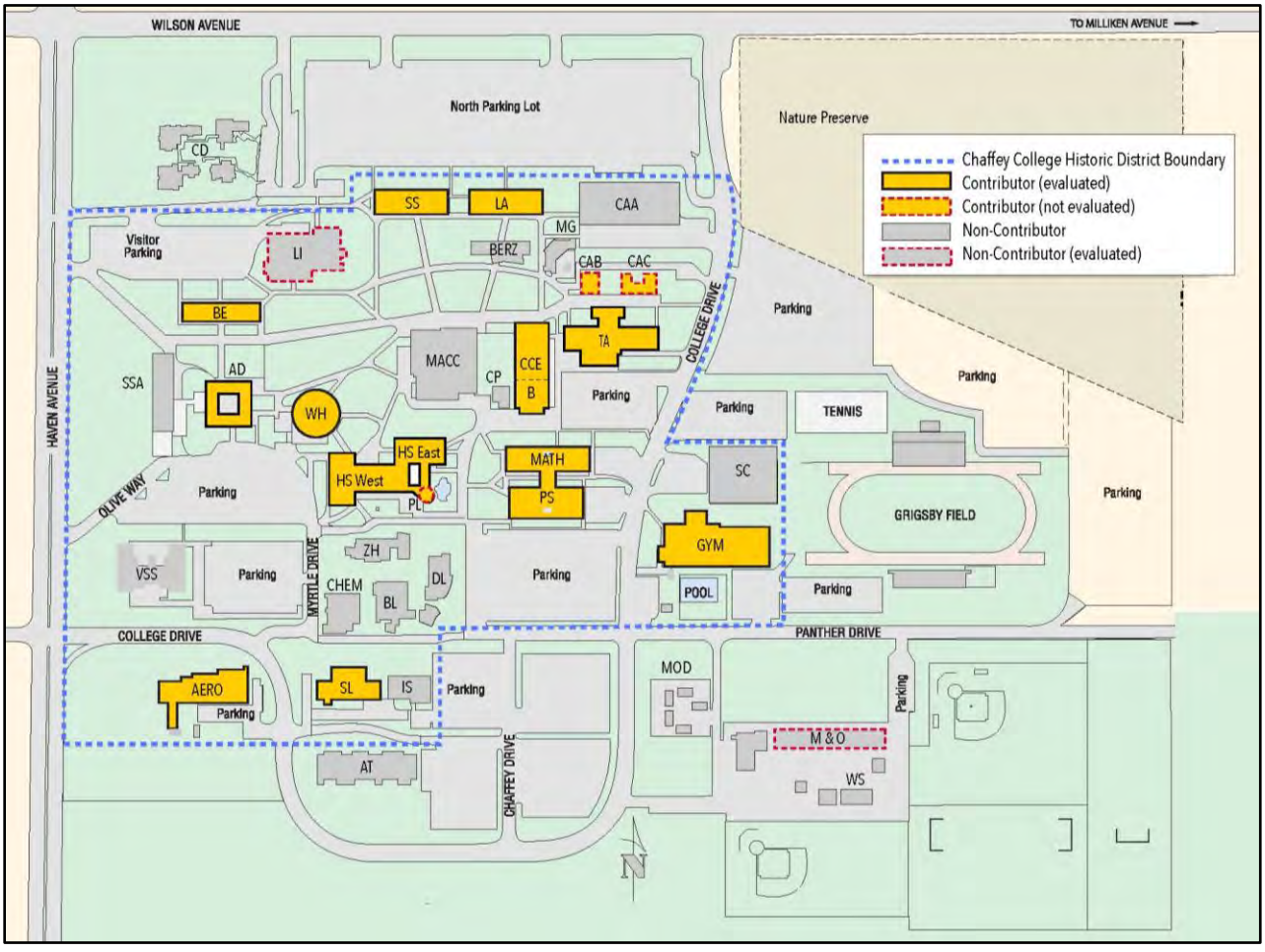

Figure 4. Map of Chaffey College campus showing buildings surveyed and evaluated.

2.4 Archival Research

ASM confirmed the buildings' dates of construction and the general history of the property through historic aerial photographs, newspaper searches, campus facilities data, and documentation provided by Donna Cañas at the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga Library Archives. Documents available at the campus Library include historic aerial views, construction photos, architectural renderings, plans, and photos, and construction progress reports. San Bernardino County Assessor data were not available for the campus. Historic USGS topographic maps of the Project area from historicaerials.com were consulted. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were consulted, but the Project area was found to be outside of mapped areas.

Additional research was conducted to develop a sufficient historic context within which the campus was evaluated on the local level. The campus has not been evaluated previously, and no historic context previously existed.

In evaluating the properties, ASM considered a number of factors relevant to making a recommendation of eligibility, including:

- the history of Chaffey College in Ontario and Rancho Cucamonga (originally Alta Loma);
- the history of the buildings' construction and use;
- whether the campus or the buildings were associated with important people or events;
- whether the campus or the buildings are the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscape designer;
- whether the buildings are representative of a particular style or method of construction; and
- whether the buildings have undergone structural alterations over the years, the extent to which such alterations have compromised their historical integrity, and the current condition of the buildings.

2.5 Review of Historical Aerials and Topographical Maps

Historical aerials from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historical topographic maps dated 1897, 1900, 1903, 1906, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1939, 1947, 1955, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1973, 1975, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1999, 2012, 2015, and 2018.

The 1938 aerial shows the Project area with multiple roughly north-south drainage paths to the east and agricultural lands to the west and south. While the Project area lacks any structures or clear land use, it appears to have been at least partially cleared or altered in some way with the alignment of present-day Wilson Avenue running along the northern boundary. The area that is currently designated as a nature preserve appears similarly impacted to the rest of the Project area. By 1959, more than a dozen buildings were located within the Project area; some form of vegetation appears within the nature preserve area, which appears to be divided into quarters by dirt roads or paths. Preparation of the sports field areas had begun by this point, with the fields appearing fully realized

in the 1966 image. Further infrastructural developments are also evident in this image with additional development and infilling visible in the 1980 image. By this time, the nature preserve area appears more vegetated with the roads that previously divided it into rough quarters no longer visible. Additional minor changes are evident over time, with the campus appearing largely as it does today in the 2012 image (Figures 5 and 6).

Early topographic maps provide minimal additional information about the Project area, showing the drainage structure to the east of the Project and a variety of roads traveling through the area, and remaining largely unchanged from 1897 through 1947. Wilson Avenue in its present alignment first appears clearly on the 1955 map, running along the section line at the north edge of Section 25; ultimately, Haven Avenue runs along the west edge of Section 25. The beginnings of the campus are first illustrated on the 1968 map, although the campus was opened ca. 1960.

2.6 Review of NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On January 11, 2021, ASM sent a request to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine whether their files contained any information relating to the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project site. Response from the NAHC was received on January 26, 2021, indicating that the result of the SLF search was positive and suggesting that the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information. In addition to these two groups, a list of nine more tribal contacts who may have interest in the area was provided. Query letters were sent to each of the contacts on the list.

To date, two responses have been received. The Quechan Historic Preservation Officer stated that they have no comments on the Project, deferring to more local tribes. The Cultural Resource Analyst for the San Manuel Band replied that in review of their files, they did not have record of any known tribal cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project; however, they would like to consult with the lead agency as appropriate subject to AB 52.

The NAHC response and contact list, sample query letter, and any responses received to date (if not containing information deemed confidential) are provided with this report as Appendix C.

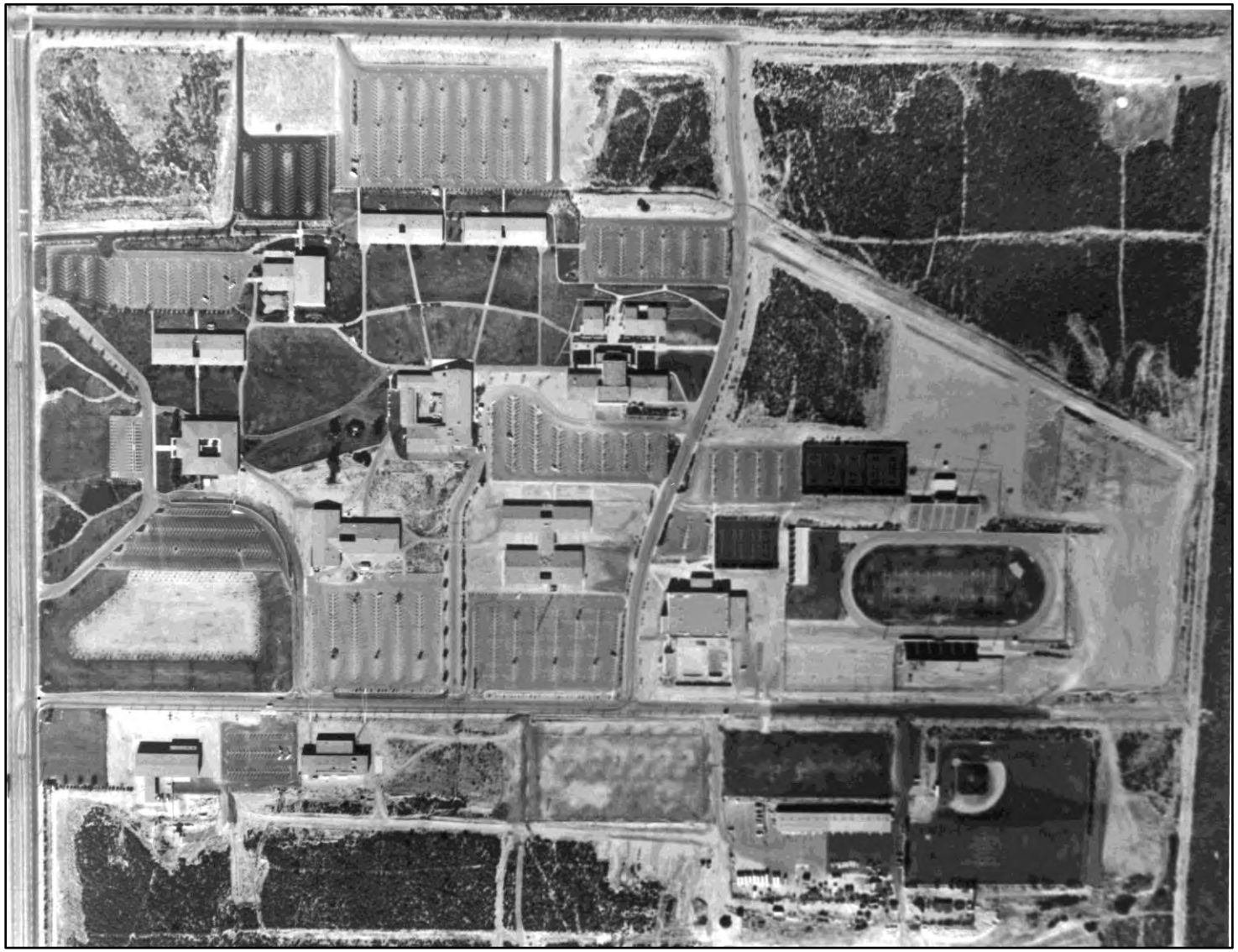

Figure 5. Aerial of Chaffey College under construction, ca. 1959.
(Source: Chaffey College archives).



Figure 6. Aerial of completed Chaffey College , ca. 1960.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

3.0 Cultural/Historic Context

The following section offers brief descriptions of the phases of prehistoric and historic periods in the project vicinity. Included is a discussion of the development of junior college facilities in California and a brief history specific to Chaffey College. Finally, backgrounds and significant works of the several architects and planners associated with the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus are included.

3.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in San Bernardino County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene to the time of European contact (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

3.1.1 Paleoindian (pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 B.C.-750 A.D.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing and limited hunting activities. The artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources.

3.1.3 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 750-1750)

Like much of Southern California, this horizon in the general Project area is characterized by the presence of small projectile points associated with the use of bow and arrow. Steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts.

3.2 Ethnohistoric Period

The area that is now Rancho Cucamonga/Ontario was occupied during the Late Prehistoric period by Native Americans commonly known as the Gabrielino (Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1925). This name was derived from their association with the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (Bean and Smith 1978a). The City itself is named after the Gabrielino village of Kukamo or Cucamonga (Kroeber 1925), which was located at the eastern extent of the tribe's territory. The name is thought to mean "sandy place" (CRM Tech 2007). The language of the group is derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock.

The Gabrielino established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Seasonal migration was practiced across the area for both the exploitation of resources and based on seasonal weather conditions. Their territory encompassed the

greater Los Angeles Basin, the coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina islands (Bean and Smith 1978a). Primarily hunters and gatherers, the Gabrielino used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools.

The Mexican-American War ended on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which established California as a United States possession and provided for the retention of private lands held by the conquered Mexicans. In 1851, the United States required that the courts approve all Hispanic land grants; however, many of the land grants were not approved and the division of many of the larger ranchos occurred. The effects of mission influence upon the local native populations were devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the natives had no immunities, reached epidemic proportions and Gabrielino populations were decimated (Johnston 1962). By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978a:540). Although most Gabrielino submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional lifeways and escaped into the interior regions of the State.

Other groups that inhabited lands near the Project site include the Luiseño and Serrano. All of these groups spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Luiseño lifeways were very similar to those of the Gabrielino. At the time of the first contacts with the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño inhabited areas to the west of the Gabrielino, including the coastal area of southern California, ranging approximately 50 miles from the southern part of Los Angeles County to the northern part of San Diego County, and inland about 30 miles (Bean and Shipek 1978). The people are called "Luiseño" due to their proximity to the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia.

Serrano territory encompassed the area east of the Gabrielino, generally across the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). However, the boundaries of their territory are not as reliably defined due to a lack of historical records and a more mobile settlement pattern than the Gabrielino. The territory roughly encompassed the base of the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass, north to present-day Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). The name "Serrano" derived from the Spanish word for highland or mountain and is used to refer to the linguistic group in the Takic family (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano people can be further divided into the Kitanemuk, who lived around Tejon and Paso creeks, the Alliklik within the vicinity of the Santa Clara River, and the Vanyume along the Mohave River (Kroeber 1925).

The Serrano were organized loosely into exogamous clans; however, their social structure is not well known. Each clan had a hereditary leader called a kika and a hereditary assistant chief that had ceremonial functions called a paha' (Kroeber 1925). Other spiritual leaders also had positions of power in the clan.

Serrano subsistence practices was largely based around gathering, hunting, and fishing. Depending on the environment, common food stables included acorns, piñon nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, cactus, and chia seeds. Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, other small rodents, and birds were also commonly hunted. Like the Gabrielino, bows and arrows were used to hunt for large game and

curved throwing sticks, traps, snares, and deadfalls were used for smaller game (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Due to a lack of reliable year-round water sources, the Serrano lived in smaller villages than was common in the Gabrielino territory. They also largely lived in circular houses with a thatched roof; however, many of their daily activities took place within ramadas, which provided shade and blocked the wind. The house was primarily used for sleeping and storage only. The Serrano made tools from shell, wood, bone, stone, pottery, and plant fibers.

3.3 Historical Period

Portions of this historical context section are excerpted and adapted from the *Historic Context Statement for the City of Rancho Cucamonga, California* prepared by Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. (Chattel 2010).

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first discovered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garces traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986).

3.3.1 Early Settlement (1811-1876)

For most of the Spanish-Mexican period, the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys, including the Rancho Cucamonga area, were considered part of the outlying land holdings of Mission San Gabriel de Archangel, which was established in 1771.

The name "Cucamonga," a Shoshone word for "sandy place," first appeared in a written record of the San Gabriel Mission dated 1811 (Chattel 2010). After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the new authorities in Alta California began to dismantle the mission system in 1834 through the process of secularization. In the 1830s and 1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. The 13,000-acre Rancho Cucamonga was granted to Los Angeles City Council president and businessman Tiburcio Tapia in 1839 (CRM Tech 2007). Tapia built his home on the top of the prominent Red Hill, planted some of Rancho Cucamonga's first vineyards, and built a small winery. The winery was enlarged and re-established as the Thomas Winery in 1933, and again as the Filippi Vineyards winery in 1967 (Clucas 1979:70). Portions of the historic winery buildings, located at the northeast corner of Foothill Boulevard and Vineyard Avenue, are currently being reused for commercial purposes (Chattel 2010).

When Tapia died in 1845, his daughter, Maria Merced Tapia de Prudhomme, became the sole heir of the Rancho Cucamonga. Maria Merced's husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme, assumed control of the rancho and eventually sold it to John Rains in 1858. Rains significantly expanded the vineyards, planting 125,000 to 150,000 vines. He was found murdered in 1862, and his widow, Dona Maria Merced Williams de Rains, inherited the ranch property. She encountered financial problems, and the property fell into foreclosure, ultimately marking the close of the rancho way of life in the Cucamonga region.

3.3.2 Acquisition of Land and Water (1877-1946)

The U.S. annexation of Alta California in 1848 brought more and more Euro-American immigrants into the area. Development of the town of Cucamonga began in the late 1870s and 1880s as a direct result of acquisition and distribution of land and water and the availability of rail transit through the region. Following Native American occupation of the Cucamonga Valley, the earliest documented use of local water sources was by Tiburcio Tapia at his winery, utilizing water from Cucamonga Creek, around the year 1839.

In the 1880s, the presence of both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads helped to promote a land boom throughout much of southern California. Also by the 1880s, large-scale efforts to distribute a reliable supply of water to Rancho Cucamonga lands were underway. Several individuals were particularly instrumental in bringing water to Rancho Cucamonga, including Isaias Hellman, largely responsible for bringing water to Cucamonga in 1887, Adolph Petsch, involved in early acquisition of land and distribution of water throughout Alta Loma beginning in 1881, and George and William Chaffey (Chaffey Brothers), who implemented an innovative irrigation system in Etiwanda in the early 1880s.

In 1870, Jewish immigrant Isaias Hellman, a prominent Los Angeles businessman and one of the original founders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in downtown Los Angeles, along with several of his associates, came into ownership of the Rancho Cucamonga at a cost of approximately $50,000. The group immediately sold a small amount of the land, turning a quick profit, and kept the remaining 8,000 acres. Under a newly formed partnership called Cucamonga Company, Hellman and his associates subdivided the acreage and oversaw restoration of the local vineyards and winery, later to become the site of the Thomas Winery (Hofer 1983:53-54). As a result, the Cucamonga Valley was declared "the biggest winemaking estate in California" (Dinkelspiel 2008:102). To bring water to Cucamonga lands, Hellman and his associates oversaw a dramatic effort to tunnel horizontally into Cucamonga Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains to the north to access water from natural mountain springs. Local Chinese immigrants served as the majority of the labor force for this project. Water was delivered to Cucamonga in 1887, and land in the area began to sell quickly (Clucas 1979:61). In 1895, the Cucamonga Company became the Cucamonga Vineyard Company, incorporated and controlled solely by Hellman, who continued to manage vineyard and winemaking operations.

Developers began to establish agricultural colonies in the inland valleys to entice buyers by providing the necessary infrastructure such as irrigation systems, which often involved complex agreements with property owners near the rivers having riparian rights (Gentilcore 1960:80). The Ontario Model Colony was founded in 1882 by George Chaffey and his two brothers, William and Charles. The alluvial soil in the broad river valley and the sunny, dry climate were ideal for growing irrigated crops such as citrus and grapes (City of Ontario 2008:4.7-1). With water rights included in the purchase of the land, the Chaffey brothers set up an irrigation system that channeled water down from the canyons of Mount San Antonio ("Mount Baldy") to flatter, tillable land. The Chaffeys set aside one square mile for the Ontario townsite and reserved half of the land for an agricultural college (Chaffey College). The Chaffeys sold off the land, parcel by parcel, to Easterners drawn by idyllic visions of orange groves thriving at the base of snow-capped mountain ranges in sunny California.

In 1878, George Chaffey senior moved to Riverside to join other Canadian families in the Santa Ana River irrigation settlement. Reports of the success of the settlement induced George junior to join them. The large profits that flowed from the Riverside venture encouraged George and William to become partners in the new irrigation colonies on the Cucamonga Plain, which they named Etiwanda and Ontario. These settlements were based on the purchase of land and water-rights by the Chaffeys at a low price, and resale to settlers in 10-acre blocks, with a mutual irrigation company to distribute water on a non-profit basis. Planned towns, social institutes, and prohibition were features of both colonies, which were regarded as model settlements throughout western America (Westcott 1979).

In 1881, as a phenomenal land boom swept through southern California, George Chaffey, a Canadian-born engineer, created the agricultural colony of Etiwanda in what is now the eastern portion of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. It was in the development of Etiwanda that Chaffey first put into practice his influential concept of a "mutual water company," with equitable water rights affixed to each parcel of land. Between 1881 and 1883, two other colonies, Hermosa and the Iowa Tract, were established in the western portion of the city. In 1887, the two colonies merged under the name of Ioamosa, which was changed to Alta Loma in 1913.

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necessary infrastructure such as irrigation systems, which often involved complex agreements with property owners near the rivers having riparian rights (Gentilcore 1960:80). The alluvial soil in the broad river valley and the sunny, dry climate were ideal for growing irrigated crops such as citrus and grapes (City of Ontario 2008:4.7-1). With water rights included in the purchase of the land, the Chaffey brothers set up an irrigation system that channeled water down from the canyons of Mount San Antonio ("Mount Baldy") to flatter, tillable land. The Chaffeys set aside one square mile for the Ontario townsite and reserved half of the land for an agricultural college (Chaffey College). The Chaffeys sold off the land, parcel by parcel, to Easterners drawn by idyllic visions of orange groves thriving at the base of snow-capped mountain ranges in sunny California.

Because of its favorable climate, the western San Bernardino Valley became known for the cultivation of citrus fruits, olives, and grapes. The vineyards and the wineries, in particular, figured prominently in the region's social and economic identity. During World War II, the Kaiser Steel Mill was established in the neighboring town of Fontana, which brought about significant changes in the region's agrarian landscape. In more recent decades, residential and commercial development has been the driving force behind the rapid urban expansion of the western San Bernardino Valley and the conversion of agricultural land.

3.3.3 Railroad Development and the Agriculture Industry (1887-1970)

Construction of railroads through the Cucamonga Valley triggered tremendous growth of the local agriculture industry, mushrooming land sales, and subsequent development of the towns of Cucamonga (including the North Town neighborhood), Alta Loma, and Etiwanda. Similar to other Southern California boomtowns, construction of railroads through the region enabled both people and goods to move in and out of Rancho Cucamonga at unprecedented speed, which dramatically increased development. From the early 1900s to the 1950s, the northern portion of the City's

landscape consisted mainly of citrus orchards, while the southern portion was dominated by vineyards.

The Town of Cucamonga first became a boomtown in anticipation of the arrival of the Santa Fe Railway, completed through the region in 1887 (Brodsly 1981:67-68). The availability of rail transit created a strong demand for land in Cucamonga and a dramatic increase in prices. The Cucamonga Fruit Land Company rapidly realized high profit margins, selling parcels that in 1886 had been $70 per acre for $150 to $250 dollars per acre just one year later in 1887 (Clucas 1979:60). The local agriculture industry flourished during this time, with a wide range of crops, including grapes, citrus, apricots, pears, peaches, olives, figs, walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, hay grain, and potatoes (Clucas 1979:63).

Cucamonga developed in the 1880s as an agricultural community with a small commercial core on Archibald Avenue, connecting the center of Cucamonga to the Santa Fe Railway and community of North Town to the south. Early residential development was centered on Estacia Court, the nearby portion of Foothill Boulevard. Available records indicate that the Klusman Brothers (John, George, and Henry) developed the majority of these residences from the early 1910s through the 1930s. Each brother also made significant contributions to local development citywide (Clucas 1979:108).

As early as 1887, San Bernardino Road served as an important link between Cucamonga and the neighboring community of Ontario to the west. Important community buildings, including a post office, school, a rooming house for migrant workers, and a hotel, were located on San Bernardino Road between Vineyard and Archibald Avenues. A group of homes housing Chinese immigrant workers, known locally as "Chinatown," was located at the southwest corner of San Bernardino Road and present-day Klusman Avenue in the late 1880s.

The San Bernardino Line of the Pacific Electric Railway "Red Cars," with stations in Claremont, Upland, Alta Loma, Etiwanda, Fontana, and Rialto, was the Pacific Electric's longest line, and was completed through Rancho Cucamonga via stations at Alta Loma and Etiwanda in July 1914, offering competition to the older Santa Fe Railway to the south.

3.3.4 Postwar Development (1945-1977)

Following World War II, Rancho Cucamonga's landscape rapidly shifted from rural to suburban, reflecting the nation-wide trend. Driven by rapid highway construction, increasing automobile ownership, availability of modern building technologies, and the Baby Boom, the postwar period brought about an increase in housing demand and rising land values, spawning development of tract housing and light industry in Rancho Cucamonga on land previously used for agriculture (Ames and McClelland 2002:25). After World War II and prior to incorporation in 1977, the City experienced uncontrolled growth. It ultimately became a sprawling suburb, with tract housing, neighborhood-scale shopping centers, office parks, and surface parking proliferating throughout the City, aiming to meet the needs of nearby residents and to accommodate automobiles. Underscoring the dramatic increase in local development taking place, in 1979, prominent local development company Lewis Homes (founded 1955), announced sales of 533 single-family houses in the first nine months of the year, not including sales of commercial and multi-family developments (*Los Angeles Times* 1979).

Although large-scale tract housing did not take place in Rancho Cucamonga until the 1950s, development of housing tracts on local agricultural lands was sparked as early as 1942, when Kaiser

Steel Mill began operations in nearby Fontana. Initially producing steel to aid the war effort, Kaiser Steel Mill was the ninth-largest steel production facility in the country by the late 1950s, employing 7,700 workers at its peak (Wagner 2005:111). This new industry helped propel regional growth, necessitating an increase in local housing stock for Steel Mill workers. Farmers received pressure to sell agricultural land from realtors who wanted to develop it for much needed Steel Mill worker housing. Kaiser Community Homes, one of the many successful enterprises started by Henry J. Kaiser, developed many postwar housing tracts in the Inland Empire and nationwide. In 1946, Henry Kaiser announced that his company would build more than 10,000 low-cost homes throughout the nation for Kaiser workers, beginning in Southern California (Foster 1989).

Another important driver of postwar suburbanization in Rancho Cucamonga were increasing employment and transportation options offered by expansion of the nearby Ontario International Airport (originally Ontario Airport). In 1942, the federal government allocated Works Progress Administration funding to improve the existing dirt runway at the Ontario Airport to create two paved runways for Army and Army Air Corps operations. At the close of the war in 1945, airport operations lessened for a time, although the airport became Ontario International Airport in 1946. In 1949, airlines began offering regular passenger service into and out of the airport. Beginning in 1951, military operations at the airport resumed, using the airport for California Air National Guard operations for the Korean War. Various airport improvements and runway extensions took place through 1962.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga was incorporated in 1977, consolidating the three towns of Cucamonga, Alta Loma, and Etiwanda into one municipality. Although the local agriculture industry has changed over time due to a variety of factors, including technological advancement and transportation improvements, agriculture remains a recognizable, although fading, feature of Rancho Cucamonga's physical landscape (Chattel 2010).

3.3.5 Cucamonga Valley Wine History

Although the first exploration into viticulture began as early as 1839 with Tiburcio Tapia, real expansion of wine production in the Cucamonga Valley is credited to Secundo Guasti, who established one of the first large-scale wine production companies in the region and in California in 1883 (Chattel 2010). By 1917, the Guasti Italian Vineyard Company (IVC) owned approximately 5,000 contiguous acres of land in the Cucamonga Valley and was in operation well into the 1950s (Cal Poly Pomona 2012; Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007; Hartig 2002). The Guasti IVC headquarters were located in unincorporated community of Guasti as early as 1913, according to Sanborn maps (Sanborn 1913, 1929).

In 1919, the U.S. government passed the National Prohibition Act, which prohibited the production, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages nationwide and resulted in a 14-year period called "Prohibition." However, the law did allow for families to produce up to 200 gallons of alcohol at their homes. This loophole in the regulation spurned the growth of family-owned vineyards in Cucamonga Valley, which contained 16,000 acres of vineyards by that time (Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007; Hartig 2002). In 1927, an Italian immigrant named Domenico Galleano and his wife Lucia purchased the 160-acre Cantu Ranch located in Wineville (now Mira Loma). During Prohibition, the Galleano family made money by selling their wine grapes to families for wine production. They opened their winery in 1933, following the end of Prohibition (Galleano Winery 2017; Hartig 2002).

Following Prohibition, the valley began to thrive once more with the open production and distribution of wine. In 1934, the Cucamonga Pioneer Vineyard Association (CPVA) was founded as a co-operative of small family-owned vineyards. The CPVA winery was located on the east side of Haven Avenue north of the Southern Pacific Railroad (now Metrolink). The winery owned 4,000 acres of vineyards in the valley (Chattel 2010; Hartig 2002). In the 1940s, at the height of the wine industry in the Cucamonga Valley, there were approximately 60 independently owned wineries and more than 45,000 acres of vineyards in the area (Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007; Hartig 2002).

In the 1950s and 1960s, several factors led to the decline of the viticultural industry in Cucamonga Valley. One was the changing palate of the American people; demand for drier wines boosted the wine production in Napa Valley in northern California as opposed to the sweet wines made in the Cucamonga Valley (Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007). Encroaching sprawl from the greater Los Angeles area made it more profitable for farmers to sell land to developers rather than continue to farm (Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007; Hartig 2002). By 1950, the valley had 20 wineries (Chattel 2010; Filippi 2007; Hartig 2002).

3.4 Chaffey College and Advances in Education

3.4.1 The Junior College Movement in California

California was the first state to establish public junior colleges and led the country in the development of junior colleges in both size of student body and number of colleges. California's interest in the development of the junior college system was partially to ease the burden on the University of California system to educate students whose skills were at lower levels. Another driver was the sheer geographical size of the state, and the concomitant difficulty in bringing post-high school education to rural areas. To provide the citizens of such a vast area with access to higher education required expansion of the high school curriculum and specifically the creation of the California junior college (Douglass 2000:121-122). In 1907, the California State Legislature, seeing a benefit to society in education beyond high school but realizing the load could not be carried by existing colleges, enacted Senate Bill 528, authorizing the state's high schools to create "junior colleges" to offer what were termed "postgraduate courses of study" similar to the courses offered in the first two years of university studies. These advanced classes were offered at the campuses of existing high schools. Hollywood High School in 1911 and Los Angeles High School in 1912 started classes at a post-high-school level. In the next five years, 13 more high schools established post-high-school courses, including Santa Ana High School (Orange County), Citrus High School in Azusa (Los Angeles County), and Chaffey High School.

The first public junior college in California began operating in Fresno in 1910 (Douglass 2000:122). Citrus Junior College, founded in June 1915, was to become the oldest junior college in continuous service in Los Angeles County. By 1932, there were 38 junior colleges in the state. World War II played a large role in the development of junior colleges, beginning in 1943 with a series of laws regarding their operation. One law stated that any junior college that complied with the standards required by the State Department of Education was to be considered accredited. The 1943 session of the Legislature also authorized junior colleges to maintain summer schools and to provide for airplane pilot training outside the state (Statutes of Codes of California, 1943, Chapter 17, p. 19). The 1944 G.I. Bill dramatically increased college enrollments, and by 1950 there were 50 junior colleges. By 1960, there were 56 school districts in California offering junior college courses, and 28 of those

districts were not high school districts but were junior college districts formed expressly for the governance of those schools.

The 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education was a turning point in higher education in California. Under the Master Plan, as implemented through the Donahoe Higher Education Act, the University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) systems were to limit their enrollments, yet an overall goal was to "provide an appropriate place in California public higher education for every student who is willing and able to benefit from attendance," meaning the junior colleges were to fulfill this role (State of California Education Code, 1976, Chapter 4, Sec. 66201). The Master Plan provided that junior colleges would be established within commuting distance of nearly all California residents, which required the founding of 22 new colleges on top of the UC system and the 64 state colleges already operating as of 1960. With the establishment of the junior colleges to complete California's three-tiered approach to higher education, the state has offered an aggressive and influential model for both increasing access and creating high-quality institutions of higher learning throughout the nation. The development of California's innovative tripartite system of public education, which has been called the "California Idea," marked California as a leader in a movement toward higher education for the masses that would engulf America (Douglass 2000:2).

3.4.2 The Development of Chaffey College

Chaffey College was established in Ontario, California, in 1883, when city founders and George and William Chaffey donated land and established an endowment for a private college. Chaffey had a long history as an agricultural institution. The school was founded as the Chaffey College of Agriculture of the University of Southern California (USC). The cornerstone of the new school was laid on March 17, 1883, at Fourth and Euclid in Ontario; it opened on October 15, 1885. The original institution included a secondary school and was run by USC until it closed in 1901. In 1906, the Chaffey endowment was legally separated from USC and reorganized to benefit the newly created Chaffey Union High School District. In 1916, the Chaffey Junior College of Agriculture was added as a postgraduate department to the high school. The first class had 15 students, taught by a faculty of two. The first graduates were two young women. When the State legislature met in 1917, Chaffey was one of 16 high schools in California offering postgraduate courses (Winter 1964:4). Chaffey Junior College was outstanding in pomology, the culture of citrus fruits (Winter 1964:3). A separate junior college district was created in 1922.

Plans for establishing a college in Alta Loma (later Rancho Cucamonga) began in earnest in 1956, when the school district hired a team of professional consultants to study the need for expansion. The team was composed of Dr. Robert Haas and Dr. William S. Briscoe, professor emeritus at the University of California Los Angeles Graduate School of Education. The scope of the survey included a study of the population in local districts and predicted growth over 10 years. The aim was to determine future school locations and provide advice regarding when new schools would be required, considering financial resources and educational requirements (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1956a).

In September, the report was released, recommending that the Chaffey district purchase sites for five additional high schools and prepare for a boom that would push Chaffey College enrollment to 6,000 students (Briscoe 1956). The report also recommended that the college be separate from the high school at a site near the geographical center of the district. The site was considered ideal because of its proximity to an educational market, population growth, a skilled labor force, excellent

transport facilities, and availability of industrial sites. The team cited the healthy economic future of the proposed site, noting that the question of parking alone made the current Euclid Avenue site impractical. The proposed plan allotted 30 acres for buildings, 50 acres for setbacks and parking, 50 acres for recreation, and 20 acres for an air strip (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1956b). The report mentioned outstanding programs already developed by the college in agriculture, business, electronics, dental assisting, nursing, lithography, and librarianship "to meet the vocational needs of its students and the community." According to the report, "the aeronautics program has been particularly well received" (Chaffey College Home Bulletin 1956).

The plan for development of Chaffey College included land use (residential commercial and industrial and basic land use patterns), public facilities, and circulation; "the location and future growth of Chaffey College will unquestionably affect the development of adjacent land," according to the 1961 San Bernardino Master Plan for the community (San Bernardino County Planning 1961). Pertinent data was collected regarding subdivisions, population, history, geography and topography, land values, traffic, and agricultural production. The setting for the Chaffey College study area comprised approximately 17 square miles. Boundaries were from Foothill Blvd on the south to the San Bernardino National Forest Line on the north, and from the east fork of the Cucamonga Wash to the extension of Milliken Avenue, the west slope of the San Gabriel Mountain Range, and the northwest section of the Upper Santa Ana River Drainage basin. Soil was described as an aggregate of decomposed granite, sand, and finer mineral material deposits by streams originating high in the mountains. Deposits have formed a fan-shaped area bounded by major storm water courses, Cucamonga Canyon on the west and the confluence of Deer and Day canyons on the west. The area was well situated for the development of citrus. The communities of Cucamonga and Alta Loma developed to serve the surrounding citrus economy, which formed the economic base of the area. The study area lay in the path of anticipated residential growth moving out from the Los Angeles Metro area, less than 40 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, along the foothills and alluvial fans formed at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains; the highlands had already fostered prestige residential development from Pasadena to Upland (San Bernardino County Planning 1961).

In response, the college quickly set out to seek funding for a new campus, and on February 1, 1957, voters approved a $5 million bond for acquisition of a site and construction of a new campus for 2,000 or more students. A 200-acre site was selected and a Master Plan developed to provide for 3,000 students and future expansion (Chaffey College 1959). The new campus was intended to be located "at the apex of a horseshoe of projected population in the West End of San Bernardino County" (Figure 7). Groundbreaking took place on March 17, 1958, marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the college in Ontario by the Chaffey brothers. By that time, the first phase of the campus had already been planned and architectural plans prepared by a team of architects (*San Bernardino Sun-Telegram* 1958). Twelve buildings were to be constructed: Campus Center, Administration, Library, Social Science, Language Arts, Creative Arts (Theatre), Life Science (Health Science West), Physical Science, Aeronautics, Electronics and Shop, Gymnasium, and Business Education (*The Chaffeyan* 1958) (Figures 8 and 9).

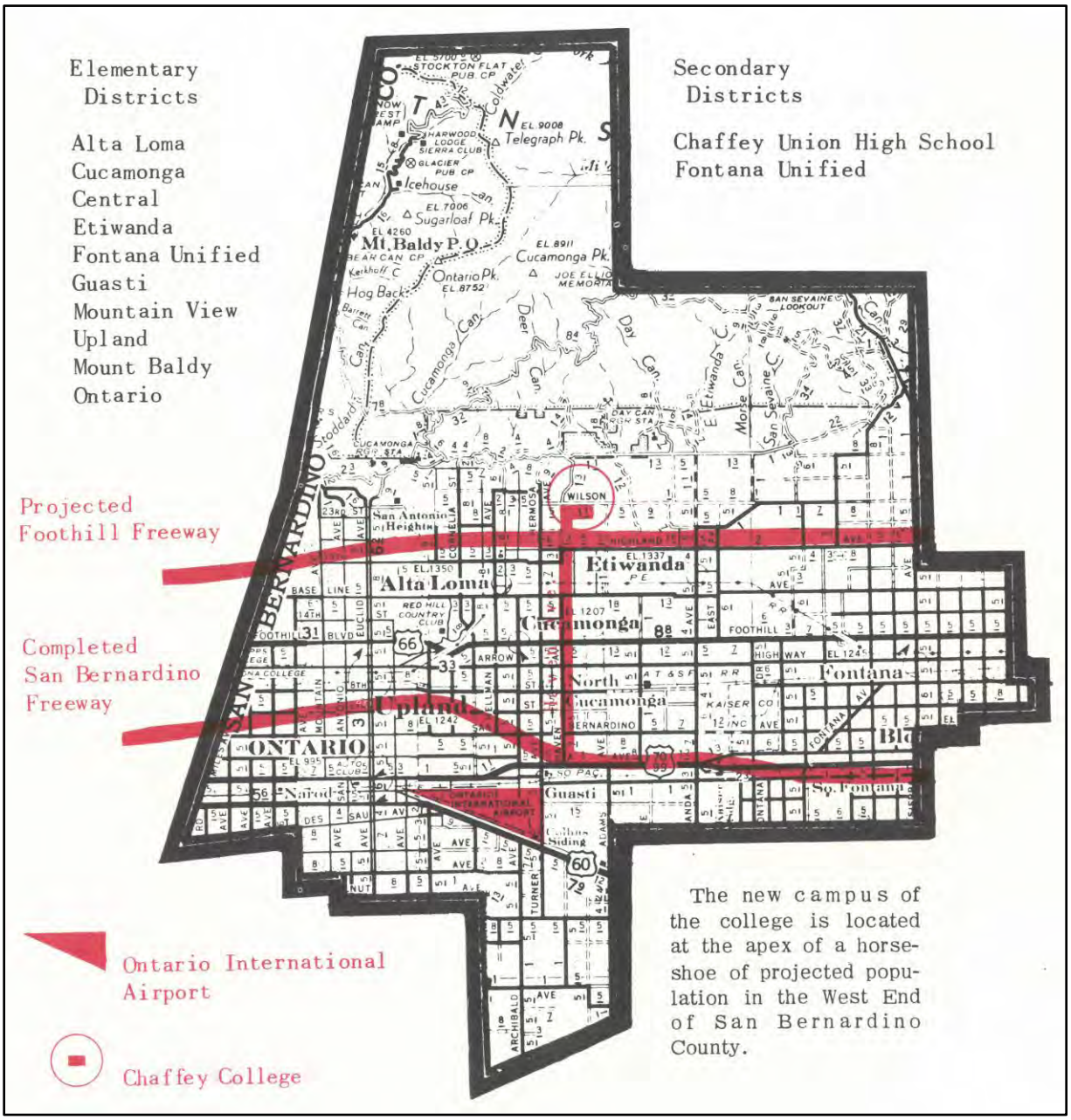

Figure 7. Chaffey Union Junior College District.
(from Chaffey Progress Report 1959)



Figure 8. Site plan from Master Plan, ca. 1959.
(from Chaffey Progress Report 1959)

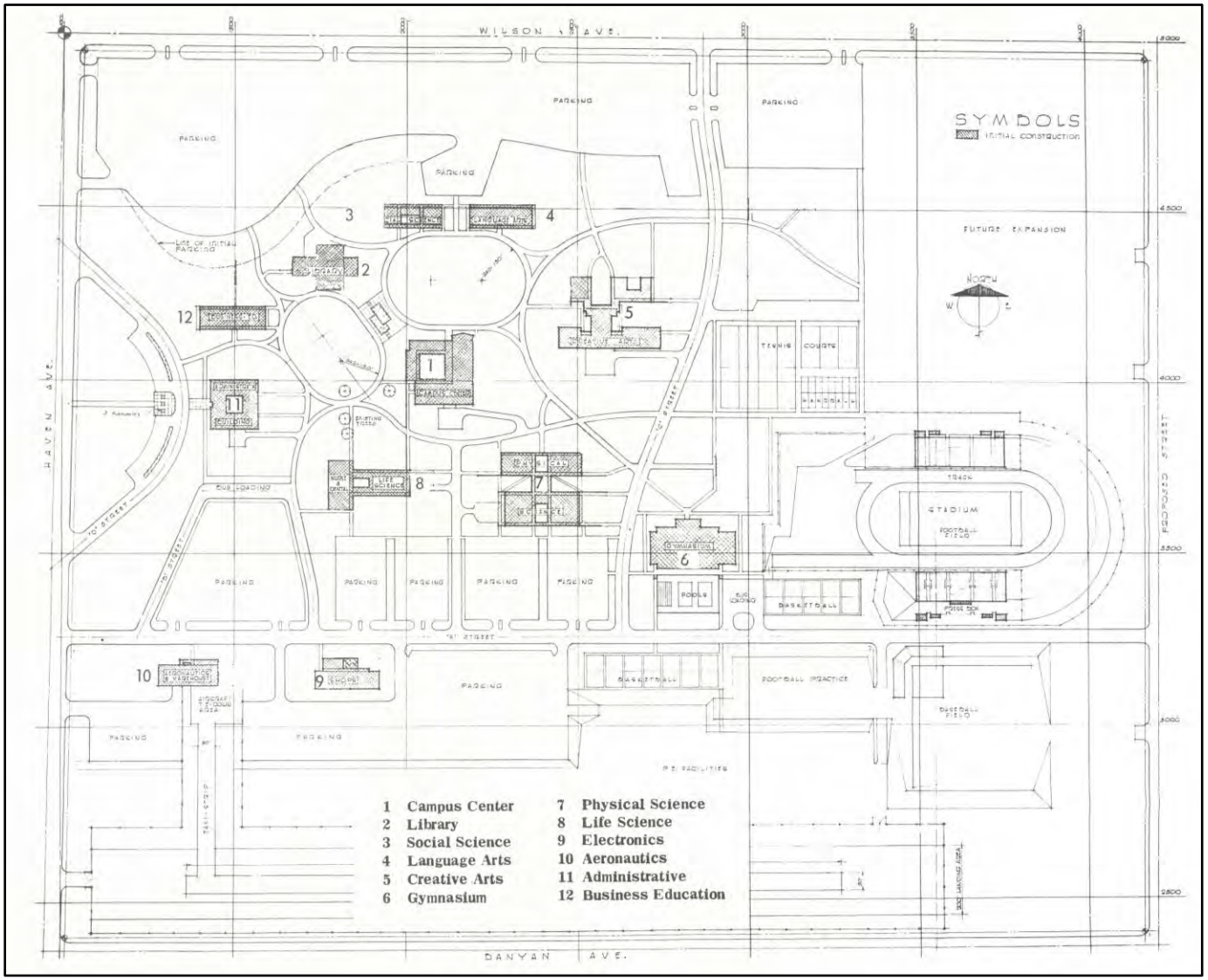

Figure 9. Architectural sketch of 1959 campus Master Plan.
(from Chaffey Progress Report 1959)

By August 1958, plans for the new campus were already in full swing. Designs for four buildings by architects Neptune & Thomas had been approved, with plans for four more buildings by Jay Dewey Harnish to be approved the following week (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1958a). The next month saw the acceptance of a $1,101,500 bid for construction of the first four buildings by Carter Construction Co. of Los Angeles, consisting of two shop buildings, the administration building, and the gymnasium (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1958b). By September, construction of the four buildings had begun (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1958a) (Figures 10-12). In October, the Board held a meeting under eucalyptus trees on the site to issue a call for bids on seven additional new buildings (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1958b) (Figure 13). Within a few weeks, the concrete foundation for the new aeronautics building was poured, with the electronics building next on the agenda (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1958d). A photo of the Administration building under construction and described as the first of 12 buildings was published in a local newspaper in December. The story described 41 olive trees 20 feet or more in height to be moved to site. The mature trees were given to the college by the county road commission after they were removed from the east side of Haven Avenue to allow widening to four lanes. Meanwhile, the trees were being stored in large wooden tubs at a nearby ranch (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1958d).

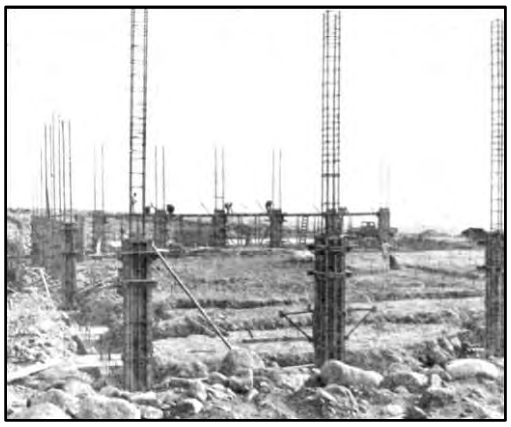

Figure 10. "Future Temple of Learning," the Administration building under construction. *(Source: San Bernardino County Sun, December 28. 1958)*

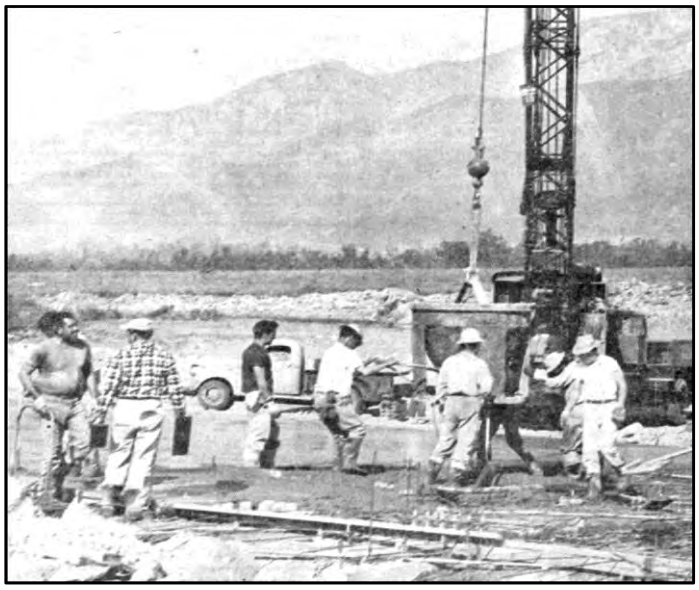

Figure 11. Pouring foundation for the Aeronautics building. *(Source: San Bernardino County Sun, November 30, 1958)*

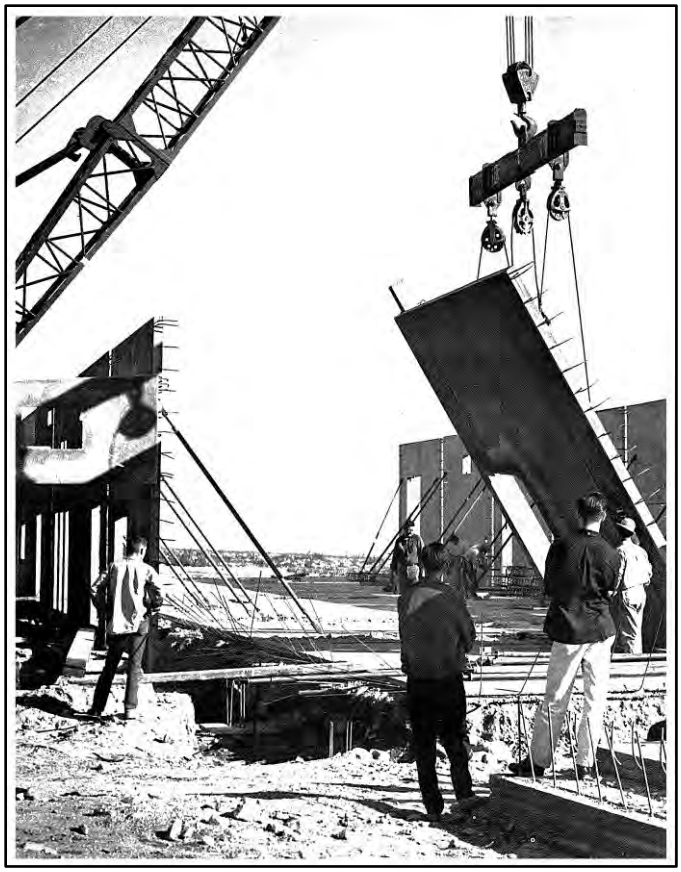

Figure 12. The first pre-cast concrete panels tilted up into place to form walls.
(Source: Argus Yearbook 1959)



Figure 13. Chaffey College Board meeting on the site of the campus.
(Source: Pomona Progress Bulletin, October 2, 1958)

By February 1959, 14 buildings were under construction and scheduled for completion by October of that year and to be occupied by February 1, 1960. By October, eight of the original 14 buildings were completed, with six more to be finished by the end of the year. Meanwhile, the landscape architect was drawing up plans for trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, and sidewalks. The move to the new campus was scheduled for one week between semesters in January (Chaffey College 1959). Dedication of the new campus took place on March 17, 1960 (*Pomona Progress-Bulletin* 1960).

3.5 Campus Architects and Planners

Chaffey College was designed by several architectural firms, with Austin, Field & Fry providing oversight for the original campus master plan. For this reason, the architecture is intentionally coherent throughout the campus, an aesthetic that was adhered to in buildings added at later dates.

3.5.1 Austin, Field & Fry

Austin, Field & Fry served as research architects for selection of the site, worked with the Board of Trustees and the Administration in developing the Master Plan, and prepared working drawings for the original Campus Center of 28,500 square feet, the 30,200-square-foot Physical Science building, and the 17,600-square-foot Life Science building (now called Health Science West). The firm served as managing architects of the original campus design, working with several executive architects. Not only was the architecture firm of Austin, Field & Fry responsible for several of Los Angeles' most important public postwar buildings, its history includes some of the most distinguished architects in twentieth-century California. The firm was established in Los Angeles in 1946 by partners John Austin (1870-1963), Robert Field, Jr. (1902-1984), and Charles Fry (1906-1996).

John Austin was a prominent civic leader in Los Angeles. He played an integral role in the city's early development as one of the main architects for landmark buildings including Los Angeles City Hall and Griffith Observatory. Renowned architect Paul R. Williams worked for Austin in his career, and the two crossed paths again after World War II. During the 1950s and 1960s, the firm designed well-known civic buildings such as the original Otis Art Institute, the U.S. Custom House at the Port of Los Angeles, and the UCLA Faculty Center.

Individually, each partner was an active and dedicated member of the American Institute of Architects, with both Austin and Fry becoming AIA Fellows in 1913 and 1966, respectively. As a partnership, Austin, Field & Fry garnered recognition and acclaim for their postwar designs. The firm left an indelible mark on the public identity and postwar landscape of Los Angeles (LA Conservancy n.d.).

In addition to overseeing development and execution of the original Master Plan, Austin, Field & Fry designed Health Science West (originally called Life Science), Language Arts, Math, and Physical Science buildings and the original Campus Center (demolished), all constructed in 1959.

3.5.2 Harnish & Fickes; Harnish, Morgan & Causey

Harnish, Morgan & Causey (Jay Dewey Harnish, Jack Edward Causey, and Melford Channing Morgan) is a local architectural firm specializing in Mid-Century-Modern design that was founded in Ontario in 1940, with Harnish initially working independently. The firm was also responsible for several Modernist buildings throughout the city of Ontario, including Ontario High School (1967), the Ontario City Library (remodeled), and corporate buildings at 500 East E Street (1965), 735 North

Euclid Avenue (1963), and 240 North Euclid Avenue (1964). The Library at Chaffey College and the Mid-Century-Modern Ontario International Airport Terminal #1 (1959), as well as several other buildings at Ontario International Airport and schools in the area dating from the 1950s, are noted in the Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD) (http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/6443/).

Harnish & Fickes (Jay Dewey Harnish and Eugene Weldon Fickes, Jr.) designed the City of Monrovia Fire Station #1 and the Monrovia Public Library (http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/693/). Fickes was moderately active on a local level. He was president of the Ventura Architects Association and was a long-time resident of Monrovia. In partnership with Harnish, he was responsible for the design of the City of Burbank main library, the City of Monrovia fire station, the Monrovia Public Library, and several hospitals (http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1055/). Harnish & Fickes designed the 1959 Business Education, Language Arts, and Social Science buildings, and the Library. Harnish, Morgan & Causey were responsible for the 1969 Campus Center East and Bookstore.

3.5.3 Neptune & Thomas

Neptune & Thomas (Donald E. Neptune and Joseph Fleshman Thomas) was established by Donald in 1953 in Pasadena and later grew into a large practice headquartered in San Diego. The firm was known first as "Neptune and Thomas, Architects, AIA," from 1953 to about 1960, when it changed its name to "Neptune and Thomas Associates." Neptune earned a B.A. degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1940. The firm designed various schools in Pasadena and the surrounding area in the 1950s and 1960s, including Upland High School (1955), Azusa High School (1956), Azusa High School (1956), Blair High School in Pasadena (1966), Fontana High School (1954), and several buildings at California Institute of Technology (http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1154/; http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1155/). Thomas earned his B.Arch. from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. Neptune & Thomas designed the Administration building, the Aeronautics building, the Gymnasium, and the Skills Lab.

3.5.4 Stanley Clark Meston

Stanley Clark Meston joined the Southern California American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1951. However, he does not appear to have produced a large body of work. His entry in the 1956 American Architects Directory includes no associated projects (AIA 1956), and the 1962 edition lists only a school in Fontana in addition to Chaffey College (AIA 1962). The project listed in the PCAD is the McDonald's Drive-In Restaurant #4, Downey, California (1953). With his design of the Downey McDonald's restaurant, Meston became known for his design of the iconic Golden Arches. Meston had worked for Wayne McAllister, a noted restaurateur and a restaurant architect working on drive-ins during the 1930s. In 1948, Meston developed two prototype designs for Richard and Maurice McDonald, owners of the first McDonald's hamburger stand in San Bernardino. The restaurant in Downey, the fourth in the chain's development, was based on those designs. The first-generation McDonald's in Downey, with its sloping roof, golden neon arches, and striped exterior walls, is the oldest still in original condition (of 25,000 worldwide). The restaurant opened in 1953 (http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/5651/). At Chaffey College, Meston designed the 1959 "Creative Arts" complex comprising the Theatre, the Center for the Arts B (originally Homemaking), and Center for the Arts A (originally Fine Arts).

3.5.5 William E. Blurock

William E. Blurock (1922-2012) was a partner in the firm of Pleger, Blurock, Hougan and Ellerbroek, located in Orange County, California, from 1952 to 1959. In 1960 he established his own firm in Newport Beach, California, which he ran until 1974. Although the firm's contribution to the Chaffey College campus was limited to a few buildings constructed in the late 1960s, those buildings are among the most outstanding, including the planetarium and the circular Wargin Hall. A multi-page story about Blurock in the *Los Angeles Times* describes his work at community colleges in the 1950s: "… Blurock plunged into a lucrative business of designing community colleges by associating with a larger Los Angeles architectural company, Neutra & Alexander, to work on the first buildings at Orange Coast College [Costa Mesa, Orange County, California]" (Berkman 1986). Later, Blurock became the lead architect at that Costa Mesa campus. According to the story, Blurock's firm "further enhanced its stature as a community college architect and gained what later would prove to be an important professional association when it joined with [a larger firm] in the 1960s to design Cypress College" [1966; Cypress, Orange County, California]. Blurock's firm designed buildings at nine of Orange County's 10 community college campuses, according to the story. Notably, the firm joined with eminent Los Angeles firms Pereira & Associates and A. Quincy Jones, Fredrick E. Emmons & Associates to contribute to the original master plan for the University of California Irvine campus (Berkman 1986).

Blurock's firm gained an international reputation for innovative school design primarily because of its association, starting in the 1950s, with an experimental School Planning Laboratory at Stanford University. Blurock said he aimed to bring a home atmosphere to schools and make them look "less like prisons." His firm was one of the first in the country to use carpeting in classrooms when it designed Corona del Mar High School (1962). His most outstanding contribution to modern school design was arguably Estancia High School, which was one of the first schools to have corridors replaced by clusters of classrooms that open into common areas. Blurock's philosophy was to design schools that resemble shopping centers, with mall-like architecture, eye-catching kiosks, bright colors, and murals (1965; Costa Mesa) (Berkman 1986). Blurock served as the director of the American Institute of Architects' national organization in the late 1970s. He also served on the California State Board of Architectural Examiners in Sacramento for 13 years.

4.0 Survey Findings

The Project area was surveyed for both archaeological and architectural resources, focusing on the buildings more than 45 years old that are planned for demolition or renovation (Table 3 and Figure 4).

4.1 Archaeological Resources

The archaeological pedestrian survey was focused on any exposed ground surfaces adjacent to or near the specific buildings that have been slated for renovation or rehabilitation. Before construction of the campus, the Project area was characterized by a generally flat but slightly south-sloping terrain surrounded by agricultural fields (see Figure 5).

The majority of the Project area has been heavily altered and modified over time by building and facility construction, landscaping, and hardscaping. As a result, the central portion of the campus, which is the primary focus of this study, does not appear to retain any clearly discernable original ground surfaces, particularly in proximity to the subject buildings. The original slope of the natural topography is maintained within the campus layout, with landscaping characterized by expansive rolling lawns with concrete walkways and asphalt roads connecting the buildings and various parts of the campus (Appendix A: Photos 1-4). A number of sculptures and art installations are located throughout the campus as well (Appendix A: Photo 5). Individual buildings are typically surrounded by combinations of planting beds and concrete walkways or slabs. Several of the classroom buildings feature open courtyards with small planted areas surrounded by instructors' offices (Appendix A: Photo 6). Where the ground surface within the Project area was obstructed by vegetation, particular attention was paid to planting beds, rodent holes, and other areas of visible disturbance where subsurface soils might be exposed.

All visible ground surfaces surrounding the subject buildings was carefully examined for any evidence of cultural materials that may have been exposed over time should cultural deposits have been present at the time of construction or landscaping. No evidence of either prehistoric or historical archaeological materials were observed during the survey.

4.2 Architectural Resources

The campus buildings were designed by four architectural firms: Austin, Field & Fry; Jay Dewey Harnish (and Harnish & Fickes); Stanley Clark Meston; and Neptune & Thomas and Associates, with Austin, Field & Fry providing oversight as managing architects for the buildings and the site plan. The architectural style of the campus was first described as "Pacific Modern," without any indication of the characteristics of such a style (*San Bernardino Sun-Telegram* 1958). A year later, a progress report prepared by the college stated that "Contemporary Rancho" had been selected as the architectural theme for the campus. Buildings were described as grouped around two oval areas in a "lazy-8 design." In keeping with the Rancho theme, landscaping included "olive trees, eucalypti, and native shrubs." Flowering trees were planned to line campus roads and walks. The buildings outlined in the Master Plan were all single-story, constructed of Junipero adobe brick, with tilt-up concrete construction used to combine the traditional Rancho concept with the benefits of modern design. The report described the buildings as having roofs covered with gray, green, and terra cotta slag. Large windows in the no-longer-extant student lounge of the campus center

provided a majestic view of Cucamonga Peak, which continues to be visible from across the campus. Buildings accommodate the grade of the land, which is 6.8 feet per each 100 feet (*Los Angeles Times* 1959).

Of the 17 buildings surveyed for this report, 13 were constructed in 1959, and four were added in the 1960s. The 1959 buildings were present when the school opened in 1960. Although four different architectural firms participated in the site design and the architecture of individual buildings, the design is cohesive across the campus, due to the oversight of architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry, who also designed many of the buildings. Figure 9 (above) depicts the site plan from the original 1959 Master Plan. The original buildings also share architectural features that were consciously emulated in most of the subsequent additions to the campus. An aerial view from 1959 shows all of the original buildings either completed or under construction, before the campus was fully landscaped. The image shows the consistency of design across the buildings, consisting of primarily long, horizontally oriented low-slung single-story buildings with side gables and the prominent cast-concrete columns running the length of the buildings (see Figure 4).[1]

The original classroom buildings all share architectural features of domestic scale with single-story massing, moderately sloped side-gabled roofs, open corridors sheltered by roof extensions and supported by heavy rectangular pre-cast concrete columns with deep horizontal scoring that extends beyond the edge of the roof (described as "fin-like"). Buildings that are not classrooms replicate the columns in the form of regularly spaced pilasters with red-brick walls. Classroom buildings have high windows in a continuous horizontal placement above the level of the doors, with the remainder of the walls constructed of red brick, rather than simply clad. In the classroom buildings, horizontal rows of windows sit above red-brick walls, joining with transoms above the doors. The interiors of the classrooms are nearly universally carpet on poured concrete. Most buildings have internal courtyards; in the case of classroom buildings, small offices open off the courtyards. Throughout the campus, the buildings from the 1950s and 1960s follow a design esthetic of red brick contrasting with white concrete accents and structural elements. Most of the original 1950s-1960s buildings have not been significantly altered since construction, with the exception of the Library (significantly altered) and the Campus Center west (demolished in 2011).

4.2.1 Building 1: Administration

The Administration building (AD) was one of the first buildings constructed in 1959, designed by the architectural firm of Neptune & Thomas (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 5710.3, Sheet A-3, approved August 15, 1958; Figure 14). The building was originally centered on the apex of a circular drive accessed from Haven Avenue, clearly representing the main entrance to campus. A new multi-story administration building has been erected directly west of the old Administration building. The original single-story Administration building has a square plan with a modified slightly sloped hipped roof, which is truncated at the apex to accommodate an open interior central courtyard. The roof is widely extended on all façades and is clad in smooth concrete at the bottom. The primary entrance is marked by a wide front-gabled porch at the west façade, supported by heavy rectangular pre-cast concrete columns. The entrance porch, approached by wide concrete

[1]Dates of construction and architectural firms responsible for the designs of the individual buildings are confirmed by documents in the Chaffey College archives and original architects' drawings on file in the Chaffey College facilities records, as well as contemporary news accounts.

steps, was originally intended to overlook the valley to the west and south and mark the formal entrance to the campus (Appendix A: Photos 7-23).

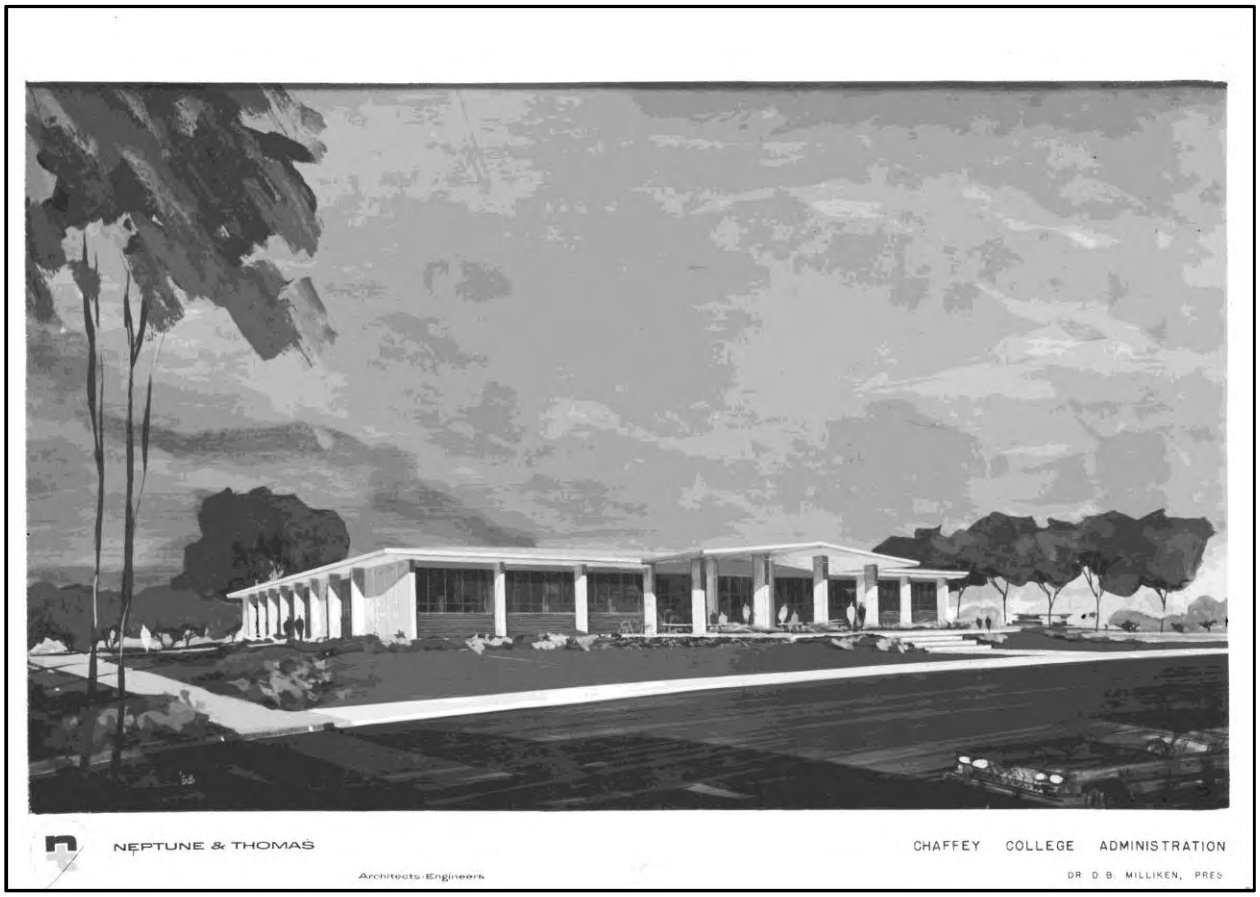

Figure 14. Architectural drawing of Administration building by Neptune & Thomas.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

Landscaping at the west façade includes some of the original olive trees from the landscaping plan. The entrance opens onto a wide central corridor terminating at the courtyard. There are several orthogonal brick planters in the courtyard of various sizes, containing olive trees that were part of the original landscape design.

Two secondary entrances are located on the east façade, with direct access from the campus core. A flat roof extends from the main body of the building, supported by square brick columns above a continuous brick planter, forming a partial-width porch. An additional rectangular brick planter separated from the building holds a mature olive tree, tying the building to the landscaping. Fenestration at this façade consists of groups of five narrow metal-framed windows extending from a brick bulkhead below to near ceiling height. The groups are separated by rectangular concrete supports that mimic the support columns seen on most of the original buildings on campus. Each window has a small operable section at the bottom. The pattern of two-light windows sitting above a brick bulkhead, with groups separated by regularly spaced concrete supports continues on the north and south façades.

At the interior, hallways run parallel to the walls opening to the courtyard, with small doors providing access to the courtyard. The floor plan is irregular, consisting of offices and workrooms of various sizes. Several of the small offices open onto larger spaces serving various functions.

The Administration building has not been altered in any significant way since construction.

4.2.2 Building 2: Aeronautics

The Aeronautics building (AERO) was designed by Neptune & Thomas and constructed in 1959 (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No 5710.3., Sheet A-42, September 1, 1958; Figure 15). The building is located south of College Drive, set back from Haven Avenue by a wide expanse of lawn. The original site plan shows a large "aircraft tie-down area" to the south, connected to a north-south running taxi strip. It has an irregular plan with a lower shed-roof wing on the north façade at the juncture of the two sections and a long, narrow wing at the south façade. The shed-roof section has a deep flat fascia above two-part panels along the north façade. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a slightly sloped gabled roof with no overhang at the east and west façades and a very narrow overhang at the north and south façades. The main body of the building has concrete exterior walls with regularly spaced vertical seams. There is a modified vehicle door centered on the west façade and several wide vehicle doors on the south façade. There is no fenestration on the east façade, and there are no windows on the main body of the building (Appendix A: Photos 24-26).

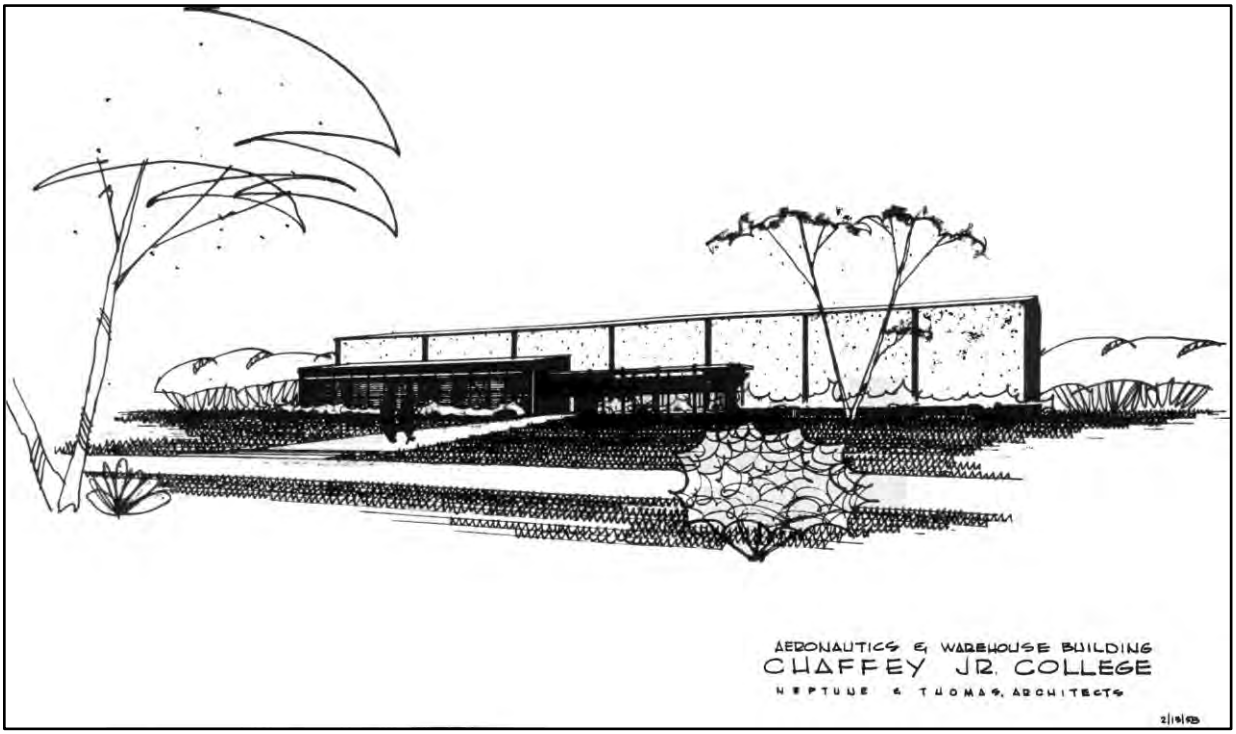

Figure 15. Architectural drawing of Aeronautics & Warehouse Building by Neptune & Thomas, Architects.
(Source Chaffey College archives)

Although the interior was not accessible at the time of survey, original plans show a large warehouse space at the west end, with the majority of the building dedicated to laboratories and classrooms for the aeronautics department. The aeronautics-related functions included engine repair and maintenance, with the balance of the school's aircraft program located at Ontario International Airport.

The Aeronautics building was altered in 1969-1970 by a large addition on the east, designed by architects Harnish, Morgan & Causey (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 369-17-12, Sheet A-4, December 15, 1969). The addition consisted of enlargement of the aeronautics shop area and the addition of a welding shop.

4.2.3 Building 67: Bookstore

The Bookstore (B) occupies the south section of Campus Center East, which was designed by Harnish, Morgan & Causey (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 366-17-9, December 28, 1967). From the exterior, the Bookstore is undifferentiated from Campus Center East, with the exception of a pre-fabricated curved-roof extension at the west façade marking the entrance. The Bookstore section of the building has the same red-brick surfaces between concrete pilasters supporting a wide overhanging flag roof. At the interior, the Bookstore is located off the south side of a wide interior corridor in the larger building. In 1996, a flat-roofed wing was added to the south façade (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 86-112, March 7, 1996, Michael Merino Architects) (Appendix A: Photos 27 and 28).

4.2.4 Building 5: Business Education

The Business Education (BE) building was designed by architects Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheet No. A-10, May 26, 1958). Typical of the campus classroom buildings, the Business Education building has back-to-back classrooms with a covered corridor on the north and south façades and a central courtyard with small offices on the east and west sides. The signature rectangular pre-cast concrete columns run the length of the corridors at the north and south façades. The men's and women's toilets were accessed off the east façade, and smaller toilets were located near offices at center. At the corridors, red-brick exterior walls sit below a continuous band of windows above door height. The brick continues into the courtyard, with concrete-over-brick filling the gables. At the east and west façades are windowless walls of tilt-up concrete construction. Concrete steps are shown in architectural drawings at the south façade (Appendix A: Photos 29-39).

The building was remodeled in 1971 by architectural firm William E. Blurock & Associates (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. C-1282, Sheet A-1, July 16, 1971). The work consisted of new toilets and six small offices added to the south façade south of the existing covered corridor.

The floor plan of the original section of the building does not appear to have been changed since construction, although the functions of the Typing Laboratories have no doubt changed.

4.2.5 Building 20: Campus Center East

Campus Center East (CCE) was constructed in 1969 and designed by Harney, Morgan & Causey (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 366-17-9, December 28, 1967; Figure 16). Originally called Campus Center Extension, the original Campus Center to the west was demolished in 2011 to

make room for the current Michael Alexander Campus Center (MACC). Campus Center East is a side-gabled building with a long rectangular plan oriented north and south. The roof has a wide overhang at the east and west façades and narrower overhangs at the north and south façades. A deep flat fascia with a vertical embossed pattern runs along the roof overhang at all façades. Two canted utility parapets set atop the ridgeline. The east and west façades are composed of series of regularly spaced deep rectangular blade-like columns that attach to the exterior walls and support the overhanging roof. The columns are flanked with narrow fixed-pane windows that extend the full height of the wall. A metal panel at the bottom appears to be a continuation of the glass. The white columns contrast with the red brick that fills the exterior walls between the columns. A brick wall with regularly spaced concrete pilasters connects to the north end of the west façade and extends toward the west, echoing the wall treatment of the building (Appendix A: Photos 40-49).

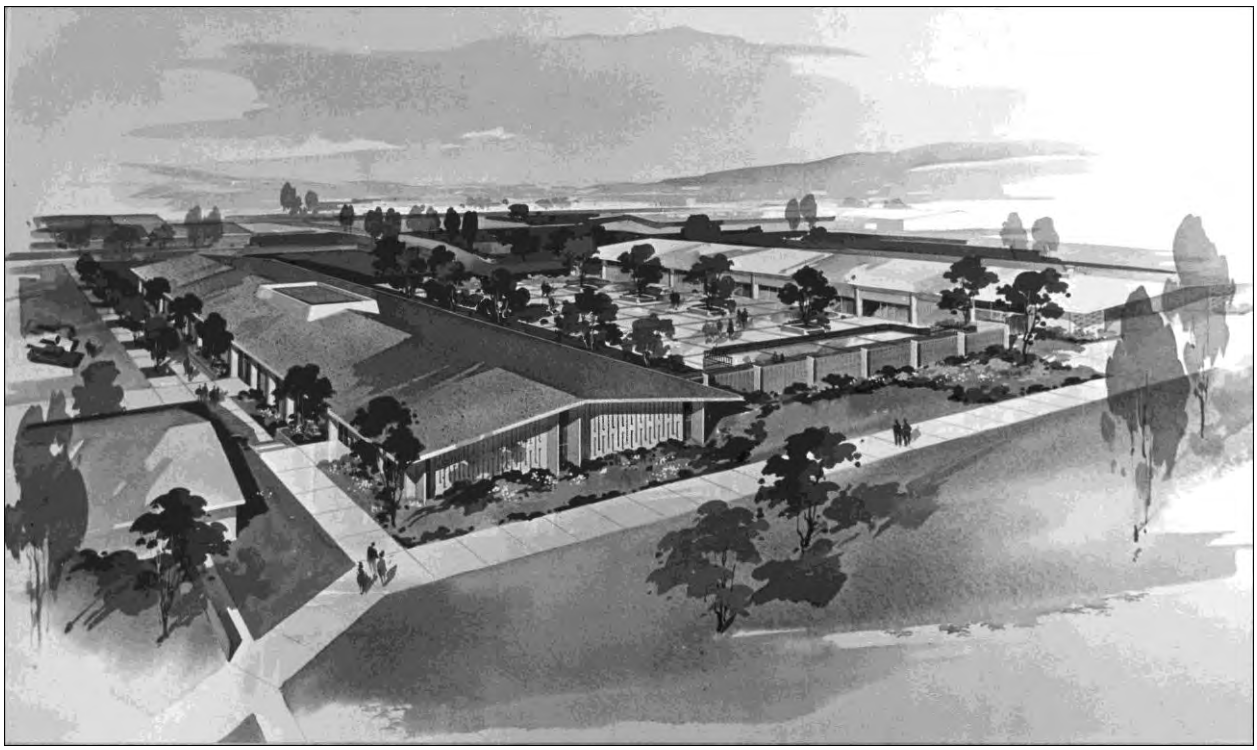

Figure 16. Architectural drawing of the Campus Center East by Harnish, Morgan & Causey. *(Source: Chaffey College archives)*

At the north (gable) end, the wall is composed of concrete with patterned vertical scoring. At the center is a full-height glass and metal panel section, which is flanked by deep full-height concrete blades. At each end of the wall is a narrower full-height glass and metal panel. The exterior wall treatment of the south façade originally resembled the north façade, but a flat-roofed utilitarian addition obscures the original wall.

At the interior is a central corridor that passes through the building from east to west. There is a fully glazed entrance at each of the west and east façades, consisting of glass doors with metal frames set in a wall of glass. The bookstore is to the south side of the corridor, and spaces for student activities are across the corridor to the north. In the basement is the Student Center.

Square planters, each with a mature tree, are evenly spaced on the patio to the west of the Campus Center East. The planters have flat concrete surfaces at the top, and the sides are concrete block with vertical scoring. Adapting to the topography, at the north end is a set of concrete steps and a retaining wall faced with vertically scored concrete block.

4.2.6 Building 8: Gymnasium

The Gymnasium (GYM) was designed by Neptune & Thomas (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 5710-3, July 1, 1958; Figure 17). The original Gymnasium is somewhat dominated visually by the 2010 Sports Center added directly to the north and connected to the Gymnasium by a heavy canopy, supported in part by two bulky square masonry elevator towers and partially extending over the entrance wing to the Gymnasium (Appendix A: Photos 50-61).

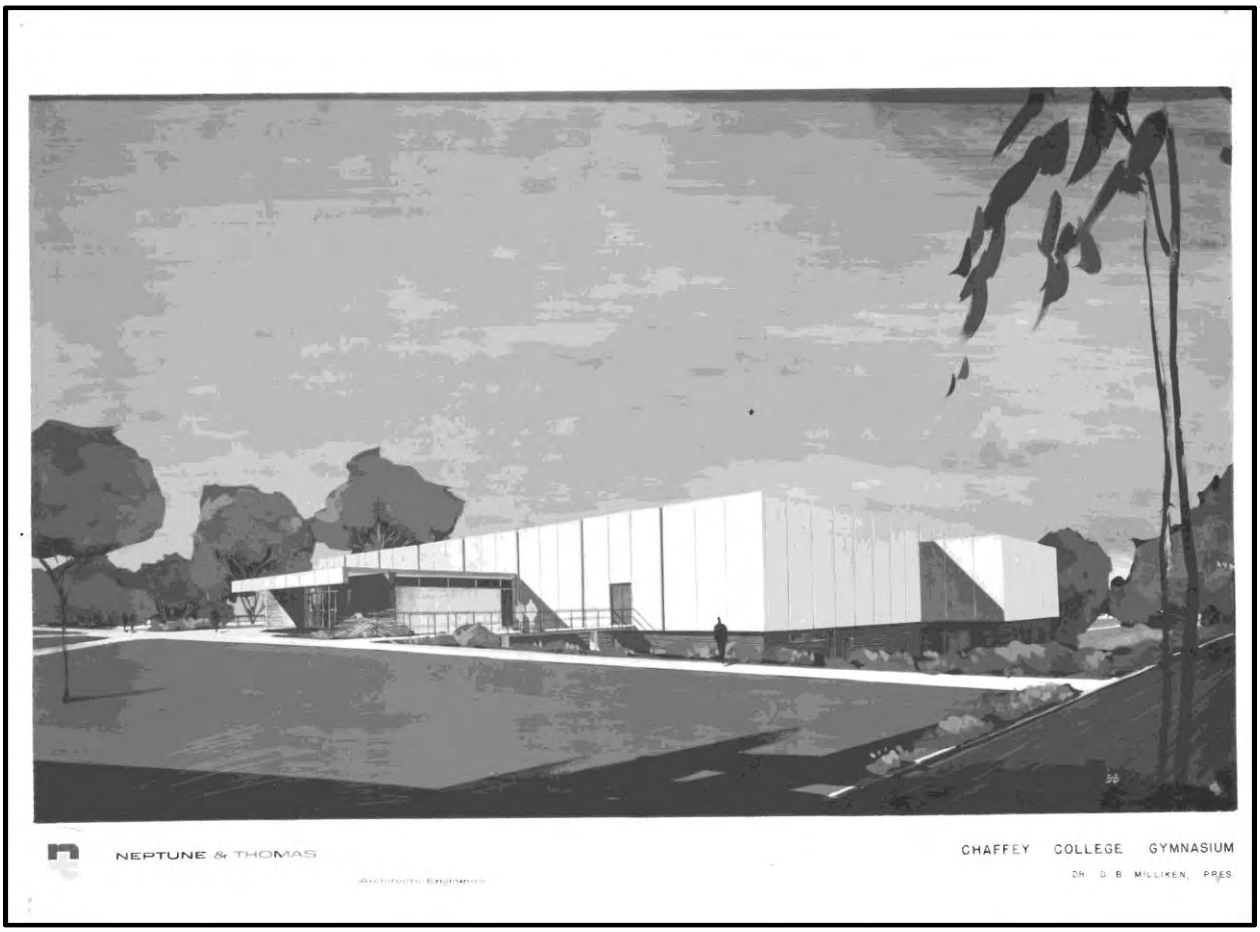

Figure 17. Architectural drawing of the Gymnasium by Neptune & Thomas.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

The Gymnasium consists of a main flat-roofed multi-story section, which is constructed of pre-cast concrete atop a red-brick first-floor section. The only fenestration consists of irregularly placed doors at the ground floor and a series of horizontally oriented windows at the second floor on the east façade. A slightly lower wing with the same concrete-and-red-brick materials juts out from the west façade. A single-story brick utility surround extends from the west façade just north of the west wing. At the east façade is a single-story wing with all brick cladding. The flat roof extends moderately on all sides, terminating with a flat fascia. Irregularly placed flat, windowless doors are located on the three façades, and four fixed-pane windows are on the north façade. Two flat canopies sheltering entrances are located at each of the north and south façades. The canopies are supported by square columns.

The primary entrance to the Gymnasium is at the north façade. Because of the slope of the ground rising toward the north, the entrance is located at the second floor. The entrance is centered on a brick wall on a single-story wing extending from the north façade. A deep, flat fascia caps a cantilevered canopy extending across the width of the entrance wing at the north façade only. The side walls of the entrance wing are concrete, and a ribbon of horizontally oriented hopper-type steel windows is located at the top of the east façade. At the south end of the façade is a narrow full-height window that ties in with the horizontal windows.

To the west of the entrance wing, a pedestrian bridge with metal mesh railings and a concrete floor extends from the entrance level to the main part of the building. To the east of the bridge, a set of concrete steps with steel pipe railings provides access to the lower (ground) level.

At the interior of the main section are basketball courts, locker rooms, and restrooms at the first floor, and fitness rooms at the second floor. At the interior of the single-story east wing are classrooms, offices, lockers, training rooms, and storage rooms.

The original single-story east wing was extended farther to the east at an unknown date, approximately doubling the space. The extension was designed to blend with the existing brick-clad wing. The construction of the new Sports Center to the north resulted in changes in the approach to the original building, including the removal of one of two pedestrian bridges. Otherwise, the Gymnasium appears to be altered only minimally since the year of construction.

4.2.7 Buildings 3 and 19: Health Science East and Planetarium

Health Science East (HS East) was constructed in 1968 and is one of the few buildings on campus designed by William E. Blurock (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. C-945, May 1, 1968). The design included the attached Planetarium (Building 19), and Health Science East was connected to the earlier Health Science West (see below) via corridors and a wind screen. The three buildings now constitute a single complex. Health Science East is a side-gabled building with a rectangular plan. The exterior exhibits the familiar red brick capped by white concrete. The white pilasters and columns of the typical classroom buildings are absent. The north façade is fully clad in red brick; there are no windows and only a few irregularly placed doors. A narrow wing connects with the Planetarium via a covered corridor at the west façade. This wing is clad in red brick and has no windows at the west façade. At the interior most notably is a large lecture hall, in addition to a series of small offices accessed from internal corridors. The arrangement of Health Science East and Health Science West creates courtyards to the north and south (Appendix A: Photos 62-74).

4.2.8 Building 42: Health Science West

Health Science West (HS West), also known as Life Science, is one of the original 1959 buildings designed by Austin, Field & Fry (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, July 11, 1958; Figure 18). It was originally a T-shaped building with a cross-gabled roof. The shorter, western section has a gable at each of the north and south façades. These façades are concrete with vertical seams and no fenestration. The west façade displays the typical white pilasters, and the east façade has an open corridor and concrete columns. Unlike the typical classroom buildings, there is a central corridor with access to classrooms in the west section. There is an open corridor where the west section of the building meets the east wing. The east wing has open corridors with concrete columns at both the north and south façades. At the north juncture of the two wings is a patterned concrete block screen (Appendix A: Photos 75-82).

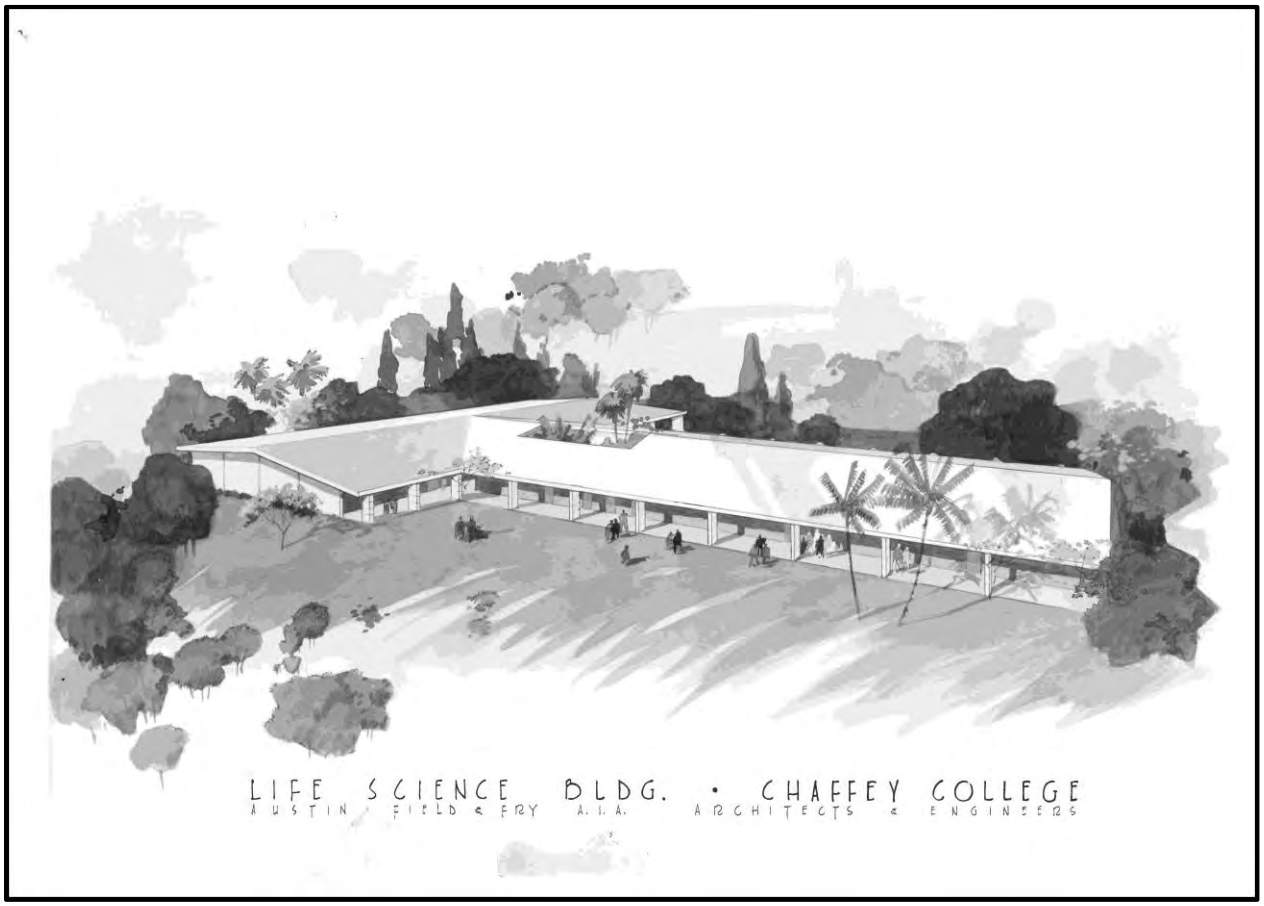

Figure 18. Architectural drawing of the Life Science building (now Health Science West) by Austin, Field & Fry.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

4.2.9 Building 10: Language Arts

The Language Arts building (LA) was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheet A-15, May 26, 1958). It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms and the joining of three classrooms (including the Reading Improvement and Journalism rooms) at the east end to form one larger room (Appendix A: Photos 83-92).

4.2.10 Building 11: Library

The Library (LI) was a major building from the first phase of construction in 1959. It was designed by Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheet A-13, May 26, 1958; Figure 19). It originally had a concrete gable end with a vertically scored pattern similar to the north façade of Campus Center East. The white gable end faced the core of the campus at a relatively high elevation, making the Library a striking element of the campus. Although the south façade is intact, a large addition to the west ties into the mass of the building at the original ridgeline, obscuring the gable form. South of the addition runs a partially sheltered walkway set on a series of pairs of rectangular concrete braces. The all-white addition not only dominates the building, but completely obscures the much smaller original single-story wing to the west. The east façade exhibits the original materials and features, consisting of a two-story brick exterior wall between regularly spaced white concrete pilasters. This motif is repeated on the secondary façades of the original west wing. A flat canopy shelters the original entrance at the east façade (Appendix A: Photos 93-112).

The original finishes and features are retained in the reading room at the interior of the east section of the building. The two-level reading room is encircled by a mezzanine approached by an open two-run staircase. The railings of the staircase and along the inside edge of the mezzanine are polished aluminum, referred to as "Blumcraft" aluminum in architectural drawings. The room is partially clad with oak paneling. Study carrels and periodicals are located on the mezzanine, as well as conference rooms and lecture rooms (*The Chaffeyan* 1959). The interior of the 1994 addition has a double-height reading room and a mezzanine with white steel pipe railings. To the south is the circulation and information desk, and offices occupy the space to the north.



Figure 19. Architectural drawing of the Library by Harnish & Fickes.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

4.2.11 Building 13: Maintenance & Operations

The Maintenance & Operations building (M&O) has a construction date of 1962, according to facilities records. It is a long, rectangular building oriented west and east. It is a utilitarian building of the pre-fabricated Butler type, constructed of corrugated metal with an exposed frame at the interior. The side-gabled roof is very slightly sloped and has a wide cantilevered extension at the south façade sheltering a series of vehicle and pedestrian doors of varying sizes. A series of steel sash windows lines the north façade. At the east façade is a sliding corrugated metal barn-type door. There is no fenestration at the west façade (Appendix A: Photos 113-123).

4.2.12 Building 24: Math

The Math building (MATH) was among the original 1959 campus buildings. It was designed by Austin Field & Fry (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, July 11, 1958; Figure 20). The building is typical of the 1959 classroom buildings but is part of a larger complex that includes the Physical Science building. The complex consists of the Math building slightly uphill to the north and Physical Science toward the south, connected by open corridors with a large lecture hall forming a "hyphen" between the two. The lecture room has a front-gable roof, in contrast with the classroom buildings. The covered corridors run along the north and south façades of the two buildings with back-to-back classrooms, and two additional corridors that run north and south to the sides of the central section room and continue through the two classroom buildings. Since the buildings were designed, the major change to the floor plans is the separation of some of the larger rooms in the Math building into smaller rooms (Appendix A: Photos 124-132).

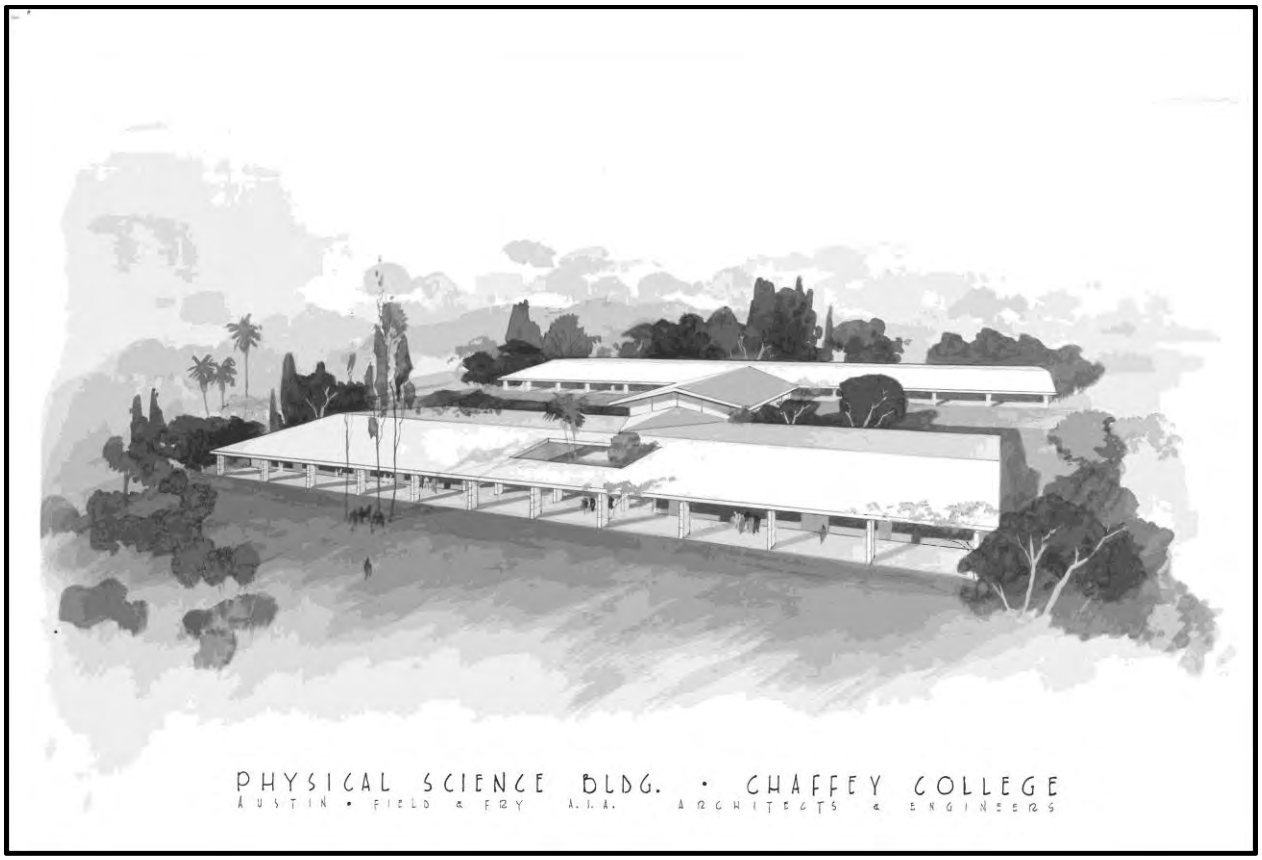

Figure 20. Architectural drawing of the Physical Science Building by Austin, Field & Fry. *(Source: Chaffey College archives)*

Typical of the classroom buildings throughout campus, the Math building has a slightly sloped gable with back-to-back classrooms opening off corridors sheltered by the extension of the roof. The iconic rectangular pre-cast concrete columns support the roof and extend below the end of the eave. The gable ends lack fenestration, with the exception of small doors to the toilets at the east façade; the west façade has a multi-colored painted mural using geometric forms. The walls are of smooth concrete with vertical seams. The walls of the classroom corridors, as throughout campus, are composed of red brick with continuous rows of narrow windows above at the height of the transoms.

4.2.13 Building 14: Physical Science

The Physical Science building (PS) was among the original 1959 campus buildings. It was designed by Austin Field & Fry (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, July 11, 1958; see Figure 20). The Physical Science building is typical of the 1959 classroom buildings but is part of a larger complex that includes the Math building. The complex consists of Math slightly uphill to the north and Physical Science toward the south, connected by open corridors with a large lecture hall forming a "hyphen" between the two. The lecture room has a front-gable roof, in contrast with the classroom buildings. The covered corridors run along the north and south façades of the two buildings with back-to-back classrooms, and two additional corridors that run north and south to the sides of the central section room and continue through the two classroom buildings. The floor plan appears to be

unchanged since the year of construction, consisting of classrooms of various sizes (Appendix A: Photos 133-141).

Typical of the classroom buildings throughout campus, the Physical Science building has a slightly sloped gable with back-to-back classrooms opening off corridors sheltered by the extension of the roof. The striking rectangular pre-cast concrete columns support the roof and extend below the end of the eave. The gable ends lack fenestration, with the exception of small doors to the toilets. The walls of the classroom corridors, as throughout campus, are composed of red brick with continuous rows of narrow windows above at the height of the transoms.

4.2.14 Building 9: Skills Lab (SL)

The Skills Lab (SL), originally called Electronics-Lithography and alternatively referred to as Electronics Engineering, was designed by Neptune & Thomas as part of the original 1959 campus buildings located in the southwest corner of campus (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 5710.3, approved August 15, 1958). The building is generally T-shaped, with a wing extending from the north façade of the main section. The exterior is concrete with vertical seams, with red brick accents. The building has a very slightly sloped side gabled roof, and it sits on a poured-concrete foundation. A wide shed-roofed wing is attached at the north façade and a second, smaller shed-roof wing extends from the south façade. In addition to the small wing, there are two flat-roofed extensions at the south façade, each with a utility door at the south end. There are no windows at the south façade. The east and west façades have no fenestration. The area south of the building is paved. At each of the west and east façades is a small, open flat-roofed canopy supported by steel columns shelters a set of double doors. A brick pony wall marks the entrances. At the north façade the main part of the exterior walls is concrete with vertical seams, as on the other three façades (Appendix A: Photos 142-145).

At the north façade, the wall of the extension is clad in red brick with a row of opaque panels and a deep plaster fascia above. The wall is separated by a series of shallow vertical steel pilasters. A red-brick utility surround extends from the façade. To the north is a lawn and a hilly landscaped area. Two "spider-leg"-style metal canopies connect the east end of the Skills Lab with the newer Information Services building. At the interior are two-story offices and classrooms of various sizes, as well as double-height spaces.

4.2.15 Building 15: Social Science

The Social Science building (SS), along with the Business Education building, the Language Arts building, and the Library, was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheets A-14 and A-15, May 26, 1958). It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, a central courtyard, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms (Appendix A: Photos 146-154).

4.2.16 Building 16: Theatre

Originally part of the Creative Arts Group, the Theatre (TA) was designed by Stanley Clark Meston as part of the original campus design (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 5714, July 1, 1958; Figure 21). The Theatre building was called the Speech & Music building in original drawings, as it housed the theater, as well as instrumental and vocal music in one wing and drama and speech in a second wing. Meston designed two other buildings as part of the Creative Arts Group: Creative Arts B (originally called Homemaking) and Creative Arts C (originally Fine Arts). These were the only buildings Meston designed for the campus. A historical addition to the building at the south façade was also designed by Meston (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 6700A, September 10, 1969) (Appendix A: Photos 155-160).

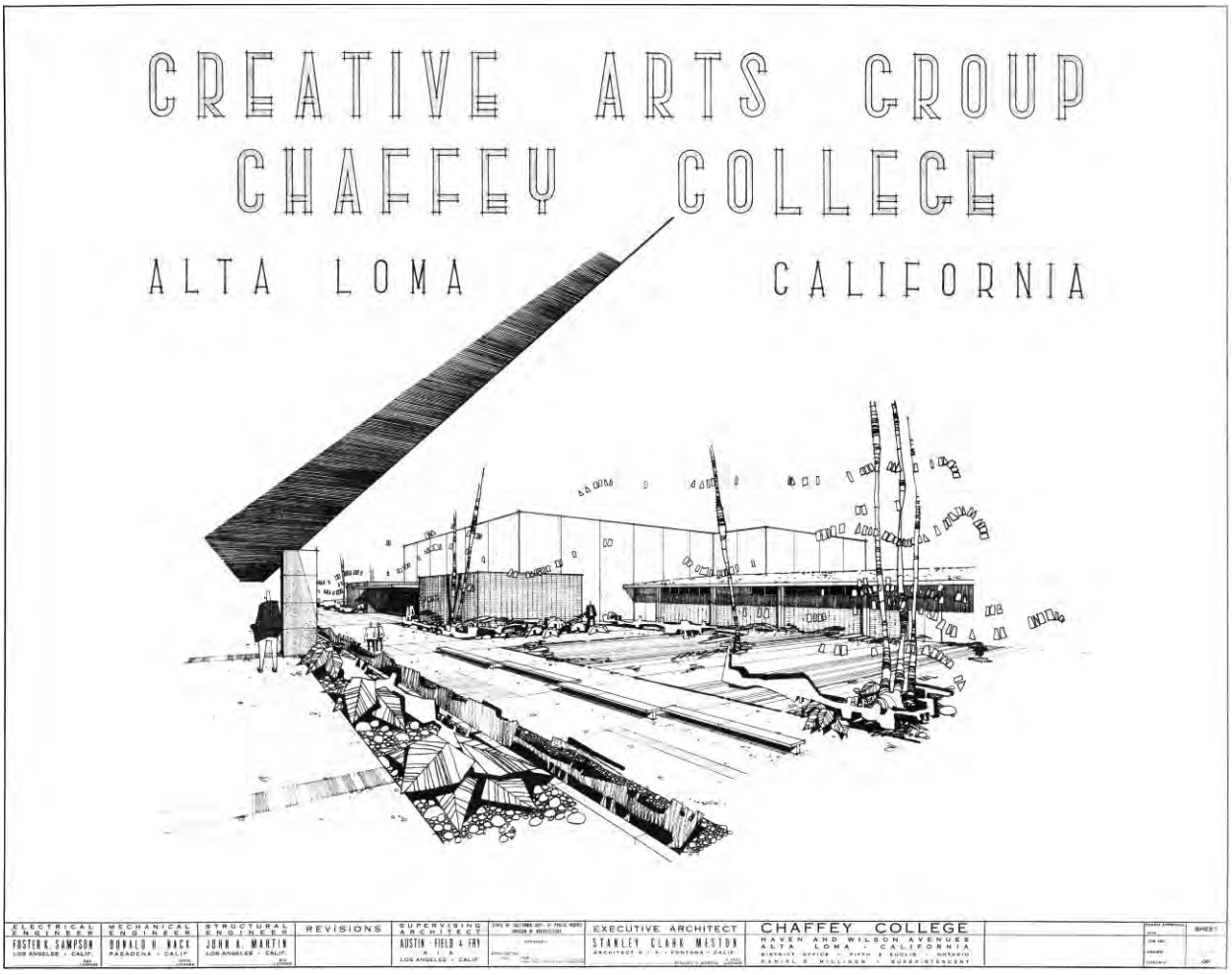

Figure 21. Architectural concept drawing of the Theatre (Creative Arts Group) by Stanley Clark Meston.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

The Theatre is composed of a double-height stage section flanked by two single-story side-gabled wings. A single-story flat-roofed section extends toward the north and is made of concrete. At each side to the west and south is an approximately square red-brick-clad section with minimal fenestration. At the center between the two brick sections is a wide, flat cantilevered canopy sheltering the entrance. The entrance appears to have been altered by moving the exterior wall toward the north. This section has an asymmetrical placement of glass doors with metal frames, with a double door to the east, as well as a box office. Toward the west is a fully glazed section of fixed multi-pane glass and two sets of double doors. The east and west wings are set back from the entrance and form a symmetrical plan with the center section. The north and south façades of the wings display the same architectural characteristics seen throughout the original buildings on campus, with red brick capped by smooth concrete walls filling the space between evenly spaced rectangular white concrete pilasters. The gable ends are clad in smooth concrete with vertical seams. The wings have standing seam roofs.

At the interior of the central section are three performance spaces. The east wing houses a series of small practice rooms or offices along the north side and at the center, as well as two large rooms and a third smaller classroom. The plan has been minimally altered since construction. The west wing houses five classrooms opening off a central corridor, in addition to small offices to the west opening off a corridor that leads to an exterior entrance at the north façade.

4.2.17 Building 17: Wargin Hall

Possibly the most iconic building on campus is the round Wargin Hall (WH), constructed in 1968. Originally called the Lecture–Educational Media Center, it was designed by William E. Blurock, who was known for his innovative approaches to educational buildings (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, May 2, 1967; Figure 22). (Blurock also designed the round brick Planetarium.) The building is located east of the old Administration building. Despite its shape, the building echoes the aesthetics of the earlier campus buildings, its red brick exterior walls contrasting with regularly spaced white concrete supports and pilasters that extend slightly above the roof line. In this way, the building contributes to the coherence of the 1959 master plan of the campus. Each pilaster is flanked by narrow full-height glass and metal panels. The arc of the circle is periodically segmented, with the segments overlapping to form curved interior corridors. At two locations, the curved wall is broken, allowing the space to open to courtyards, while the arc is continued, as heavy concrete beams with concrete supports follow the curve of the wall (Appendix A: Photos 161-173).

At the interior, the red brick is used in the curved corridors and partial partitions. The three lecture halls and various classrooms and seminar rooms are in the form of truncated pie slices. The largest spaces are toward the exterior wall, and several smaller offices are located off a corridor toward the center of the building. At the center are utilitarian spaces for equipment.



Figure 22. Wargin Hall, 1960.
(Source: Chaffey College archives)

4.2.18 Landscaping

Although the landscaping throughout campus is clearly intentional and is consistent with the original campus plan, research did not reveal the designer. Despite the additions of infill buildings, the landscaping retains its original features of rolling lawns, meandering concrete walkways, and carefully arranged boulders. Many of the olive trees, eucalypti, and native shrubs from the original plan remain. A group of red-brick planters was designed by William E. Blurock in 1967 (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. C-940, May) (Appendix A: Photos 174-180).

5.0 Eligibility Criteria

5.1 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 building, object, or structure 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 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.

5.2 Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, 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.

5.3 California Environmental Quality Act

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 Section 21084.1 states that significant impacts may occur if a project "may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical 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 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 historical 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.

6.0 Statement of Significance/Evaluation

The Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus was considered for historical significance under the broad themes of Education and Suburbanization in San Bernardino County under CRHR criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 under the themes of Education, Suburbanization, and Architecture, with sub-themes of post-war modernism, and campus planning and design. The campus as a whole was considered as a potential historic district (Chaffey College Historic District) under these themes and criteria and is recommended eligible with 18 contributing resources (Table 4). The campus buildings surveyed for this CRTR were also considered for individual eligibility under the same themes and criteria.

Table 4. Recommended Contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District

Bldg. Number	Bldg. Name	Year Built	Contributor	Evaluated	Architect
1	Administration (AD)	1959	X	X	Neptune & Thomas
2	Aeronautics Shop (AERO)	1959	X	X	Neptune & Thomas
67	Bookstore (B)	1969	X	X	Harnish, Morgan &
5	Business Education (BE)	1959	X	X	Harnish & Fickes
20	Campus Center East (CCE)	1969	X	X	Harnish, Morgan &
9	Center for the Arts B (CAB)	1959	X	—	Stanley Clark Meston
4	Center for the Arts C (CAC)	1959	X	—	Stanley Clark Meston
8	Gymnasium (G)	1959	X	X	Neptune & Thomas
3	Health Science East (HS East)	1968	X	X	Wm. E. Blurock
42	Health Science West (HS West)	1959	X	X	Austin, Field & Fry
10	Language Arts (LA)	1959	X	X	Harnish & Fickes
24	Math (MATH)	1959	X	X	Austin, Field & Fry
14	Physical Science (PS)	1959	X	X	Austin, Field & Fry
19	Planetarium (PL)	1968	X	—	Wm. E. Blurock
9	Skills Lab (SL)	1959	X	X	Neptune & Thomas
15	Social Science (SS)	1959	X	X	Harnish & Fickes
16	Theatre (TA)	1959	X	X	Stanley Clark Meston
17	Wargin Hall (WH)*	1968	X	X	Wm. E. Blurock

**Wargin Hall is also recommended as individually eligible.*

6.1 Historic District Eligibility

The district is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the themes of Education and Suburbanization, for its association with the development of Rancho Cucamonga, California, and its surrounding communities. Each eligible building 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.

Seventeen buildings that are proposed for demolition or alterations as part of the Master Plan were surveyed and evaluated for this CRTR (Campus Center East [CCE] and the Bookstore [B] counted as two separate buildings). Of those, 15 are recommended as contributors to the historic district; two are non-contributors, the Library [L] and Maintenance & Operations [M&O]. The Library has been too altered to convey its historical significance as an original campus building and Maintenance & Operations is not associated with the themes or criteria for which the district is eligible. Three buildings that are not planned for demolition or renovation as part of the proposed Project (Center for the Arts B [CAB] and Center for the Arts C [CAC], and the Planetarium [PL]) are also recommended as contributing resources to the historic district. Because they are not part of the proposed Project, they were not surveyed or evaluated for this CRTR beyond a brief overview and research to determine that they were original to the campus design and do not appear to have been extensively altered. As such, ASM recommends 18 contributors to the historic district, including 15 subject to intensive-level evaluation in this CRTR that are part of the proposed Project (Table 3).

6.1.1 CRHR Criterion 1

Regarding Criterion 1, the Chaffey College campus represents important legislative, economic, and social forces at work in the postwar era in Southern California. The new campus was intended to be located at the hub of anticipated suburban growth. Sited in an undeveloped area in 1959, over the next few decades the campus became nearly surrounded by housing, fueled by American prosperity and legislation that afforded for easy financing. This pattern of development exemplifies the production of what is often called "sprawl," a well-known process in which single-family residential properties, each with its own private yard, expanded to fill the available land.

The school in part resulted from the effects of the long-planned 1960 California Master Plan for Higher Education (State of California 1960), which determined that the University of California and California State University (then called California State College) systems were mandated to limit enrollment. The State simultaneously aimed to ensure that every student who wanted to pursue secondary education would be accommodated. The junior colleges stepped in to fulfill this role. The Master Plan provided that junior colleges would be established within commuting distance of nearly all California residents and was the basis for a substantial surge in development in California higher education and implied associated residential growth. Along with easy access to junior college campuses, practical vocational offerings, including electronics, business education, and, in the case of Chaffey College, aeronautics, opened this lower rung of higher education to a large pool of new students.

As the Chaffey College Historic District is a good example of the effects of economic prosperity in the postwar era, legislation that encouraged higher education through a tiered system of facilities in California, and new attitudes toward learning, the campus is recommended eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with important events in history. The period of significance is 1959 through 1969, beginning in 1959 when the campus was established and most of the major buildings were constructed, according to the Master Plan, and ending in 1969, when the development of the college campus was complete.

6.1.2 CRHR Criterion 2

ASM considered the Chaffey College Historic District for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. Other than outstanding principals, no notable individuals

were found to be associated specifically with the campus over the majority of their productive lives. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

6.1.3 CRHR Criterion 3

The Chaffey College Historic District exhibits character-defining features of an era that focused on educating the baby boom. Drawing from the characteristics set forth for such schools in the Los Angeles Unified District (Sapphos Environmental 2014), the campus is a product of postwar expansion reflected in a modern, functional school facility. The unified campus design includes the following attributes that represent schools of that period: lack of formality and monumentality, low one-story massing with a domestic scale, a decentralized layout, a function-driven site design, and buildings that are placed across the site. The campus was designed with the intent of serving the yet-to-be-constructed residential neighborhoods on large expanses of land, with swaths of land devoted to landscape design.

With the availability of undeveloped, cheap land, the campus could be planned with wide separation between buildings and extensive landscaping. The open corridors on buildings with back-to-back classrooms is nearly endemic to Southern California, in that concerns over inclement weather can be disregarded. Typical of postwar schools, plentiful funding allowed the districts to hire accomplished, often well-known architects, as is the case with Chaffey College. Thus, Chaffey College is a good example of the drive for master-planned campuses that dominated school design in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The original campus is notable for construction techniques that applied the efficiency of modern concrete tilt-up construction, known primarily as the medium for warehouse space and the rapid development of industrial business parks, while acknowledging the aesthetic of the "Rancho" history of the Inland Empire and the domestic scale of the suburban Ranch house, exhibited in the low-slung, single-story buildings with gabled roofs and the use of brick masonry construction.

Among the architects of individual buildings on campus, Blurock was known for innovation in school design that included master planning, in collaboration with master architects such as Neutra, Pereira, and A. Quincy Jones; however, his ideas are not reflected in the plan for Chaffey College. Harnish, of Harnish & Fickes, was active throughout his career, but his notable work is limited to Ontario and the surrounding area. Neptune & Thomas were also active only locally. Although Meston's role in the development of McDonald's "Golden Arches," one of the most iconic commercial designs of the mid-twentieth century, is notable, it is the only achievement for which he is recognized; therefore, he cannot be considered a master architect.

Regarding the architectural firms responsible for the campus design, Austin, Field & Fry, designers and managing architects of the original master plan, are recognized for their work in Los Angeles, and the firm "left an indelible mark on the public identify and postwar landscape of Los Angeles" (LA Conservancy n.d.). The firm was responsible for several of Los Angeles' most important public postwar buildings, including the U.S. Custom House at Terminal Island, Port of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Courthouse, and the Los Angeles County Hall of Administration. Among the firm's eligible projects are St. Vincent College of Nursing, which is an example of Late Moderne style, and the Faculty Building at UCLA, a domestic-scale building exhibiting features of the Ranch house style. The firm is highlighted on the LA Conservancy's website as master architects. The *Los*

Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969 (Sapphos 2014:132) also lists the firm among the prominent master architects of Los Angeles schools in the twentieth century.

Therefore, the campus and its buildings possess high artistic value, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, and are a good example of the work of master architects Austin, Field & Fry. For these reasons, the Chaffey College Historic District is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for its design and construction.

6.1.4 CRHR Criterion 4

The Chaffey College Historic District is recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because it has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

6.1.5 Integrity

As a result of this evaluation, 18 contributing resources to the Chaffey College Historic District have been identified. 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 Chaffey College Historic District retains significantly more than a majority of its contributing resources, despite the replacement of the western portion of the Campus Center building, the major addition of a Student Center/Administration building to the west of the original Administration building, and extensive alterations to the Library. The district still retains sufficient continuity and cohesion to convey the sense of its historic environment from the end of its period of significance.

In consideration of the campus as a potential historic district, 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 Chaffey College Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity, 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, which is "whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today" (National Park Service 1991:48).

The Chaffey College Historic District is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 for its association with Education and Suburbanization in the Inland Empire. The historic district is also recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for Architecture for its consistent architecture throughout campus that reflects a unique combination of suburban Ranch style with Mid-Century Modern materials such as concrete and red brick. The campus retains sufficient integrity to its potential period of significance to convey its historical significance.

1. **Location** The Chaffey College Historic District and the individual buildings have not been moved and therefore retain integrity of location.
2. **Design** Although a few of the original buildings have been demolished or extensively altered, the buildings of the Chaffey College Historic District and the campus grounds largely retain integrity of design from the period of significance.

3. **Setting** The setting of the campus has been altered since the year of original construction by intensive development of adjacent single-family residential properties. However, the campus is self-contained, and the presence of surrounding housing does not impact the setting from within the campus. An additional aspect of the setting that remains unchanged are the views of Mount San Antonio to the north and the surrounding valleys to the west and south. Therefore, the Chaffey College Historic District retains integrity of setting.
4. **Materials** The original materials of concrete, glass, and brick remain and have been replicated in alterations and later campus additions. Therefore, the Chaffey College Historic District retains integrity of materials.
5. **Workmanship** The buildings and landscaping exhibit the workmanship of the original construction, despite alterations. The campus buildings and landscaping have been meticulously maintained throughout their lifetime.
6. **Feeling** The campus retains the feeling of a suburban junior college constructed at a time when land was relatively cheap, allowing the spatial separation of individual buildings, most of which display a style that integrates Ranch style with modernism.
7. **Association** As one of several community colleges in the region associated with the tiered system of educational facilities known as the "California idea," the Chaffey College Historic District serves as a stepping stone between high school and the California State universities or the University of California. Additionally, the campus continues to offer a range of vocational instruction serving to place students within the community. As such, the campus retains integrity of association.

A few recent additions to campus have disrupted the continuity of the design and obstructed some views within the campus and historical views from the campus toward the surrounding valleys and mountains. Some of these new buildings were added in 2007 and exhibit a variety of architectural styles. Most notable among these is the new student services/administration building, which departs from the original campus design of single-story buildings with gable roofs. This multi-story flat-roofed building is not only less modest in scale than the original buildings, but it blocks views toward the original Administration building from the main entrance on Haven Avenue and eliminates views from the portico of the original Administration toward the valleys to the west. The 2011 campus center building (M. Alexander Campus Center, or MACC) replaced the original campus center building with a larger, boxier building. The Berz Excellence Building is a multi-story building with a barrel roof that blocks views to and from the Language Arts building. A Sports Center was added north of the existing Gymnasium in 2010, but it is located at the east side of the campus among the athletic facilities and thus does not appreciably disrupt the coherence of the campus core. Several buildings were added to the campus in the 1970s, but they are minor facilities that do not interfere with the cohesiveness of the historical campus. The campus has lost only one of its major buildings (the original Campus Center), and the Library has undergone major renovations and cannot be considered a contributor to the Chaffey College Historic District. Otherwise, all of the buildings from the Master Plan are extant.

6.2 Individual Eligibility

ASM carefully considered each of the contributors to the historic district to determine whether they are individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, 2, 3, or 4. For this CRTR, ASM considered

eligibility only for the buildings more than 45 years of age that are planned for demolition or renovation under the proposed Project. Only one contributor, Wargin Hall, meets one of the criteria for individually eligibility as described below.

Under CRHR Criterion 1 none of the contributors were found to be good individual representations of these themes of Education and Suburbanization on a regional level, and therefore none are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 1. Under CRHR Criterion 2, no evidence of association with the lives of any person of historical significance was found, and as such, none of the contributors are recommended individually eligible under this criterion. Under CRHR Criterion 4, all of the buildings are common property types that do not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the campus is a good example of master planning, but none of the contributors convey this significance individually. However, one contributor, Wargin Hall, exemplifies Mid-Century-Modernism, as shown in the simple geometric volumes of the round plan, the flat roof with wide overhang, concrete and brick materials, direct expression of its structural system in the exposed concrete beams. Additionally, Wargin Hall is a good example of the work of master architect William Blurock, with its round plan and unusual configuration of lecture halls and classrooms that represents the architect's reputation for innovative school design as a means of influencing teaching and learning methods. Therefore, Wargin Hall is recommended individually eligible under Criterion 3. None of the other contributors are recommended individually eligible under Criterion 3.

6.3 Summary of Identification Efforts

Chaffey College is a good example of the drive for master-planned campuses that dominated school design in the late 1950s and early 1960s and is eligible as a historic district under CRHR Criteria A and C for the themes of Education, Suburbanization, and Architecture with a period of significance of 1959 to 1969. Wargin Hall is individually eligible under CRHR Criterion C as a good example of Mid-Century-Modernism architect and the work of master architect William Blurock. Therefore, the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall are the two CEQA historical resource within the API.

7.0 Impacts Assessment

Because of the demolition proposed, the Project poses the potential to cause an adverse direct impact to two CEQA historical resources: the Chaffey College Historic District, and individually significant Wargin Hall. The Project will result in the demolition of 11 contributors and renovation of four contributors within the Chaffey College Historic District (see Table 3). The demolition and significant alteration of these contributors will result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources such that the significance of the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall would be materially impaired pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1.

According to Section 15126.4 of CEQA Guidelines, feasible measures should be considered that minimize the significant adverse impacts to the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall. Project redesign is always the first option to consider to minimize adverse impacts. If project redesign or alternatives are not feasible that would retain an eligible historical resource then the Project will result in a significant impact to a historical resource that cannot be mitigated to less than significant. As such, the Project will result in a significant impact pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

8.0 Mitigation Measures

8.1 Archaeological Mitigation Measures

The archaeological investigations discussed above did not identify any prehistoric sites, historic sites, isolated artifacts, or human remains within Project boundaries. However, as the majority of construction undertaken on the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus took place before the institution of CEQA, the Project areas have never been fully assessed for the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Further, the result of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC was positive, indicating that there may be tribal cultural resources related to the general Project area (see Appendix C). As such, there is a possibility of unanticipated and accidental archaeological discoveries during ground-disturbing Project-related activities.

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.

8.2 Historical Resource Recommended Mitigation Measures

1. **Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Documentation:** HABS Level II Documentation for the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall consistent with *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (National Park Service 2007). The HABS Level II documentation shall follow the *Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation* and include photography, narrative history, and reproduction of selected existing drawings for each building proposed for demolition or alteration. Two

narrative histories shall be prepared: one for Wargin Hall and one for the Chaffey College Historic District that includes all 18 contributing resources.

2. **Educational Outreach/Communication**

    a. **Interpretive Display:** Develop an interpretative display as part of the project plan to commemorate the history of the Chaffey College Historic District and Wargin Hall to be placed in a central location on campus. The interpretative display is to include text and images from this report, as well as original architectural renderings and drawings and historical campus photos and aerial views drawn from the Chaffey College archives at the on-campus Library. The interpretive display could include information from the HABS documentation (narrative histories and large-format photographs). If an outdoor exhibition is selected, the exhibit should include at least three resin-coated panels to be grouped together in a single location with accompanying paving/walkways and landscaping.

    b. **Website:** In recognition of the history of the Chaffey College Historic District, the history section of the college website (https://www.chaffey.edu/about/ourhistory.php) should be expanded with the inclusion of narratives and historic images similar to those used on the Interpretive Display (see above). The focus should be the development of the physical campus and include information about the architects involved. Material could be drawn from the Chaffey College archives at the campus Library.

3. **Archival Documentation:** In view of the large amount of historical documentation available in various repositories on campus, funding is recommended to be provided to the Chaffey College archives at the campus Library for organization and cataloging of material related to the original plans and construction of the campus buildings. Materials should include historical reports, newsletters, architectural and campus photographs, and aerial views. Cataloging should include accessing digital copies of original architectural drawings currently stored on central computer drives and making them available to researchers.

9.0 Conclusion

As a result of this cultural resources report, ASM surveyed 17 potential contributing resources to the Chaffey College Historic District. Fifteen of those, in addition to three resources not fully evaluated for this report, are recommended as eligible contributing resources (3CD) to the Chaffey College Historic District. In addition, one contributor, Wargin Hall is recommended individually eligible (3CB). As a result of the Project, 11 contributors will be demolished, and an additional four will be renovated. The historic district will lose most of its eligible contributing resources, which therefore will result in the loss of the resource and it will no longer be eligible for CRHR listing under any criteria. Wargin Hall will be demolished, and likewise will no longer be eligible for CRHR listing.

The mitigation measures detailed in Chapter 8.0 are recommended to minimize the potentially significant impacts in accordance with CEQA. Implementation of the mitigation measures is not sufficient to eliminate the substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources pursuant to CEQA Section 21084.1 and a significant impact will remain pursuant to CEQA Section 15064.5.

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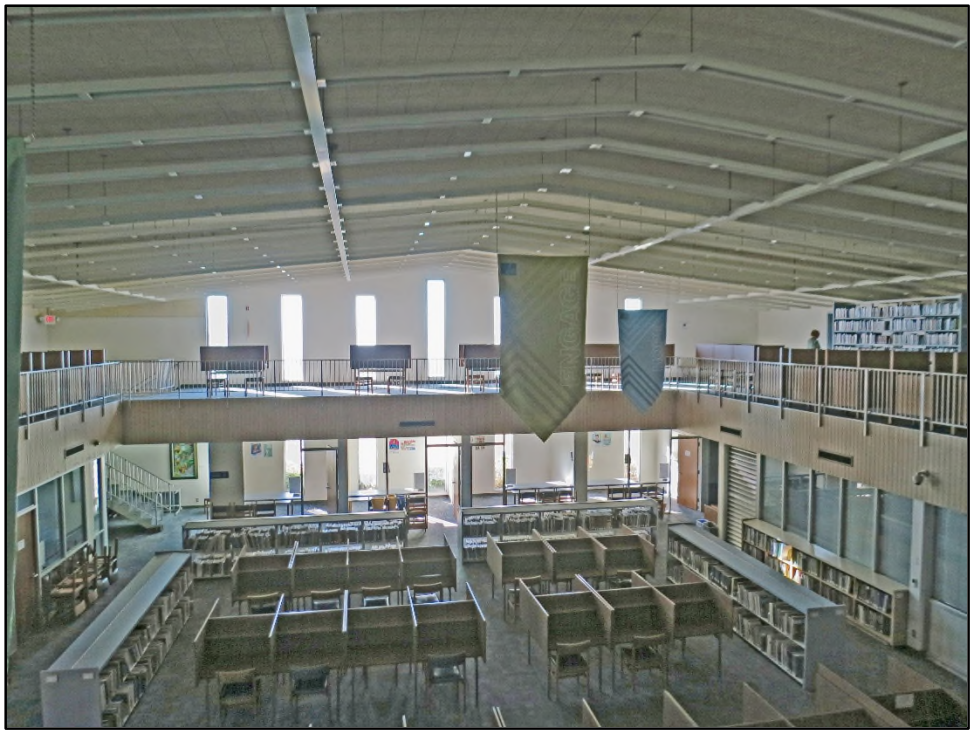

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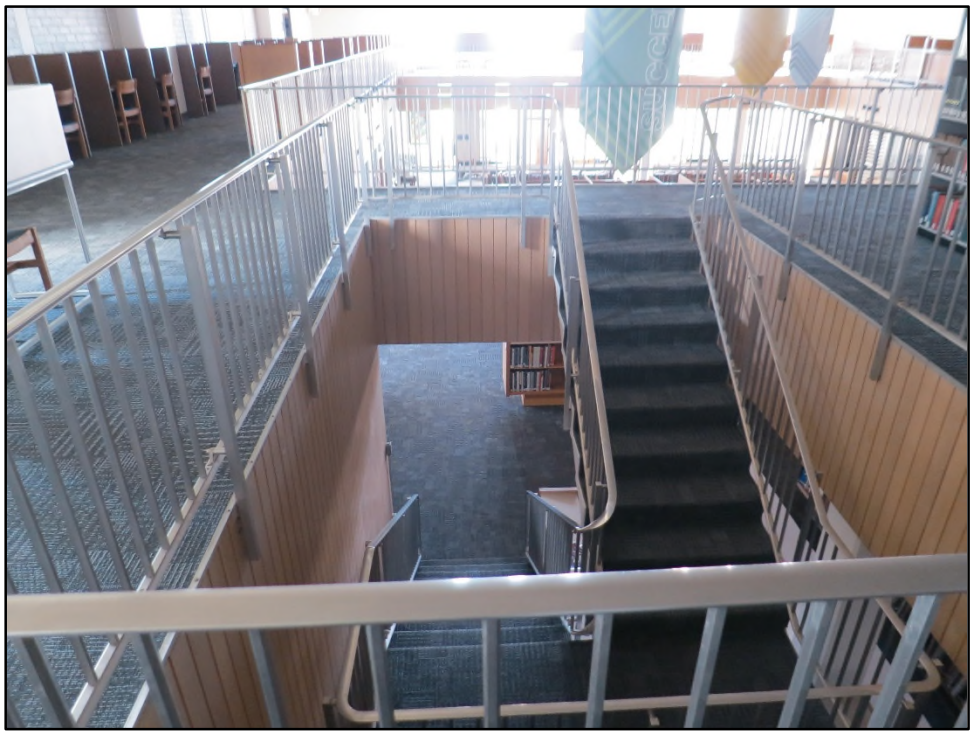

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Photo 180. Brick planters, between Health Science East and the Math building.

Appendix B

Records Search

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

2/2/2021 Records Search File No.: 22003.8140

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Av., Ste. 220
Pasadena CA 91103

Re: Records Search Results for the Chaffey College Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Cucamonga Peak, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 14	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 1	SB-05176
Reports within 1-mile radius: 24	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☒ not scanned ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Digitally signed by Michelle Galaz
Date: 2021.02.02 13:08:55 -08'00'

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 136 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 1 page

(X) Invoice #22003.8140

Appendix C

NAHC Outreach and Tribal Correspondence

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
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COMMISSIONER
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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January 25, 2021

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Chaffey Community College District Rancho Cucamonga Campus Master Plan Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
1/25/2021

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

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 consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Chaffey Community College District Rancho Cucamonga Campus Master Plan Project, San Bernardino County.

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Chaffey Community College District Rancho Cucamonga Campus Master Plan Project, San Bernardino County.

ASM affiliates
archaeology
history
ethnography
architectural history

January 27, 2021

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, California 91307
Via email: roadkingcharles@aol.com

Re: Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Alvarez,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study in support of the Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus (Project), Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The campus is situated at the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and Wilson Avenue in the north-central portion of Rancho Cucamonga. It can be found on the USGS Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle within Section 25, Township 1 North, Range 7 West. The Project involves the demolition or rehabilitation of 13 campus buildings that are more than 45 years old.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has been undertaken with positive results. The NAHC response also included the list of additional contacts, upon which you appear. As a result, we would appreciate any information you may wish to share regarding Native American cultural resources located in or near the proposed Project location or concerns you may have regarding the proposed Project. This query is for informational purposes only. Any information concerning the location, identity, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified will be considered strictly confidential.

You may contact me at sandrews@asmaffiliates.com, (626) 793-7395, or the Pasadena office address provided below. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

Sherri Andrews

Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment:
Figure 1. Map of the Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project area shown on the USGS Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

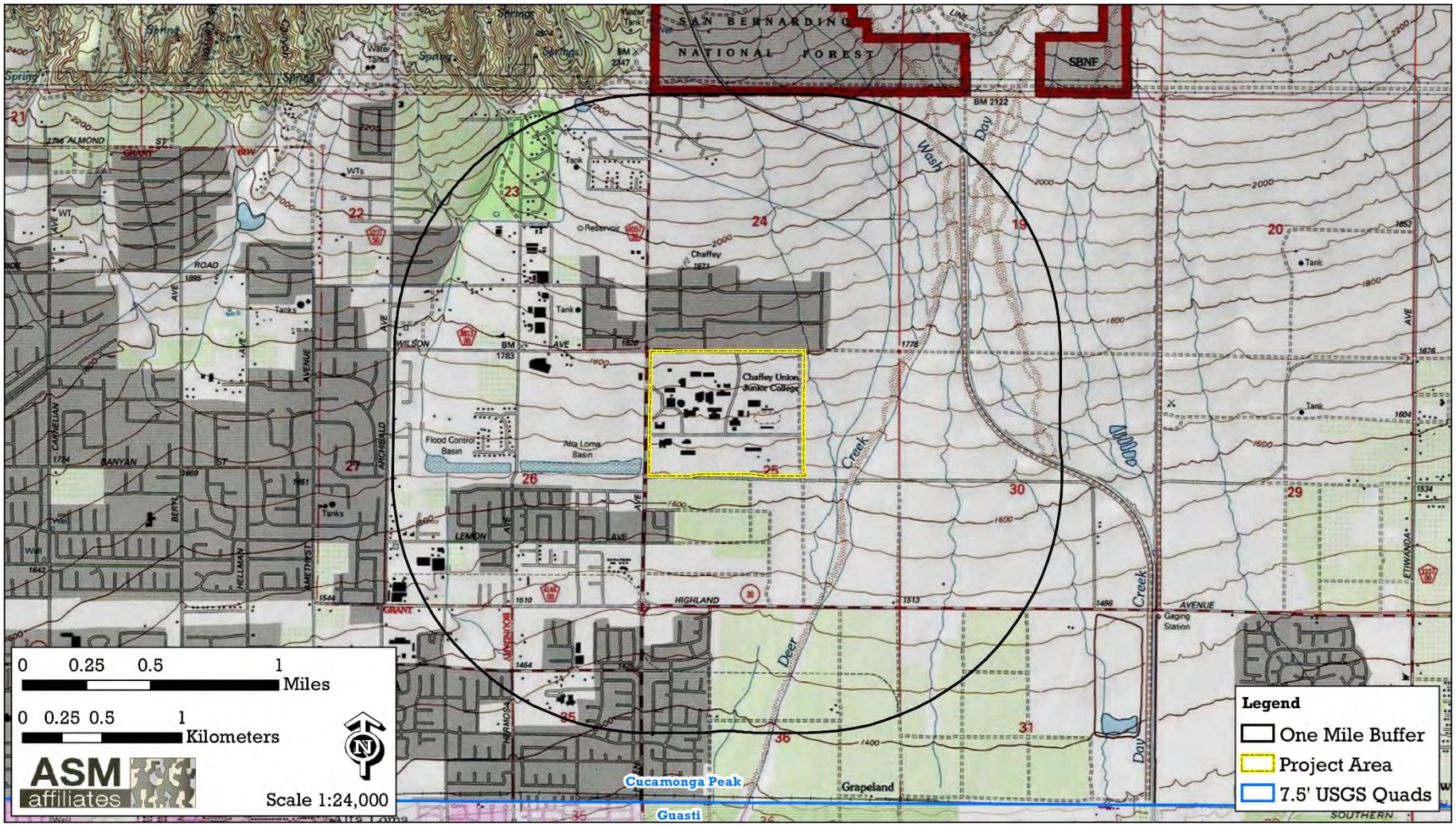


Figure 1. Map of the Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project area shown on the USGS Cucamonga Peak, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Sherri Andrews

From: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2021 6:56 AM
To: Sherri Andrews
Subject: RE: Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the project.

From: Sherri Andrews [mailto:sandrews@asmaffiliates.com]
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2021 5:59 PM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. McCormick --

Attached please find our letter requesting your comments, if any, on the Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. Thank you for taking time to review this letter and letting us know if there are any issues or concerns.

Best regards,
Sherri

Sherri Andrews M.A., J.D., RPA
Director

ASM Affiliates | Pasadena, CA
Office: (626) 793-7395 | Mobile:
sandrews@asmaffiliates.com
www.asmaffiliates.com

This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com

Sherri Andrews

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Monday, February 01, 2021 11:34 AM
To: Sherri Andrews
Subject: RE: Chaffey College Master Plan Update Project, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Hey Sheri,
Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the Chaffey College Master Plan. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on January 29th, 2021. After a review of our files, no known tribal cultural resources exist within 1-mile of the proposed project area. The area is still within Serrano ancestral territory
and our department is very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.
Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.
Respectfully,
Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
O: (909) 864-8933 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346
SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

Appendix D

DPR Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 1 of 16 ***Resource Name or #:** Chaffey College Historic District
D1. Historic Name: Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga Campus
D2. Common Name: Chaffey College

***D3. Detailed Description:** (Describe overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.)

Chaffey College Historic District is composed of 18 contributing buildings that were constructed between 1959 and 1969. The Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus is located at 5885 Haven Avenue. The campus is located at the foot of the south slope of the San Gabriel Mountains on alluvial land created by runoff from Deer Canyon and Day Canyon Wash. Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature of the setting to the north. The buildings are all within the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus and were either Mid-Century-Modern style as part of the master plan or added a few years later and continuing the stylistic elements of the original buildings. The buildings are situated in landscaped grounds consisting of gently rolling hills and berms, with design elements including large boulders gathered locally and meandering concrete pathways. Mature vegetation includes numerous olive trees planted as part of the master plant, intending to reflect the landscape characteristics of early California ranchos.

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

The 200-acre Chaffey College campus is located in Rancho Cucamonga. It is a generally rectangular site bounded by Haven Avenue on the west, Wilson Avenue on the north, a residential development on the east, and Banyan Street on the south. Several buildings on campus are planned for demolition and renovation as part of the Master Plan Update. The boundary of the historic district is within the boundaries of the college campus.

***D5. Boundary Justification**:

The boundaries of the Chaffey College Historic District encompasses all of the recommended contributors to the historic district, consisting of all of the extant buildings from the 1959 master plan as well as several major buildings added in the late 1960s. All are within the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus, as shown on page 2.

D6. Significance: Theme Education and Suburbanization **Area**
Period of Significance 1959-1969 **Applicable Criteria** 1 and 3
(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.)

The Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus was considered for historical significance under the broad themes of Education and Suburbanization in San Bernardino County under CRHR criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 under the themes of Education, Suburbanization, and Architecture, with sub-themes of post-war modernism, and campus planning and design. The campus as a whole was considered as a potential historic district (Chaffey College Historic District) under these themes and criteria. The campus buildings surveyed for this CRTR were also considered for individual eligibility under the same themes and criteria.

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

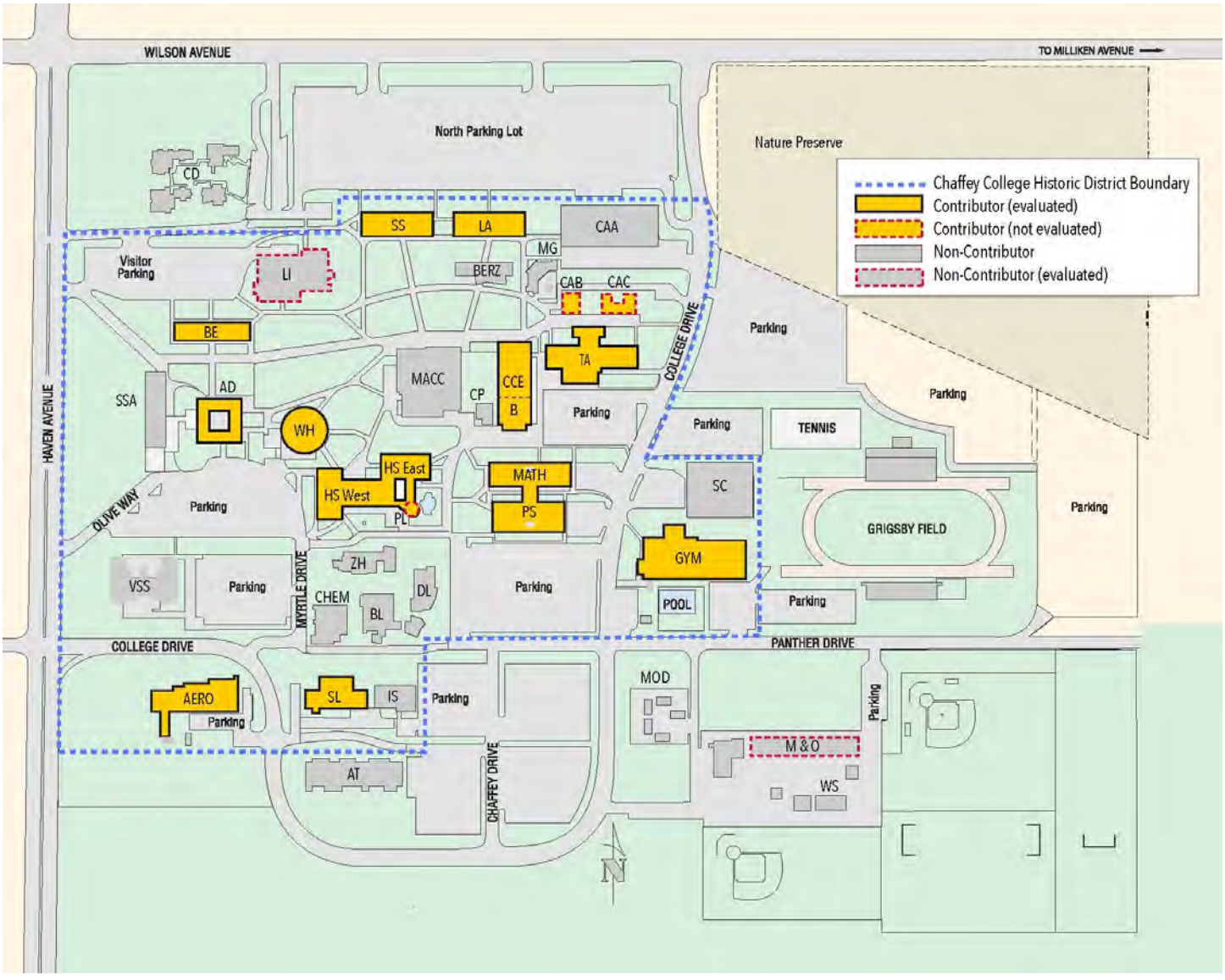
ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***D8. Evaluator:** Shannon Davis and Marilyn Novell **Date:** April 2021
Affiliation and Address: ASM Affiliates, Inc. Pasadena, CA

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Chaffey College Historic District
***Map Name:** Chaffey College Historic District map ***Scale:** N/A ***Date of Map:** N/A



Chaffey College Historic District boundary and contributors.

D6. Significance: (continued from page 1)

The Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus was considered for historical significance under the broad themes of Education and Suburbanization in San Bernardino County under CRHR criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 under the themes of Education, Suburbanization, and Architecture, with sub-themes of post-war modernism, and campus planning and design. The campus as a whole was considered as a potential historic district (Chaffey College Historic District) under these themes and criteria. The campus buildings were also considered for individual eligibility under the same themes and criteria.

The district is recommended eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the themes of Education and Suburbanization, for its association with the development of Rancho Cucamonga, California, and its surrounding communities. Each eligible building 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.

Sixteen buildings that are proposed for demolition or alterations as part of the Master Plan were surveyed and evaluated (Campus Center East [CCE] and the Bookstore [B] counted as two separate buildings). Of those, 15 are recommended as contributors to the historic district; one (the Library [L]) has been too altered to convey its historical significance as an original campus building. Three buildings that are not planned for demolition or renovation as part of the proposed Project (Center for the Arts B [CAB] and Center for the Arts C [CAC], and the Planetarium [PL]) are also recommended as contributing resources to the historic district but were not surveyed or evaluated beyond a brief overview and research to determine that they were original to the campus design and do not appear to have been extensively altered. As such, ASM recommends 18 contributors to the historic district.

CRHR Criterion 1

Regarding Criterion 1, the Chaffey College campus represents important legislative, economic, and social forces at work in the postwar era in Southern California. The new campus was intended to be located at the hub of anticipated suburban growth. Sited in an undeveloped area in 1959, over the next few decades the campus became nearly surrounded by housing, fueled by American prosperity and legislation that afforded for easy financing. This pattern of development exemplifies the production of what is often called “sprawl,” a well-known process in which single-family residential properties, each with its own private yard, expanded to fill the available land.

The school in part resulted from the effects of the long-planned 1960 California Master Plan for Higher Education (State of California 1960), which determined that the University of California and California State University (then called California State College) systems were mandated to limit enrollment. The State simultaneously aimed to ensure that every student who wanted to pursue secondary education would be accommodated. The junior colleges stepped in to fulfill this role. The Master Plan provided that junior colleges would be established within commuting distance of nearly all California residents and was the basis for a substantial surge in development in California higher education and implied associated residential growth. Along with easy access to junior college campuses, practical vocational offerings, including electronics, business education, and, in the case of Chaffey College, aeronautics, opened this lower rung of higher education to a large pool of new students.

As the Chaffey College Historic District is a good example of the effects of economic prosperity in the postwar era, legislation that encouraged higher education through a tiered system of facilities in California, and new attitudes toward learning, the campus is recommended eligible under Criterion 1 for its association with important events in history. The period of significance is 1959 through 1969, beginning in 1959 when the campus was established and most of the major buildings were constructed, according to the Master Plan, and ending in 1969, when the development of the college campus was complete.

D6. Significance: (continued from previous page)

CRHR Criterion 2

ASM considered the Chaffey College Historic District for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. Other than outstanding principals, no notable individuals were found to be associated specifically with the campus over the majority of their productive lives. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3

The Chaffey College Historic District exhibits character-defining features of an era that focused on educating the baby boom. Drawing from the characteristics set forth for such schools in the Los Angeles Unified District (Sapphos Environmental 2014), the campus is a product of postwar expansion reflected in a modern, functional school facility. The unified campus design includes the following attributes that represent schools of that period: lack of formality and monumentality, low one-story massing with a domestic scale, a decentralized layout, a function-driven site design, and buildings that are placed across the site. The campus was designed with the intent of serving the yet-to-be-constructed residential neighborhoods on large expanses of land, with swaths of land devoted to landscape design.

With the availability of undeveloped, cheap land, the campus could be planned with wide separation between buildings and extensive landscaping. The open corridors on buildings with back-to-back classrooms is nearly endemic to Southern California, in that concerns over inclement weather can be disregarded. Typical of postwar schools, plentiful funding allowed the districts to hire accomplished, often well-known architects, as is the case with Chaffey College. Thus, Chaffey College is a good example of the drive for master-planned campuses that dominated school design in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

The original campus is notable for construction techniques that applied the efficiency of modern concrete tilt-up construction, known primarily as the medium for warehouse space and the rapid development of industrial business parks, while acknowledging the aesthetic of the “Rancho” history of the Inland Empire and the domestic scale of the suburban Ranch house, exhibited in the low-slung, single-story buildings with gabled roofs and the use of brick masonry construction.

Among the architects of individual buildings on campus, Blurock was known for innovation in school design that included master planning, in collaboration with master architects such as Neutra, Pereira, and A. Quincy Jones; however, his ideas are not reflected in the plan for Chaffey College. Harnish, of Harnish & Fickes, was active throughout his career, but his notable work is limited to Ontario and the surrounding area. Neptune & Thomas were also active only locally. Although Meston’s role in the development of McDonald’s “Golden Arches,” one of the most iconic commercial designs of the mid-twentieth century, is notable, it is the only achievement for which he is recognized; therefore, he cannot be considered a master architect.

Regarding the architectural firms responsible for the campus design, Austin, Field & Fry, designers and managing architects of the original master plan, are recognized for their work in Los Angeles, and the firm “left an indelible mark on the public identify and postwar landscape of Los Angeles” (LA Conservancy n.d.). The firm was responsible for several of Los Angeles’ most important public postwar buildings, including the U.S. Custom House at Terminal Island, Port of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Courthouse, and the Los Angeles County Hall of Administration. Among the firm’s eligible projects are St. Vincent College of Nursing, which is an example of Late Moderne style, and the Faculty Building at UCLA, a domestic-scale building exhibiting features of the Ranch house style. The firm is highlighted on the LA Conservancy’s website as master architects. The *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969* (Sapphos 2014:132) also lists the firm among the prominent master architects of Los Angeles schools in the twentieth century.

D6. Significance: (continued from previous page)

Therefore, the campus and its buildings possess high artistic value, embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, and are a good example of the work of master architects Austin, Field & Fry. For these reasons, the Chaffey College Historic District is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for its design and construction.

CRHR Criterion 4

The Chaffey College Historic District is recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because it has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

Integrity

As a result of this evaluation, 18 contributing resources to the Chaffey College Historic District have been identified. 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 Chaffey College Historic District retains significantly more than a majority of its contributing resources, despite the replacement of the western portion of the Campus Center building, the major addition of a Student Center/Administration building to the west of the original Administration building, and extensive alterations to the Library. The district still retains sufficient continuity and cohesion to convey the sense of its historic environment from the end of its period of significance.

In consideration of the campus as a potential historic district, 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 Chaffey College Historic District retains all seven aspects of integrity, 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, which is "whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today" (National Park Service 1991:48).

The Chaffey College Historic District is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 for its association with Education and Suburbanization in the Inland Empire. The historic district is also recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 for Architecture for its consistent architecture throughout campus that reflects a unique combination of suburban Ranch style with Mid-Century Modern materials such as concrete and red brick. The campus retains sufficient integrity to its potential period of significance to convey its historical significance.

1. **Location** The Chaffey College Historic District and the individual buildings have not been moved and therefore retain integrity of location.
2. **Design** Although a few of the original buildings have been demolished or extensively altered, the buildings of the Chaffey College Historic District and the campus grounds largely retain integrity of design from the period of significance.
3. **Setting** The setting of the campus has been altered since the year of original construction by intensive development of adjacent single-family residential properties. However, the campus is self-contained, and the presence of surrounding housing does not impact the setting from within the campus. An additional aspect of the setting that remains unchanged are the views of Mount San Antonio to the north and the surrounding valleys to the west and south. Therefore, the Chaffey College Historic District retains integrity of setting.
4. **Materials** The original materials of concrete, glass, and brick remain and have been replicated in alterations and later campus additions. Therefore, the Chaffey College Historic District retains integrity of materials.
5. **Workmanship** The buildings and landscaping exhibit the workmanship of the original construction, despite alterations. The campus buildings and landscaping have been meticulously maintained throughout their lifetime.

D6. Significance: (continued from previous page)

6. **Feeling** The campus retains the feeling of a suburban junior college constructed at a time when land was relatively cheap, allowing the spatial separation of individual buildings, most of which display a style that integrates Ranch style with modernism.
7. **Association** As one of several community colleges in the region associated with the tiered system of educational facilities known as the "California idea," the Chaffey College Historic District serves as a stepping stone between high school and the California State universities or the University of California. Additionally, the campus continues to offer a range of vocational instruction serving to place students within the community. As such, the campus retains integrity of association.

A few recent additions to campus have disrupted the continuity of the design and obstructed some views within the campus and historical views from the campus toward the surrounding valleys and mountains. Some of these new buildings were added in 2007 and exhibit a variety of architectural styles. Most notable among these is the new student services/administration building, which departs from the original campus design of single-story buildings with gable roofs. This multi-story flat-roofed building is not only less modest in scale than the original buildings, but it blocks views toward the original Administration building from the main entrance on Haven Avenue and eliminates views from the portico of the original Administration toward the valleys to the west. The 2011 campus center building (M. Alexander Campus Center, or MACC) replaced the original campus center building with a larger, boxier building. The Berz Excellence Building is a multi-story building with a barrel roof that blocks views to and from the Language Arts building. A Sports Center was added north of the existing Gymnasium in 2010, but it is located at the east side of the campus among the athletic facilities and thus does not appreciably disrupt the coherence of the campus core. Several buildings were added to the campus in the 1970s, but they are minor facilities that do not interfere with the cohesiveness of the historical campus. The campus has lost only one of its major buildings (the original Campus Center), and the Library has undergone major renovations and cannot be considered a contributor to the Chaffey College Historic District. Otherwise, all of the buildings from the Master Plan are extant.

D6. Significance: (continued from previous page)

Table 1. Recommended Contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District

Bldg	Bldg. Name	Year Built	Contributor	Architect	CA SHPO Status
1	Administration (AD)	1959	Yes	Neptune & Thomas	3CD
2	Aeronautics Shop (AERO)	1959	Yes	Neptune & Thomas	3CD
67	Bookstore (B)	1969	Yes	Harnish, Morgan & Causey	3CD
5	Business Education (BE)	1959	Yes	Harnish & Fickes	3CD
20	Campus Center East (CCE)	1969	Yes	Harnish, Morgan & Causey	3CD
9	Center for the Arts B (CAB)[1]	1959	Yes	Stanley Clark Meston	3CD
4	Center for the Arts C (CAC)[1]	1959	Yes	Stanley Clark Meston	3CD
8	Gymnasium (G)	1959	Yes	Neptune & Thomas	3CD
3	Health Science East (HS East)	1968	Yes	Wm. E. Blurock	3CD
42	Health Science West (HS West)	1959	Yes	Austin, Field & Fry	3CD
10	Language Arts (LA)	1959	Yes	Harnish & Fickes	3CD
11	Library (LI)	1959	No	Harnish & Fickes	6Z
24	Math (MATH)	1959	Yes	Austin, Field & Fry	3CD
14	Physical Science (PS)	1959	Yes	Austin, Field & Fry	3CD
19	Planetarium (PL)[1]	1968	Yes	Wm. E. Blurock	3CD
9	Skills Lab (SL)	1959	Yes	Neptune & Thomas	3CD
15	Social Science (SS)	1959	Yes	Harnish & Fickes	3CD
16	Theatre (TA)	1959	Yes	Stanley Clark Meston	3CD
17	Wargin Hall (WH)[2]	1968	Yes	Wm. E. Blurock	3CB

[1]Buildings not evaluated but that appear to be contributors.
[2]Wargin Hall is also recommended as individually eligible under Criterion 3.



Image 1. Master Plan for the Chaffey College Campus, 1959. Source: Chaffey College archives.



Image 2. Overview of campus core, view toward the east.



Image 3. Overview, looking toward the northeast.



Image 4. The primary entrance of the Administration building, view toward the northeast.



Image 5. Courtyard in the Business Education building, view toward the north.



Image 6. South façade of the Business Education building, view toward the north.



Image 7. Distant view of the east and north façades of Campus Center East, view toward the southwest.



Image 8. North and west façades of the entrance wing of the Gymnasium, view toward the southeast.



Image 9. North façade of Health Science East, view toward the southeast.



Image 10. The Planetarium, view toward the northeast.



Image 11. South façade of Health Science East, view toward the northeast.



Image 12. Distant view of the south façade of the Library, view toward the north.



Image 13. Detail of mural at west façade of the Math building, view toward the southeast.



Image 14. Lecture hall between Math and Physical Science buildings.



Image 15. North façade of the Skills Lab, view toward the east.



Image 16. West façade of the entrance wing and north façade of the west wing of the Theatre, view toward the southeast.



Image 17. The south side of Wargin Hall, view toward the south.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Administration building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 1, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447079.12 mE/ 3778667.74 mN;
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 Administration building (AD) was one of the first buildings constructed in 1959, designed by the architectural firm of Neptune & Thomas. The building was originally centered on the apex of a circular drive accessed from Haven Avenue, clearly representing the main entrance to campus. A new multi-story administration building has been erected directly west of the old Administration building. The original single-story Administration building has a square plan with a modified slightly sloped hipped roof, which is truncated at the apex to accommodate an open interior central courtyard. The roof is widely extended on all façades and is clad in smooth concrete at the bottom. The primary entrance is marked by a wide front-gabled porch at the west façade, supported by heavy rectangular pre-cast concrete columns. The entrance porch, approached by wide concrete steps, was originally intended to overlook the valley to the west and south and mark the formal entrance to the campus.

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
View looking east at the west façade.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.")
ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Administration building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. North and west façades of the Administration building, view toward the southeast.



Image 2. South façade of the Administration building, view toward the northwest.



Image 3. East façade of the Administration building, view toward the west.



Image 4. Detail of windows at north façade of the Administration building, view toward the southeast.



Image 5. Courtyard of Administration building, view toward the northwest.

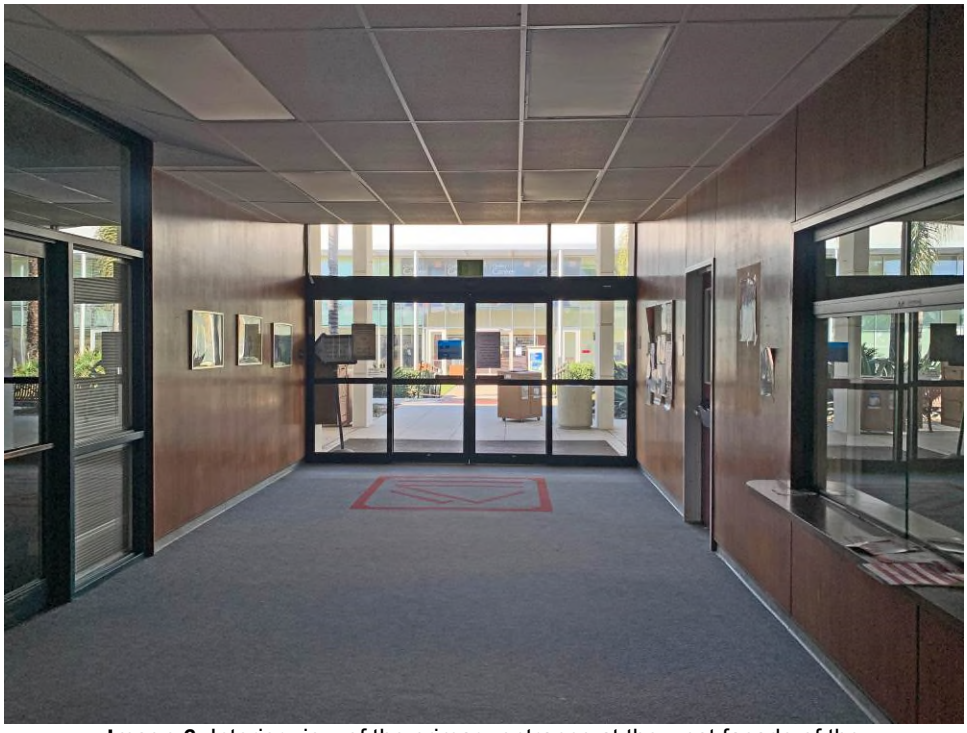

Image 6. Interior view of the primary entrance at the west façade of the Administration building, view toward the west.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

Landscaping at the west façade includes some of the original olive trees from the landscaping plan. The entrance opens onto a wide central corridor terminating at the courtyard. There are several orthogonal brick planters in the courtyard of various sizes, containing olive trees that were part of the original landscape design.

Two secondary entrances are located on the east façade, with direct access from the campus core. A flat roof extends from the main body of the building, supported by square brick columns above a continuous brick planter, forming a partial-width porch. An additional rectangular brick planter separated from the building holds a mature olive tree, tying the building to the landscaping. Fenestration at this façade consists of groups of five narrow metal-framed windows extending from a brick bulkhead below to near ceiling height. The groups are separated by rectangular concrete supports that mimic the support columns seen on most of the original buildings on campus. Each window has a small operable section at the bottom. The pattern of two-light windows sitting above a brick bulkhead, with groups separated by regularly spaced concrete supports continues on the north and south façades.

At the interior, hallways run parallel to the walls opening to the courtyard, with small doors providing access to the courtyard. The floor plan is irregular, consisting of offices and workrooms of various sizes. Several of the small offices open onto larger spaces serving various functions.

The Administration building is considered to be a contributor to the Chaffey College Historic District.

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Primary # P-19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 3 ***Resource Name or #:** Aeronautics building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 2, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447056.22 mE/ 3778424.25 mN;
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 Aeronautics building (AERO) was designed by Neptune & Thomas and constructed in 1959. building is located south of College Drive, set back from Haven Avenue by a wide expanse of lawn. The original site plan shows a large "aircraft tie-down area" to the south, connected to a north-south running taxi strip. It has an irregular plan with a lower shed-roof wing on the north façade at the juncture of the two sections and a long, narrow wing at the south façade. The shed-roof section has a deep flat fascia above two-part panels along the north façade. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a slightly sloped gabled roof with no overhang at the east and west façades and a very narrow overhang at the north and south façades. The main body of the building has concrete exterior walls with regularly spaced vertical seams. There is a modified vehicle door centered on the west façade and several wide vehicle doors on the south façade. There is no fenestration on the east façade, and there are no windows on the main body of the building.

(continued on page 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façades, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Aeronautics building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. Detail of the north façade of the Aero building, view toward the southwest.



Image 2. South and east façades of the Aero building, view toward the northwest.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

Although the interior was not accessible at the time of survey, original plans show a large warehouse space at the west end, with the majority of the building dedicated to laboratories and classrooms for the aeronautics department. The aeronautics-related functions included engine repair and maintenance, with the balance of the school's aircraft program located at Ontario International Airport.

The Aeronautics building was altered in 1969-1970 by a large addition on the east, designed by architects Harnish, Morgan & Causey (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 369-17-12, Sheet A-4, December 15, 1969). The addition consisted of enlargement of the aeronautics shop area and the addition of a welding shop.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 2 ***Resource Name or #:** Bookstore
P1. Other Identifier: Building 67, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447334.74 mE/ 3778676.22 mN;
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 Bookstore (B) occupies the south section of Campus Center East, which was designed by Harnish, Morgan & Causey. From the exterior, the Bookstore is undifferentiated from Campus Center East, with the exception of a pre-fabricated curved-roof extension at the west façade marking the entrance. The Bookstore section of the building has the same red-brick surfaces between concrete pilasters supporting a wide overhanging flag roof. At the interior, the Bookstore is located off the south side of a wide interior corridor in the larger building. In 1996, a flat-roofed wing was added to the south façade.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
View looking northeast at the west façade.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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
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PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 2 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Bookstore
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

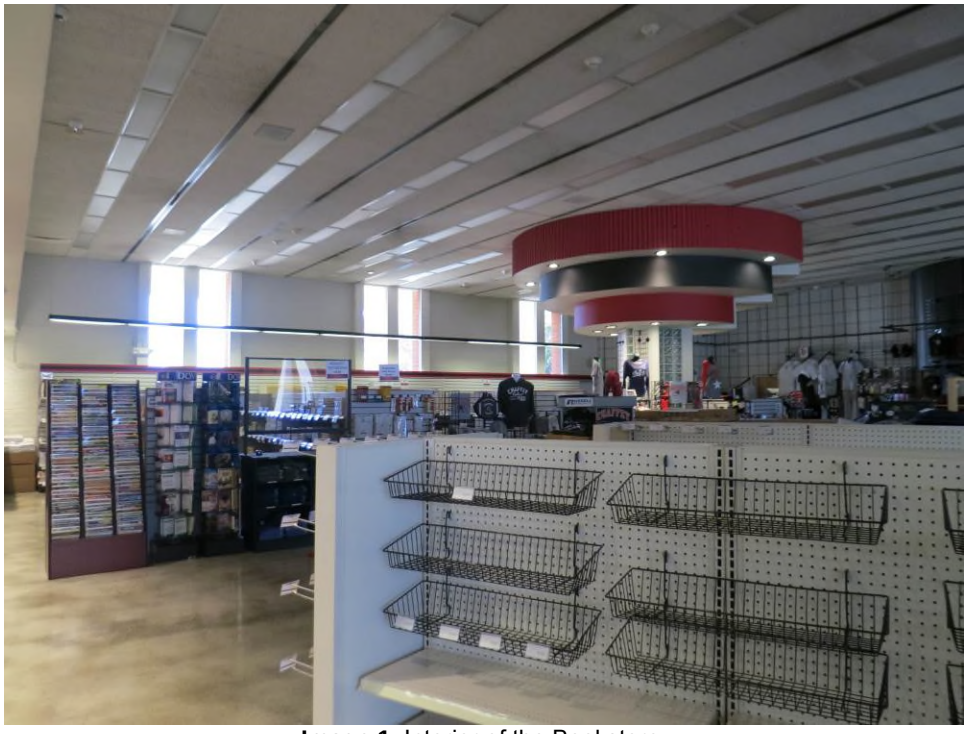

Image 1. Interior of the Bookstore.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Business Education building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 5, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447067.66 mE/ 3778748.77 mN;
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 Business Education (BE) building was designed by architects Harnish & Fickes. Typical of the campus classroom buildings, the Business Education building has back-to-back classrooms with a covered corridor on the north and south façades and a central courtyard with small offices on the east and west sides. The signature rectangular pre-cast concrete columns run the length of the corridors at the north and south façades. The men's and women's toilets were accessed off the east façade, and smaller toilets were located near offices at center. At the corridors, red-brick exterior walls sit below a continuous band of windows above door height. The brick continues into the courtyard, with concrete-over-brick filling the gables. At the east and west façades are windowless walls of tilt-up concrete construction. Concrete steps are shown in architectural drawings at the south façade.

(continued on page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façades,
view toward the northwest.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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
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PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Business Education building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. East façade of the Business Education building, view toward the west.



Image 2. West façade of the Business Education building, view toward the southeast.

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Business Education building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 3. Exterior corridor at north side of building, view toward the east.



Image 4. Courtyard in the Business Education building, view toward the north.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

The building was remodeled in 1971 by architectural firm William E. Blurock & Associates (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. C-1282, Sheet A-1, July 16, 1971). The work consisted of new toilets and six small offices added to the south façade south of the existing covered corridor.

The floor plan of the original section of the building does not appear to have been changed since construction, although the functions of the Typing Laboratories have no doubt changed.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
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Review Code Reviewer Date

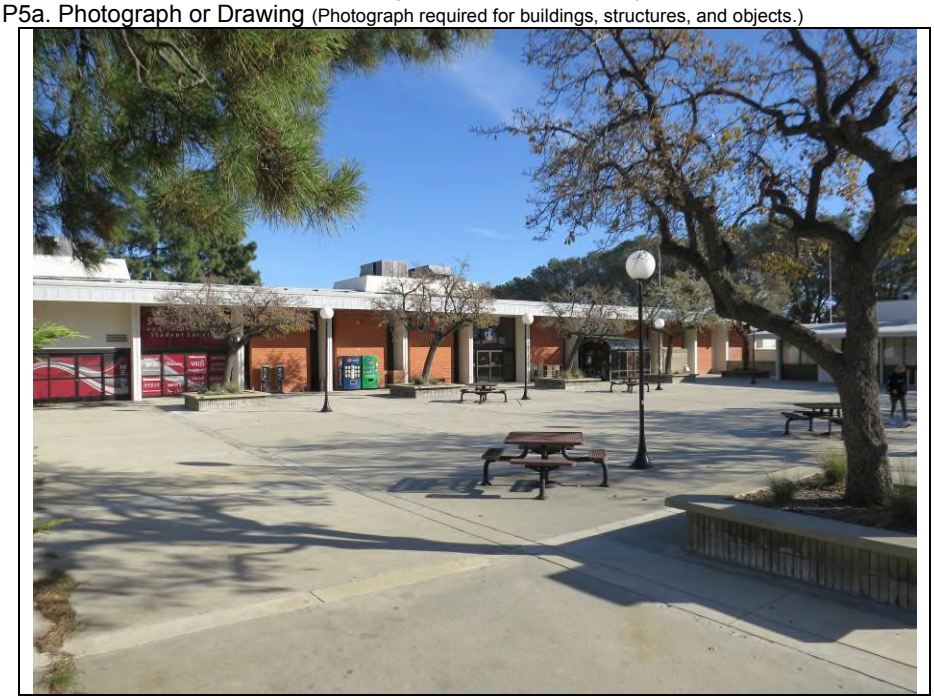
Page 1 of 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Campus Center East
P1. Other Identifier: Building 20, Chaffey College Campus
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447334.66 mE/ 377874.15 mN;
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)

Campus Center East (CCE) was constructed in 1969 and designed by Harney, Morgan & Causey. Originally called Campus Center Extension, the original Campus Center to the west was demolished in 2011 to make room for the current Michael Alexander Campus Center (MACC). Campus Center East is a side-gabled building with a long rectangular plan oriented north and south. The roof has a wide overhang at the east and west façades and narrower overhangs at the north and south façades. A deep flat fascia with a vertical embossed pattern runs along the roof overhang at all façades. Two canted utility parapets set atop the ridgeline. The east and west façades are composed of series of regularly spaced deep rectangular blade-like columns that attach to the exterior walls and support the overhanging roof. The columns are flanked with narrow fixed-pane windows that extend the full height of the wall. A metal panel at the bottom appears to be a continuation of the glass. The white columns contrast with the red brick that fills the exterior walls between

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
South end of the west façade, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Campus Center East
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. North end of the west façade of Campus Center East, view toward the northeast.



Image 2. Distant view of the east and north façades of Campus Center East, view toward the southwest.



Image 3. Detail of west façade of Campus Center East, view toward the north.



Image 4. North side of wall and west façade of north end of Campus Center East, view toward the east.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

4 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Campus Center East
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. South façade of Campus Center East, view toward the north.



Image 6. Corridor between student activities space and Bookstore (view toward the northeast).

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

the columns. A brick wall with regularly spaced concrete pilasters connects to the north end of the west façade and extends toward the west, echoing the wall treatment of the building.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Gymnasium
P1. Other Identifier: Building 8, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447469.76 mE/ 3778546.80 mN;
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 Gymnasium (GYM) was designed by Neptune & Thomas. The original Gymnasium is somewhat dominated visually by the 2010 Sports Center added directly to the north and connected to the Gymnasium by a heavy canopy, supported in part by two bulky square masonry elevator towers and partially extending over the entrance wing to the Gymnasium. The Gymnasium consists of a main flat-roofed multi-story section, which is constructed of pre-cast concrete atop a red-brick first-floor section. The only fenestration consists of irregularly placed doors at the ground floor and a series of horizontally oriented windows at the second floor on the east façade. A slightly lower wing with the same concrete-and-red-brick materials juts out from the west façade. A single-story brick utility surround extends from the west façade just north of the west wing. At the east façade is a single-story wing with all brick cladding. The flat roof extends moderately on all sides, terminating with a flat fascia. Irregularly placed flat, windowless doors are located on the three

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façades of the Gymnasium, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. West and south façades of the Gymnasium, view toward the northeast.



Image 2. South and east façades of the main section and the east wing of the Gymnasium, view toward the northwest.



Image 3. East façade of the east wing of the Gymnasium, view toward the southwest.



Image 4. North façade of the east wing of the Gymnasium, view toward the southeast.

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4 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Gymnasium
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. North and west façades of the entrance wing of the Gymnasium, view toward the southeast.



Image 6. Stairway and pedestrian bridge from the entrance level to the main section of the Gymnasium, view toward the southwest.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

façades, and four fixed-pane windows are on the north façade. Two flat canopies sheltering entrances are located at each of the north and south façades. The canopies are supported by square columns.

The primary entrance to the Gymnasium is at the north façade. Because of the slope of the ground rising toward the north, the entrance is located at the second floor. The entrance is centered on a brick wall on a single-story wing extending from the north façade. A deep, flat fascia caps a cantilevered canopy extending across the width of the entrance wing at the north façade only. The side walls of the entrance wing are concrete, and a ribbon of horizontally oriented hopper-type steel windows is located at the top of the east façade. At the south end of the façade is a narrow full-height window that ties in with the horizontal windows.

To the west of the entrance wing, a pedestrian bridge with metal mesh railings and a concrete floor extends from the entrance level to the main part of the building. To the east of the bridge, a set of concrete steps with steel pipe railings provides access to the lower (ground) level.

At the interior of the main section are basketball courts, locker rooms, and restrooms at the first floor, and fitness rooms at the second floor. At the interior of the single-story east wing are classrooms, offices, lockers, training rooms, and storage rooms.

The original single-story east wing was extended farther to the east at an unknown date, approximately doubling the space. The extension was designed to blend with the existing brick-clad wing. The construction of the new Sports Center to the north resulted in changes in the approach to the original building, including the removal of one of two pedestrian bridges. Otherwise, the Gymnasium appears to be altered only minimally since the year of construction.

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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Health Science East
P1. Other Identifier: Building 3, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447239.22 mE/ 3778625.05 mN;
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)

Health Science East (HS East) was constructed in 1968 and is one of the few buildings on campus designed by William E. Blurock. The design included the attached Planetarium (Building 19), and Health Science East was connected to the earlier Health Science West (see below) via corridors and a wind screen. The three buildings now constitute a single complex. Health Science East is a side-gabled building with a rectangular plan. The exterior exhibits the familiar red brick capped by white concrete. The white pilasters and columns of the typical classroom buildings are absent. The north façade is fully clad in red brick; there are no windows and only a few irregularly placed doors. A narrow wing connects with the Planetarium via a covered corridor at the west façade. This wing is clad in red brick and has no windows at the west façade. At the interior most notably is a large lecture hall, in addition to a series of small offices accessed from internal corridors. The arrangement of Health Science East and Health Science West creates courtyards to the north and south.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
Distant view of the east façade of Health Science East, view toward the west.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1968
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Health Science East
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. West façade of Health Science East, view toward the southeast.



Image 2. North façade of Health Science East, view toward the southwest.



Image 3. West façade of Health Science East and courtyard, view toward the east.



Image 4. North façade of Health Science East, view toward the southeast.



Image 5. South façade of Health Science East and east façade of Health Science West, view toward the west.



Image 6. Interior of the lecture hall in Health Science East, view toward the north.

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Primary #
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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
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Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Health Science West
P1. Other Identifier: Building 3, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447239.22 mE/ 3778625.05 mN;
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)

Health Science West (HS West), also known as Life Science, is one of the original 1959 buildings designed by Austin, Field & Fry It was originally a T-shaped building with a cross-gabled roof. The shorter, western section has a gable at each of the north and south façades. These façades are concrete with vertical seams and no fenestration. The west façade displays the typical white pilasters, and the east façade has an open corridor and concrete columns. Unlike the typical classroom buildings, there is a central corridor with access to classrooms in the west section. There is an open corridor where the west section of the building meets the east wing. The east wing has open corridors with concrete columns at both the north and south façades. At the north juncture of the two wings is a patterned concrete block screen.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
South façade of Health Science West, view toward the north.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Health Science West
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. North façade of Health Science West, view toward the south.



Image 2. South façade of Health Science West, view toward the northwest.

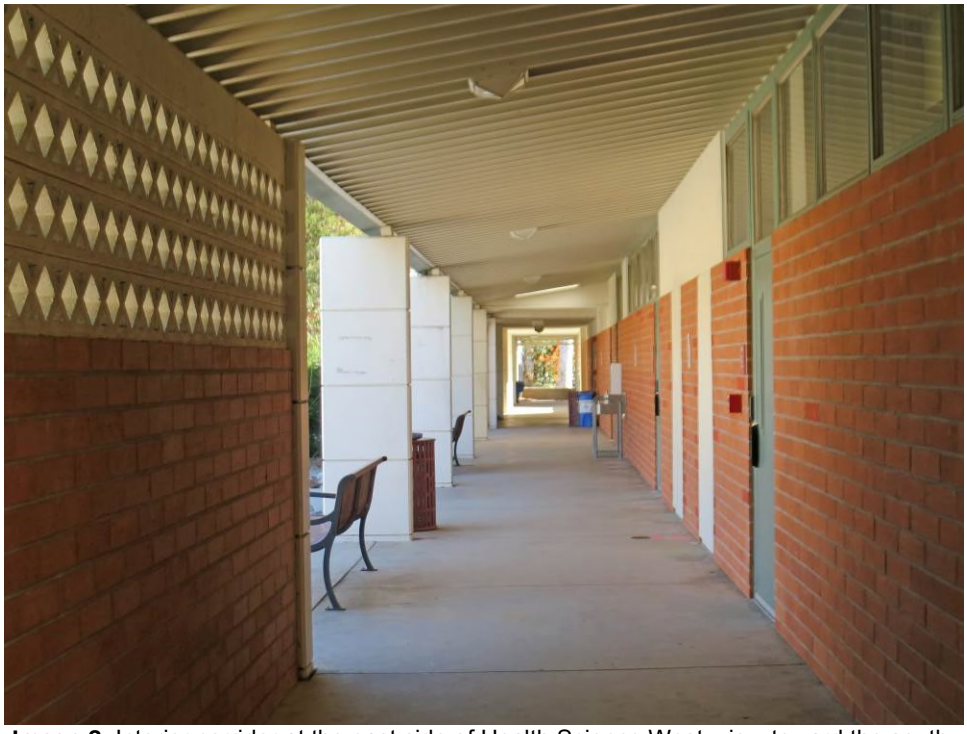

Image 3. Interior corridor at the east side of Health Science West, view toward the south.

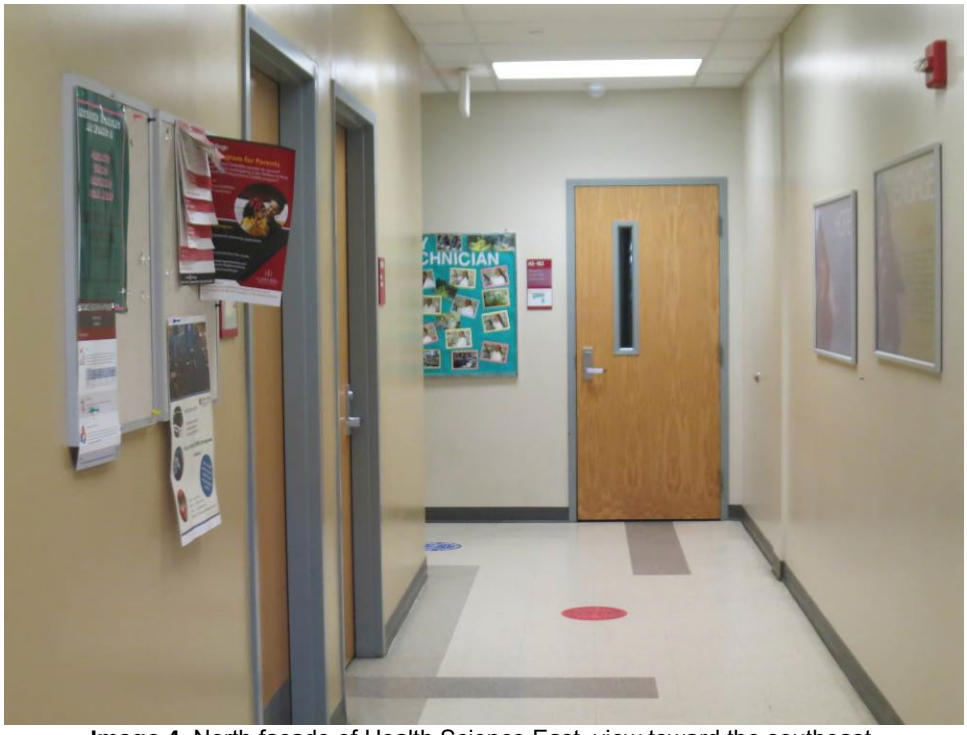

Image 4. North façade of Health Science East, view toward the southeast.

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HRI #
Trinomial

4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Health Science West
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. Greenhouse south of Health Science West, view toward the north.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
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Other Listings
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Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Language Arts
P1. Other Identifier: Building 10, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447309.95 mE/ 3778845.81 mN;
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 Language Arts building (LA) was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheet A-15, May 26, 1958). It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms and the joining of three classrooms (including the Reading Improvement and Journalism rooms) at the east end to form one larger room.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façades of Language Arts, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. South façade of the Language Arts building, view toward the northwest.



Image 2. South façade of the Language Arts building, view toward the northeast.



Image 3. East façade of the Language Arts building, view toward the northwest.



Image 4. Corridor on north side of Language Arts building, view toward the west.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Language Arts
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. Courtyard at center of Language Arts building, view toward the northeast.

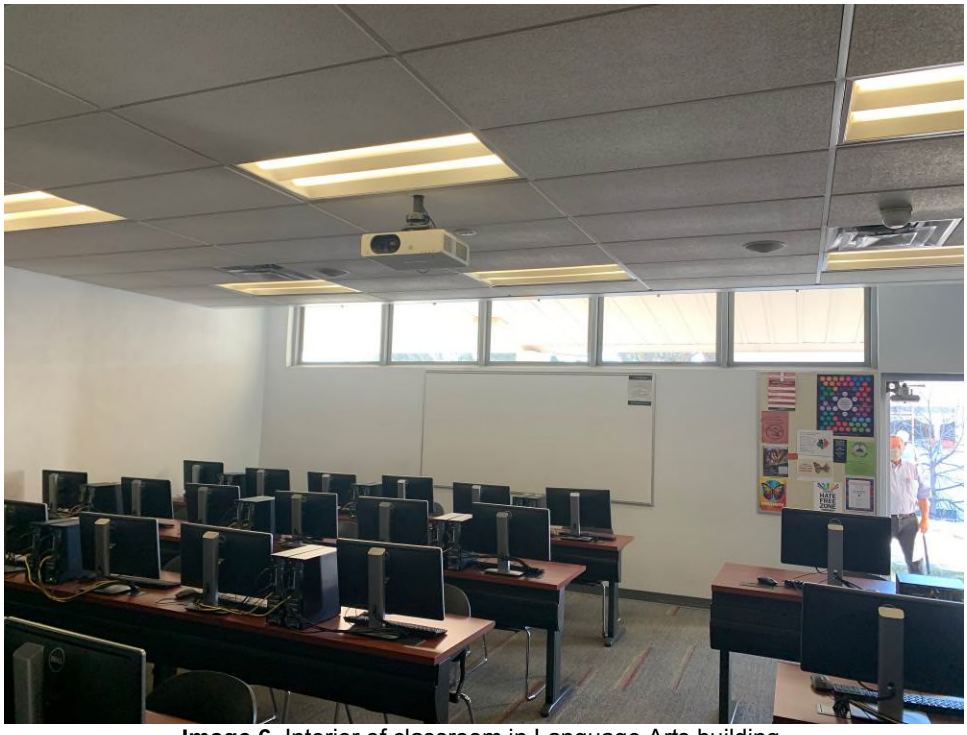

Image 6. Interior of classroom in Language Arts building.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Library
P1. Other Identifier: Building 11, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447143.31 mE/ 3778801.93 mN;
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 Library (LI) was a major building from the first phase of construction in 1959. It was designed by Harnish & Fickes. It originally had a concrete gable end with a vertically scored pattern similar to the north façade of Campus Center East. The white gable end faced the core of the campus at a relatively high elevation, making the Library a striking element of the campus. Although the south façade is intact, a large addition to the west ties into the mass of the building at the original ridgeline, obscuring the gable form. South of the addition runs a partially sheltered walkway set on a series of pairs of rectangular concrete braces. The all-white addition not only dominates the building, but completely obscures the much smaller original single-story wing to the west. The east façade exhibits the original materials and features, consisting of a two-story brick exterior wall between regularly spaced white concrete pilasters. This motif

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
Distant view of the south façade of the Library, view toward the north.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. Rectangular pillars lining walkway, view toward the northeast.



Image 2. Detail of east end of walkway with pillars, view toward the west.



Image 3. East façade of the Library, view toward the northwest.



Image 4. North and west façades of the Library, view toward the southeast.



Image 5. North façade of the east end of the Library, view toward the south.

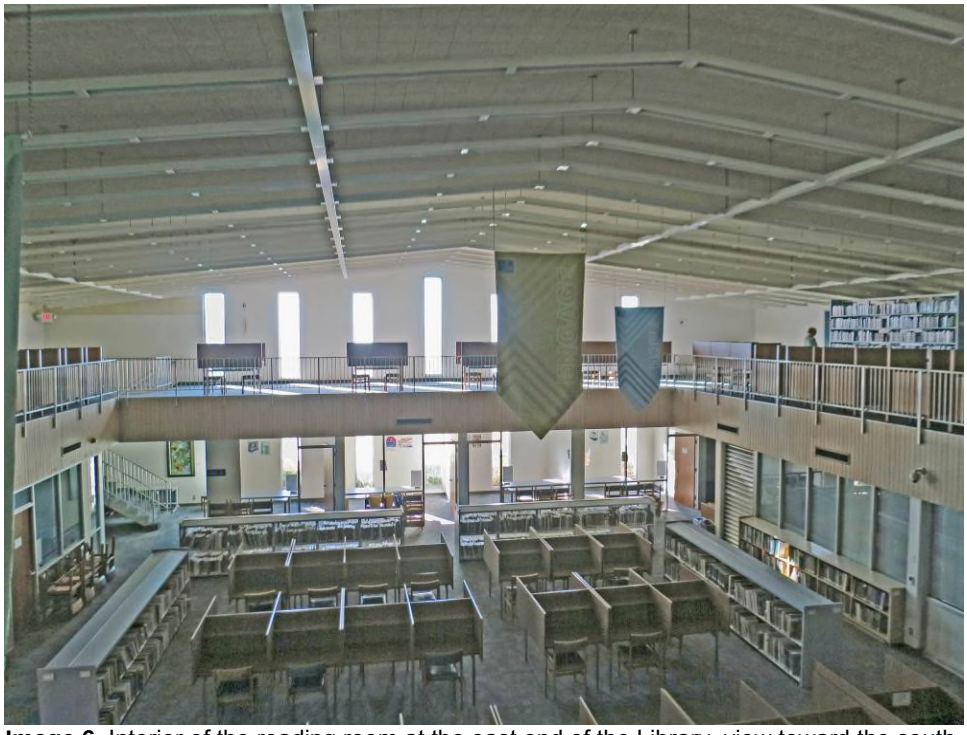

Image 6. Interior of the reading room at the east end of the Library, view toward the south.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

is repeated on the secondary façades of the original west wing. A flat canopy shelters the original entrance at the east façade.

The original finishes and features are retained in the reading room at the interior of the east section of the building. The two-level reading room is encircled by a mezzanine approached by an open two-run staircase. The railings of the staircase and along the inside edge of the mezzanine are polished aluminum, referred to as “Blumcraft” aluminum in architectural drawings. The room is partially clad with oak paneling. Study carrels and periodicals are located on the mezzanine, as well as conference rooms and lecture rooms. The interior of the 1994 addition has a double-height reading room and a mezzanine with white steel pipe railings. To the south is the circulation and information desk, and offices occupy the space to the north.

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Primary #
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Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Math building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 24, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447343.93 mE/ 3778622.52 mN;
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 Math building (MATH) was among the original 1959 campus buildings. It was designed by Austin Field & Fry. The building is typical of the 1959 classroom buildings but is part of a larger complex that includes the Physical Science building. The complex consists of the Math building slightly uphill to the north and Physical Science toward the south, connected by open corridors with a large lecture hall forming a "hyphen" between the two. The lecture room has a front-gable roof, in contrast with the classroom buildings. The covered corridors run along the north and south façades of the two buildings with back-to-back classrooms, and two additional corridors that run north and south to the sides of the central section room and continue through the two classroom buildings. Since the buildings were designed, the major change to the floor plans is the separation of some of the larger rooms in the Math building into smaller rooms.

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
Detail of mural at west façade of the Math building, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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Primary #
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Trinomial

Page 2 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Math building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. Corridor at the north side of the Math building, view toward the west.



Image 2. Corridor at the south side of the Math building, view toward the east.



Image 3. East façade of the Math building, view toward the west.



Image 4. North façade of restrooms in courtyard of Math building, view toward the south.

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Math building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. Large classroom in the Math building.



Image 6. Lecture hall between the Math and Physical Science buildings.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

Typical of the classroom buildings throughout campus, the Math building has a slightly sloped gable with back-to-back classrooms opening off corridors sheltered by the extension of the roof. The iconic rectangular pre-cast concrete columns support the roof and extend below the end of the eave. The gable ends lack fenestration, with the exception of small doors to the toilets at the east façade; the west façade has a multi-colored painted mural using geometric forms. The walls are of smooth concrete with vertical seams. The walls of the classroom corridors, as throughout campus, are composed of red brick with continuous rows of narrow windows above at the height of the transoms.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Maintenance & Operations
P1. Other Identifier: Building 13, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447589.86 mE/ 3778379.22 mN;
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 Maintenance & Operations building (M&O) has a construction date of 1962, according to facilities records. It is a long, rectangular building oriented west and east. It is a utilitarian building of the pre-fabricated Butler type, constructed of corrugated metal with an exposed frame at the interior. The side-gabled roof is very slightly sloped and has a wide cantilevered extension at the south façade sheltering a series of vehicle and pedestrian doors of varying sizes. A series of steel sash windows lines the north façade. At the east façade is a sliding corrugated metal barn-type door. There is no fenestration at the west façade.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
south façade of the Maintenance & Operations building, view toward the northeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1962
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.")
ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. West end of the south façade of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the north.



Image 2. Detail of the south façade of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the east.



Image 3. East and north façades of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the southwest.



Image 4. West façade of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the northeast.

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Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Maintenance & Operations
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. Interior of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the southeast.



Image 6. West façade of the Maintenance and Operations building, view toward the northeast.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Physical Science building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 14, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447343.93 mE/ 3778622.52 mN;
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 Physical Science building (PS) was among the original 1959 campus buildings. It was designed by Austin Field & Fry. The Physical Science building is typical of the 1959 classroom buildings but is part of a larger complex that includes the Math building. The complex consists of Math slightly uphill to the north and Physical Science toward the south, connected by open corridors with a large lecture hall forming a "hyphen" between the two. The lecture room has a front-gable roof, in contrast with the classroom buildings. The covered corridors run along the north and south façades of the two buildings with back-to-back classrooms, and two additional corridors that run north and south to the sides of the central section room and continue through the two classroom buildings. The floor plan appears to be unchanged since the year of construction, consisting of classrooms of various sizes.

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
South façade of the Physical Science building, view toward the northeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. East façade of the Physical Science building, view toward the west.



Image 2. West façade of the Physical Science building, view toward the east.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Physical Science building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 3. Detail of the west façade of the lecture hall and the north façade of the Physical Science building, view toward the southeast.



Image 4. North and west façades of the Physical Science building, view toward the southeast.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Physical Science building
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. Courtyard in the Physical Science building, view toward the northwest.

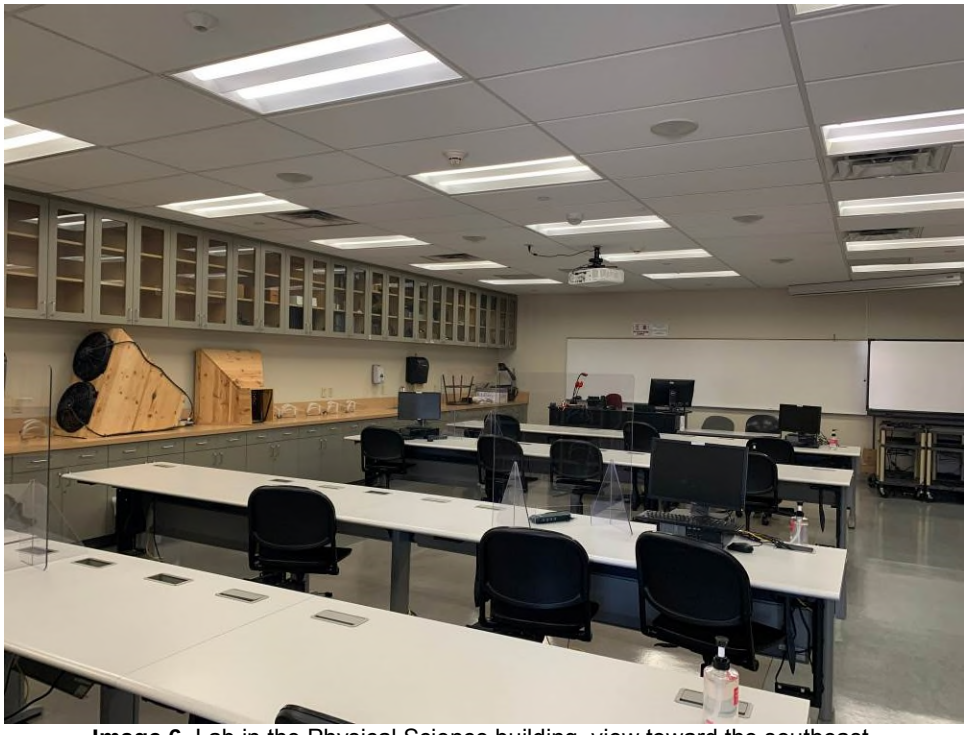

Image 6. Lab in the Physical Science building, view toward the southeast.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

Typical of the classroom buildings throughout campus, the Physical Science building has a slightly sloped gable with back-to-back classrooms opening off corridors sheltered by the extension of the roof. The striking rectangular pre-cast concrete columns support the roof and extend below the end of the eave. The gable ends lack fenestration, with the exception of small doors to the toilets. The walls of the classroom corridors, as throughout campus, are composed of red brick with continuous rows of narrow windows above at the height of the transoms.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

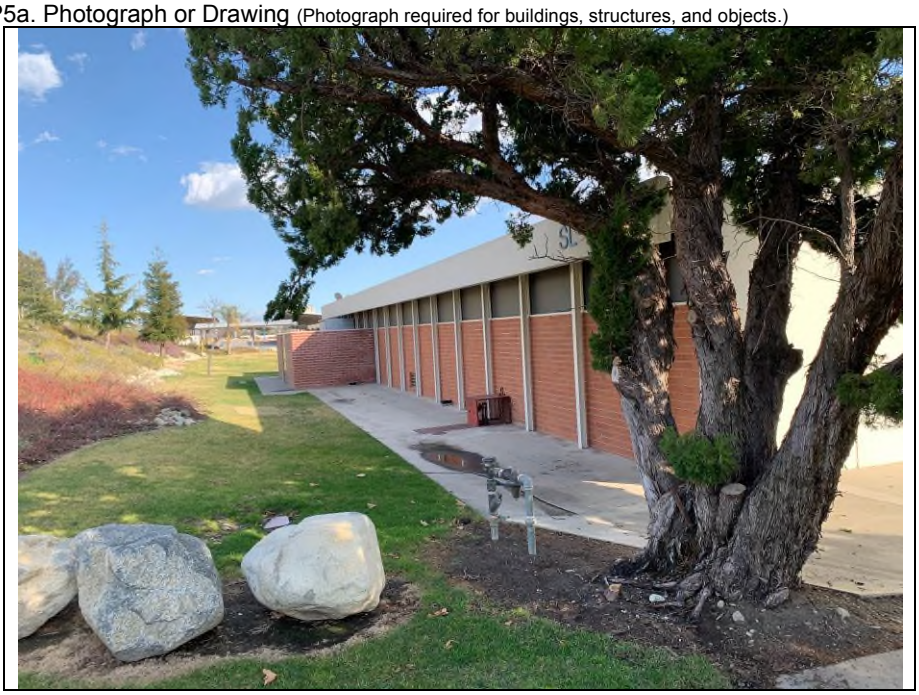
Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Skills Lab
P1. Other Identifier: Building 9, Chaffey College Campus
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Los Angeles **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447187.41 mE/ 3778425.63 mN;
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 Skills Lab (SL), originally called Electronics-Lithography and alternatively referred to as Electronics Engineering, was designed by Neptune & Thomas as part of the original 1959 campus buildings located in the southwest corner of campus. The exterior is concrete with vertical seams, with red brick accents. The building has a very slightly sloped side gabled roof, and it sits on a poured-concrete foundation. A wide shed-roofed wing is attached at the north façade and a second, smaller shed-roof wing extends from the south façade. In addition to the small wing, there are two flat-roofed extensions at the south façade, each with a utility door at the south end. There are no windows at the south façade. The east and west façades have no fenestration. The area south of the building is paved. At each of the west and east façades is a small, open flat-roofed canopy supported by steel columns shelters a set of double doors. A

(continued on page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façade of the Skills Lab, view toward the east.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. West and south façades of the Skills Lab, view toward the northeast.



Image 2. West façade of the north wing and north façade of the west wing of the Skills Lab, view toward the southeast.

State of California — The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Skills Lab
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 3. East and north façades of the Skills Lab, view toward the southwest.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

brick pony wall marks the entrances. At the north façade the main part of the exterior walls is concrete with vertical seams, as on the other three façades.

At the north façade, the wall of the extension is clad in red brick with a row of opaque panels and a deep plaster fascia above. The wall is separated by a series of shallow vertical steel pilasters. A red-brick utility surround extends from the façade. To the north is a lawn and a hilly landscaped area. Two “spider-leg”-style metal canopies connect the east end of the Skills Lab with the newer Information Services building. At the interior are two-story offices and classrooms of various sizes, as well as double-height spaces.

State of California — The Resources Agency
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** Social Science building
P1. Other Identifier: Building 15, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447220.10 mE/ 3778847.75 mN;
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 Social Science building (SS), along with the Business Education building, the Language Arts building, and the Library, was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes. It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, a central courtyard, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
West façade of the Social Science building, view toward the east.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):



Image 1. Detail of the east façade of the Social Science building, view toward the northwest.



Image 2. Corridor at north side of the Social Science building, view toward the west.



Image 3. Corridor at the south side of the Social Science building, view toward the west.



Image 4. Courtyard of the Social Science building, view toward the west.



Image 5. Classroom 113 in the Social Science building, view toward the northeast.

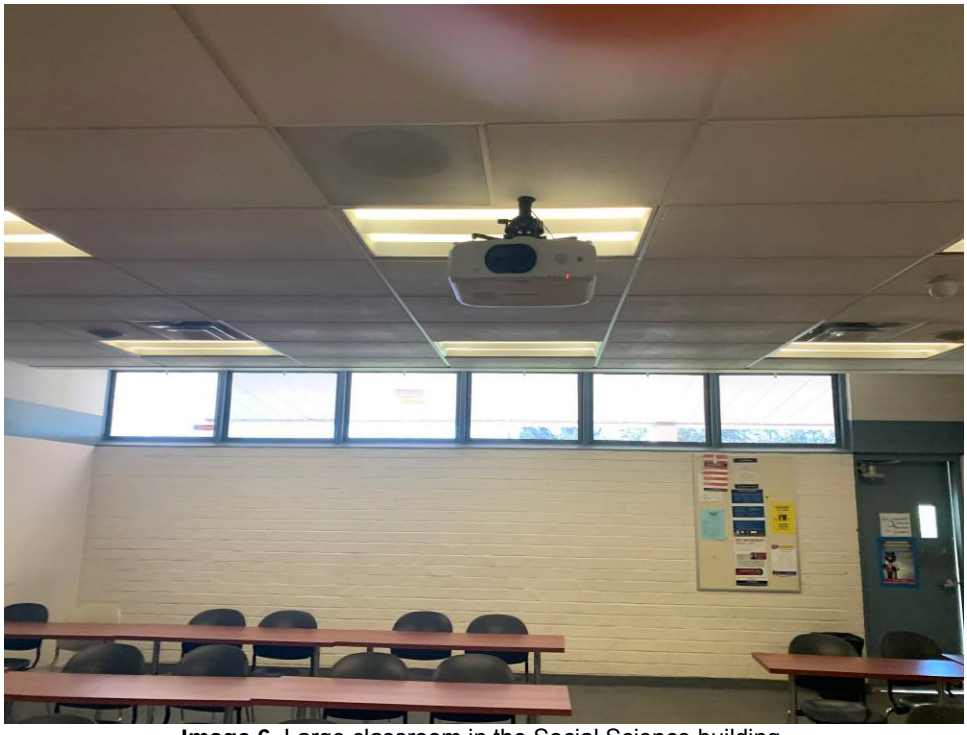

Image 6. Large classroom in the Social Science building.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 5 ***Resource Name or #:** Theatre
P1. Other Identifier: Building 16, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447400.35 mE/ 37788731.63 mN;
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)

Originally part of the Creative Arts Group, the Theatre (TA) was designed by Stanley Clark Meston as part of the original campus design. The Theatre building was called the Speech & Music building in original drawings, as it housed the theater, as well as instrumental and vocal music in one wing and drama and speech in a second wing. Meston designed two other buildings as part of the Creative Arts Group: Creative Arts B (originally called Homemaking) and Creative Arts C (originally Fine Arts). These were the only buildings Meston designed for the campus. A historical addition to the building at the south façade was also designed by Meston.

(continued on page 5)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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 façades of the entrance wing of the Theatre, view toward the southeast.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.")
ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Theatre
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. Detail of the entrance to the Theatre, view toward the south.



Image 2. East façade of the entrance wing of the Theatre, view toward the west.

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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Theatre
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 3. West façade of the entrance wing and north façade of the west wing of the Theatre, view toward the south.



Image 4. North façade of the east wing of the Theatre, view toward the south.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

4 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Theatre
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 5. East façade of the east wing of the Theatre, view toward the southwest.

***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

The Theatre is composed of a double-height stage section flanked by two single-story side-gabled wings. A single-story flat-roofed section extends toward the north and is made of concrete. At each side to the west and south is an approximately square red-brick-clad section with minimal fenestration. At the center between the two brick sections is a wide, flat cantilevered canopy sheltering the entrance. The entrance appears to have been altered by moving the exterior wall toward the north. This section has an asymmetrical placement of glass doors with metal frames, with a double door to the east, as well as a box office. Toward the west is a fully glazed section of fixed multi-pane glass and two sets of double doors. The east and west wings are set back from the entrance and form a symmetrical plan with the center section. The north and south façades of the wings display the same architectural characteristics seen throughout the original buildings on campus, with red brick capped by smooth concrete walls filling the space between evenly spaced rectangular white concrete pilasters. The gable ends are clad in smooth concrete with vertical seams. The wings have standing seam roofs.

At the interior of the central section are three performance spaces. The east wing houses a series of small practice rooms or offices along the north side and at the center, as well as two large rooms and a third smaller classroom. The plan has been minimally altered since construction. The west wing houses five classrooms opening off a central corridor, in addition to small offices to the west opening off a corridor that leads to an exterior entrance at the north façade.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 9 ***Resource Name or #:** Wargin Hall
P1. Other Identifier: Building 17, Lecture-Education Media Center, Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447148.84 mE/ 3778664.28 mN;
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)

Possibly the most iconic building on campus is the round Wargin Hall (WH), constructed in 1968. Originally called the Lecture–Educational Media Center, it was designed by William E. Blurock, who was known for his innovative approaches to educational buildings. (Blurock also designed the round brick Planetarium.) The building is located east of the old Administration building. Despite its shape, the building echoes the aesthetics of the earlier campus buildings, its red brick exterior walls contrasting with regularly spaced white concrete supports and pilasters that extend slightly above the roof line. In this way, the building contributes to the coherence of the 1959 master plan of the campus. Each pilaster is flanked by narrow full-height glass and metal panels. The arc of the circle is periodically segmented, with the segments overlapping to form curved interior corridors. At two locations, the curved wall is

(continued on page 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
The south side of Wargin Hall, view toward the north.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1968
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.") ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

***NRHP Status Code** 3CB
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Wargin Hall

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Classrooms and lecture halls
B4. Present Use: Classrooms and lecture halls
***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian
***B6. Construction History:** **(Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)**

Wargin Hall appears to be unaltered since its construction in 1968.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
*B8. Related Features:
B9a. Architect: William E. Blurock b. Builder: Martin & Associates, structural engineers
***B10. Significance: Theme** Education **Area:**
Period of Significance: 1968 **Property Type:** Educational building **Applicable Criteria: 3**

ASM carefully considered each of the contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District to determine whether they are individually eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1, 2, 3, or 4. Only one contributor, Wargin Hall, meets any of the criteria for individual eligibility. Under CRHR Criterion 1, Wargin Hall was not found to be good individual representations of the themes of Education and Suburbanization on a regional level, and therefore it is not recommended individually eligible under Criterion 1. Under CRHR Criterion 2, no evidence of association with the lives of any person of historical significance was found, and as such, Wargin Hall is not recommended individually eligible under this criterion. Under CRHR Criterion 4, the building common property types that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (continued on page 3)

*B12. References:

B13. Remarks:
***B14. Evaluator:** ASM Affiliates, Inc. (Marilyn Novell)
***Date of Evaluation:** April 2021

(This space is reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.



***P3a. Description:** (continued from page 1)

broken, allowing the space to open to courtyards, while the arc is continued, as heavy concrete beams with concrete supports follow the curve of the wall.

At the interior, the red brick is used in the curved corridors and partial partitions. The three lecture halls and various classrooms and seminar rooms are in the form of truncated pie slices. The largest spaces are toward the exterior wall, and several smaller offices are located off a corridor toward the center of the building. At the center are utilitarian spaces for equipment.

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 2)

Under CRHR Criterion 3, Wargin Hall exemplifies Mid-Century-Modernism, as shown in the simple geometric volumes of the round plan, the flat roof with wide overhang, concrete and brick, and direct expression of its structural system in the exposed concrete beams. Additionally, Wargin Hall is a good example of the work of master architect William Blurock, with its round plan and unusual configuration of lecture halls and classrooms that represents the architect's reputation for innovative school design as a means of influencing teaching and learning methods. Therefore, Wargin Hall is recommended individually eligible under Criterion 3.

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Primary #
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Trinomial

Page 4 of 9 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Wargin Hall
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. East side of Wargin Hall, view toward the west.



Image 2. Entrance at the southeast side of Wargin Hall, view toward the north.

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Page 5 of 9 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Wargin Hall
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
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Image 3. Steps to the entrance of Wargin Hall, view toward the north.



Image 4. Pillars at west side of Wargin Hall, view toward the north.



Image 5. Courtyard of Wargin Hall, view toward the northwest.



Image 6. South side of Wargin Hall, view toward the northwest.

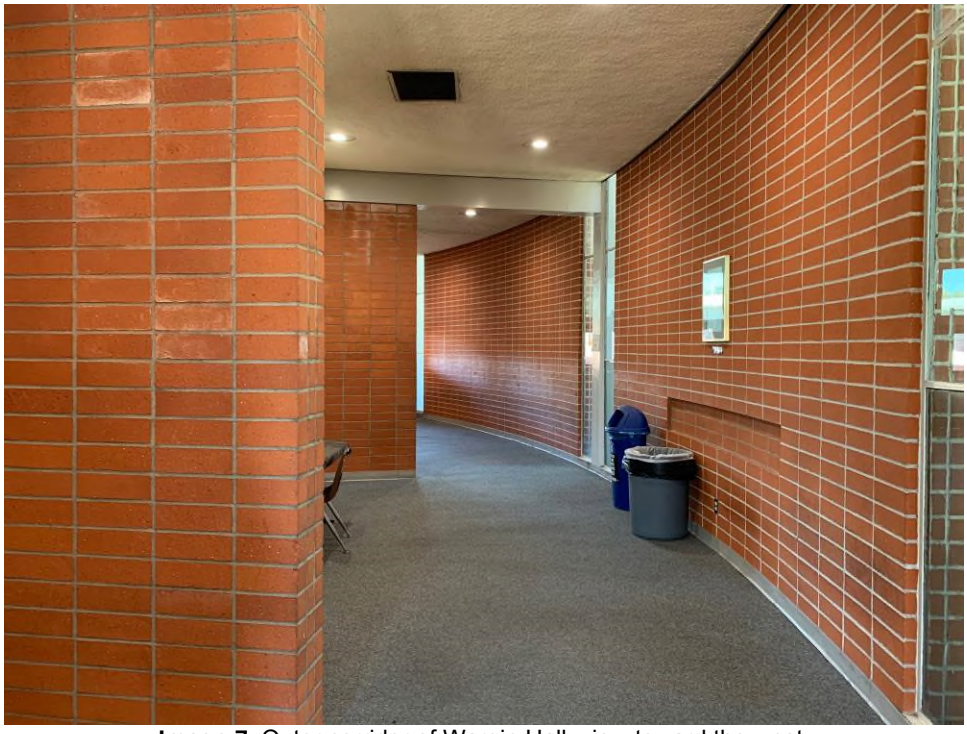

Image 7. Outer corridor of Wargin Hall, view toward the west.



Image 8. Classroom in Wargin Hall, view toward the west.

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8 of 9 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Wargin Hall
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
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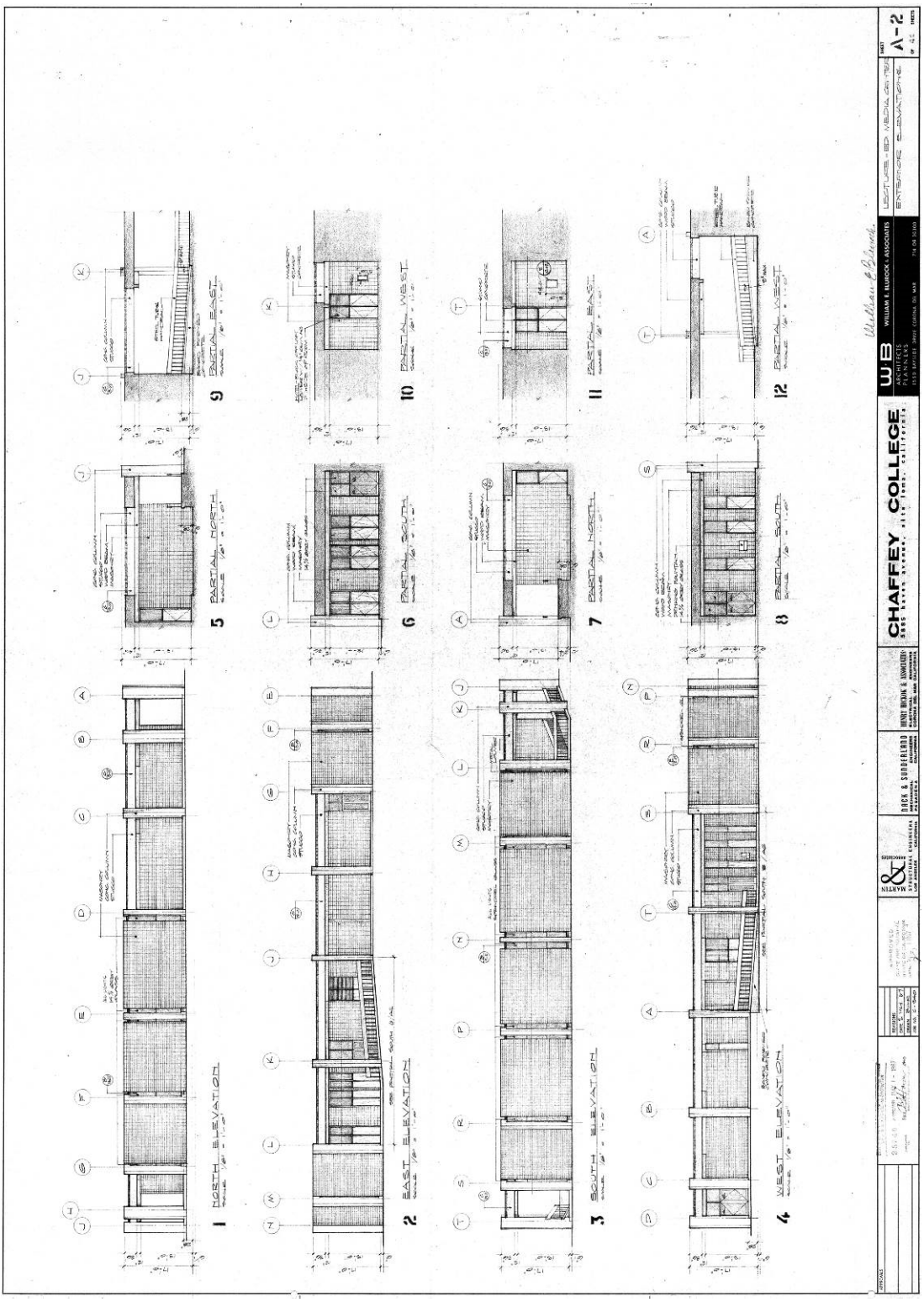

Image 9. Elevations for Wargin Hall, William E. Blurock, architect, May 1, 1967. Source: Chaffey College archives.

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PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

9 of 9 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Wargin Hall
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

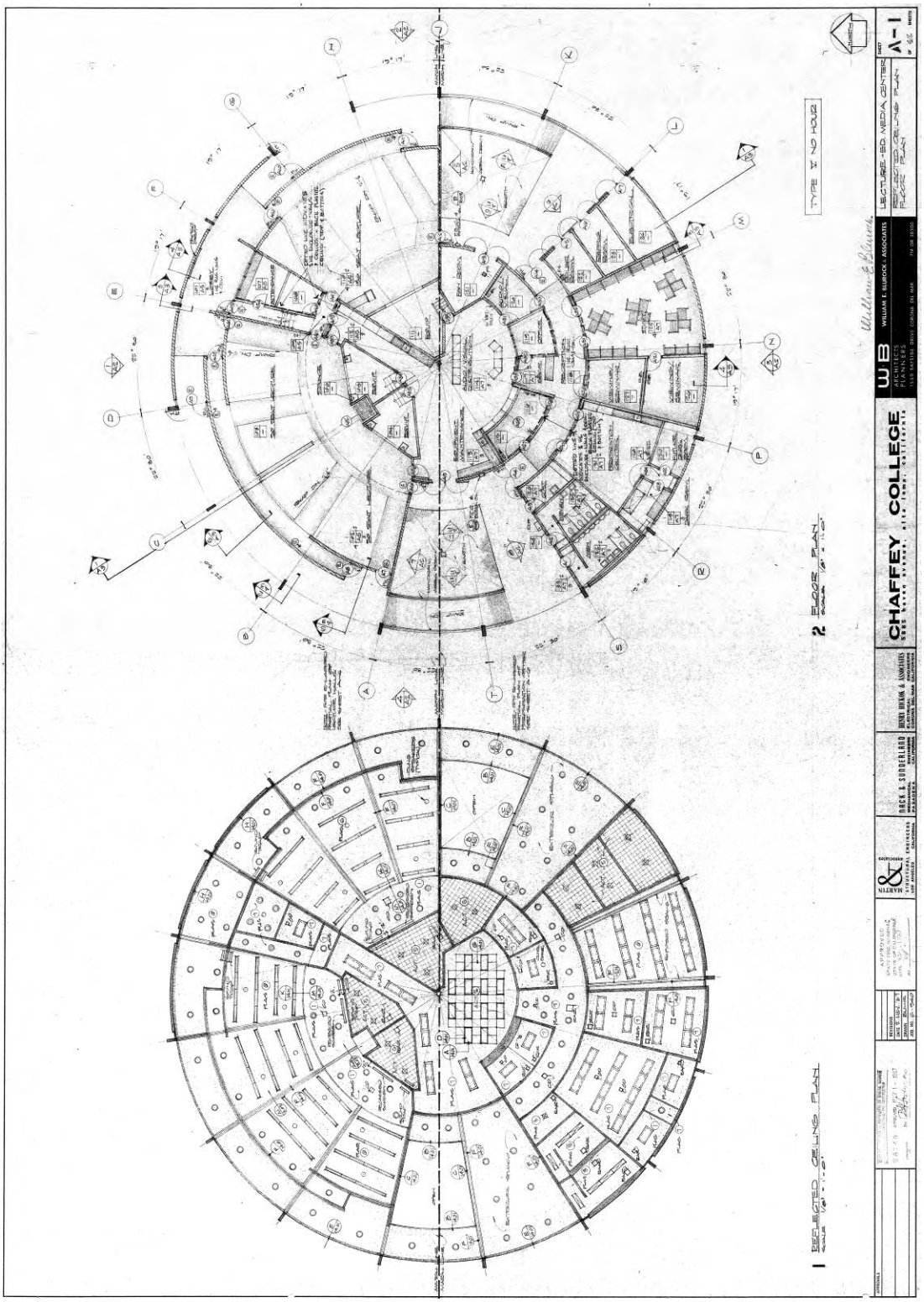

Image 9. Plans for Wargin Hall, William E. Blurock, architect, May 1, 1967. Source: Chaffey College archives.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-19-186869
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 3 ***Resource Name or #:** Landscaping
P1. Other Identifier: Chaffey College Campus
***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** Cucamonga Peak **Date** 1996 **T** 1S **R** 9W **¼ of** ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 5885 Haven Avenue City Rancho Cucamonga Zip 91737
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S, 447056.22 mE/ 3778424.25 mN;
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)

Despite the additions of infill buildings, the landscaping retains its original features of rolling lawns, meandering concrete walkways, and carefully arranged boulders. Many of the olive trees, eucalypti, and native shrubs from the original plan remain. Although the landscaping throughout campus is clearly intentional and is consistent with the original campus plan, research did not reveal the designer. A group of red-brick planters was designed by William E. Blurock in 1967.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building
***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#)
Landscaping showing Business Education and Library, view toward the north.
Photo taken on January 28, 2021

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959
Chaffey College facilities records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Chaffey Junior College
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources, or enter "none.")
ASM Affiliates. 2021. *Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for Chaffey College Master Plan Update for the Rancho Cucamonga Campus, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California*.

***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):

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Page 2 of 3 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Landscaping
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 1. Overview, looking toward the east.



Image 2. Overview, looking toward the northeast.

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Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 3 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Landscaping
Recorded by: Marilyn Novell and Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** April 2021
☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Image 3. Overview from west side of Wargin Hall, looking toward the north.



Image 4. Overview, looking toward the southwest.



Image 5. Overview, view toward the southwest.



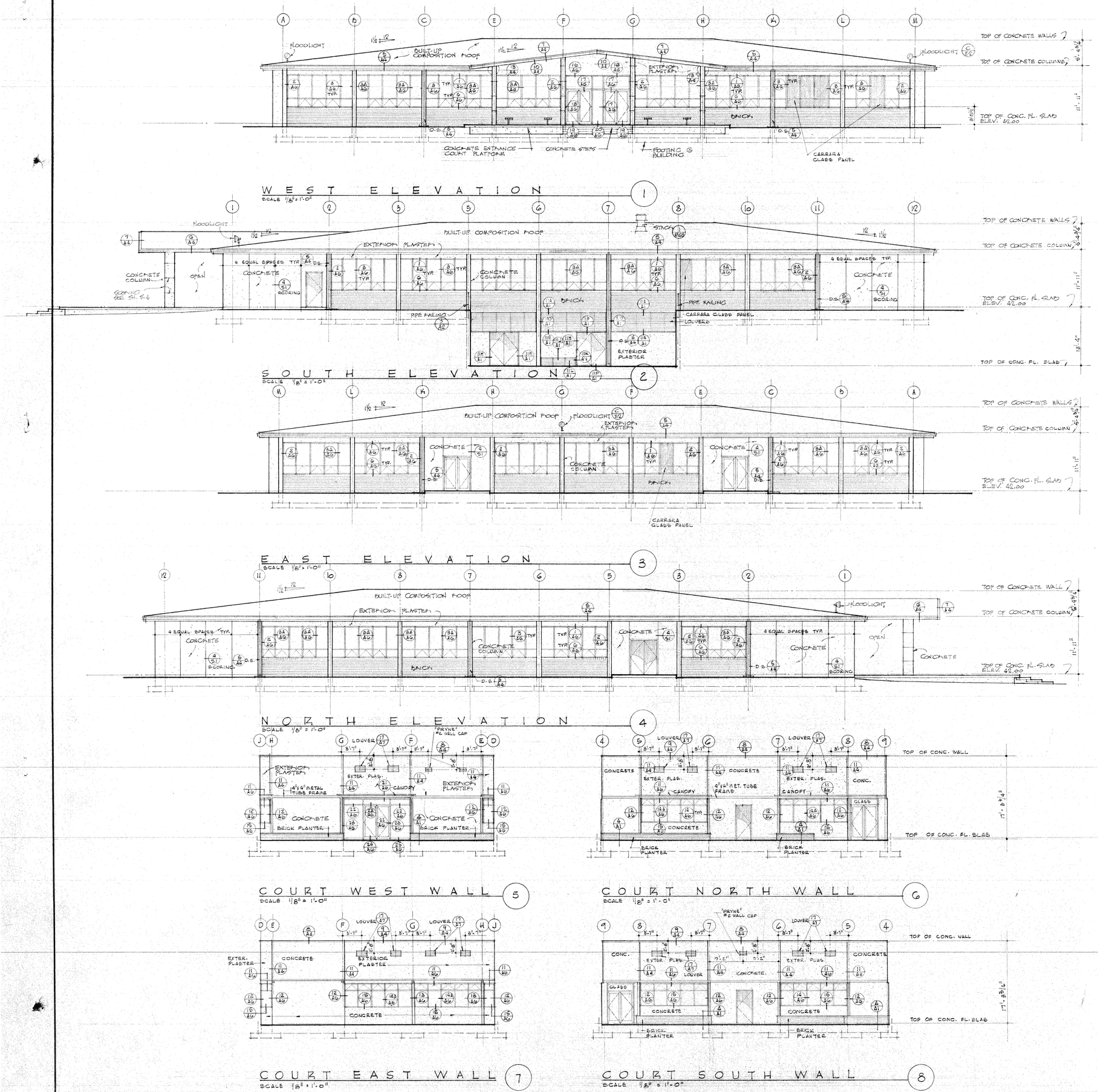
Image 6. Brick planters, between Health Science East and the Math building.

Appendix E

Original Architectural Plans

Appendix E: List of Architectural Drawings

Administration elevations, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Aeronautics elevations, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Aeronautics addition, Harnish, Morgan & Causey, 1969
Business Education plans and elevations, Harnish & Fickes, 1958
Business Education addition, William E. Blurock, 1971
Bookstore and Campus Center East, Harnish, Morgan & Causey, 1967
Bookstore addition, Michael Merino, 1996
Campus Center East elevations, Harney, Morgan & Causey, 1967
Gymnasium elevations, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Gymnasium plans, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Health Science West elevations, Austin, Field & Fry, 1958
Health Science West plans, Austin, Field & Fry, 1958
Health Science East elevations, William E. Blurock, 1968
Health Science East plans, William E. Blurock, 1968
Health Science East auditorium plans, William E. Blurock, 1968
Language Arts plans and elevations, Harnish & Fickes, 1958
Library elevations, Harnish & Fickes, 1958
Math and Physical Science elevations, Austin, Field & Fry, 1958
Math and Physical Science plans, Austin, Field & Fry, 1958
Skills Lab elevations, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Skills Lab plans, Neptune & Thomas, 1958
Social Science plans and elevations, Harnish & Fickes, 1958
Theatre elevations, Stanley Clark Mesto, 1958
Theatre plans, Stanley Clark Mesto, 1958
Theatre interior elevations, Stanley Clark Mesto, 1958
Theatre addition, Stanley Clark Meston, 1969
Wargin Hall site grading plan, William E. Blurock, 1967
Wargin Hall elevations, William E. Blurock, 1967
Wargin Hall plans, William E. Blurock, 1967
Wargin Hall plans and elevations, William E. Blurock, 1967
Raised Brick Planters, William E. Blurock, 1967



DOOR SCHEDULE

OPNG. NO.	OPNG. DIMS W	OPNG. DIMS H	THICK-NESS	MATERIAL	TYPE	N.B.F.U. LABEL	LOUVER SIZE	DETAILS HEAD	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS MULL.	DETAILS SILL	DETAILS TRAN.	WALL THICK.	REMARKS	OPNG NO.
101	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	ALUM.	A.	——	——	19/A0	18/A0	17/A0	18EQ/A0	17/A0	——		101
102	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	ALUM.	A	——	——	19/A0	18/A0	17/A0	19EQ/A0	17/A0	——		102
103	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	C	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	27/A0	——	10"		103
104	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	B	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	27/A0	——	10"		104
105	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	B	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	27/A0	——	10"		105
106	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	D	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	27/A0	——	10"		106
107	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	B	——	——	21/A0	23/A0	22/A0	20EQ/A0	22/A0	8"		107
108	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	D	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	21/A0	——	8"		108
109	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	B	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	31/A0	22/A0	8"		109
110	5'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	B	——	——	20/A0	20/A0	——	31/A0	22/A0	8"		110
111	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		111
112	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		112
113	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	113
114	2'-6"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	30/A0	——	5⅛"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	114
115	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		115
116	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		116
117	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		117
118	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		118
119	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		119
120	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		120
121	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		121
122	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		122
123	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		123
124	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		124
125	5'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	G	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		125
126	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	"B"	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5¼"		126
127	2'-10"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	127
128	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	128
129	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	129
130	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	F	——	4'-8"x10"	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		130
131	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		131
132	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		132
133	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		133
134	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		134
135	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		135
136	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		136
137	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		137
138	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	138
139	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	6"		139
140	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		140
141	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		141
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143	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		143
144	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	"B"	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		144
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146	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	B	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		146
147	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	B	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		147
148	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		148
149	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	B	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		149
150	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	B	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		150
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152	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		152
153	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	B	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		153
154	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		154
155	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		155
156	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	H	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		156
157	2'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	157
158	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	15A/A8	15A/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅝"		158
159	2'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	F	——	1'-0"x1'-0"	28/A0	28/A0	——	30/A0	——	5"		159
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161	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		161
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163	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		163
164	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	164
165	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"	165
166	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	"B"	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5¼"		166
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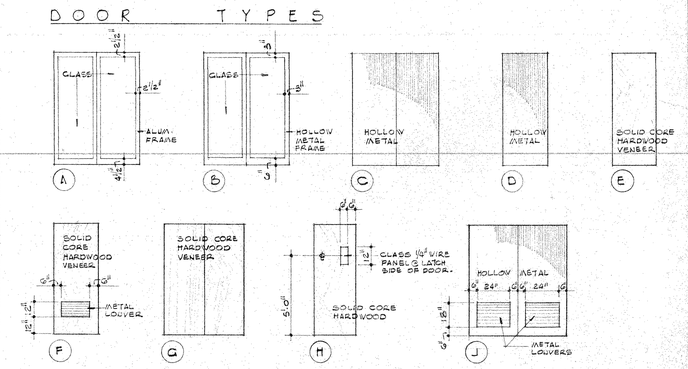
169	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		169
170	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		170
171	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		171
172	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		172
173	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		173
174	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		174
175	2'-8"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	IGN/A8	IGN/A8	——	29/A0	——	5⅛"		175
176	3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	D	——	——	16/A0	20/A0	——	21/A0	——	8"		176
177	2'-4"	7'-0"	1¾"	WOOD	E	——	——	28/A0	28/A0	——	29/A0	——	5"		177
180	6'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	J	——	8'-0"x 2'-8"	11/A1	11/A1	——	11/A1	——	8"	SEE MECHANICAL FOR FILTER & ET LOUVERS	180
181	6'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	H.M.	C	——	——	11/A1	11/A1	——	11/A1	——	8"		181

DOOR TYPES



ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 636 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	17459 APPROVED AUG 13 1958 APPLICATION NO. ____ PER ____ PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. DONALD E. NEPTUNE C846 LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE

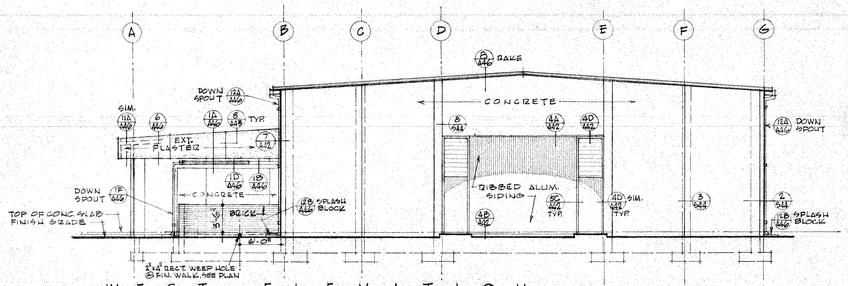
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT

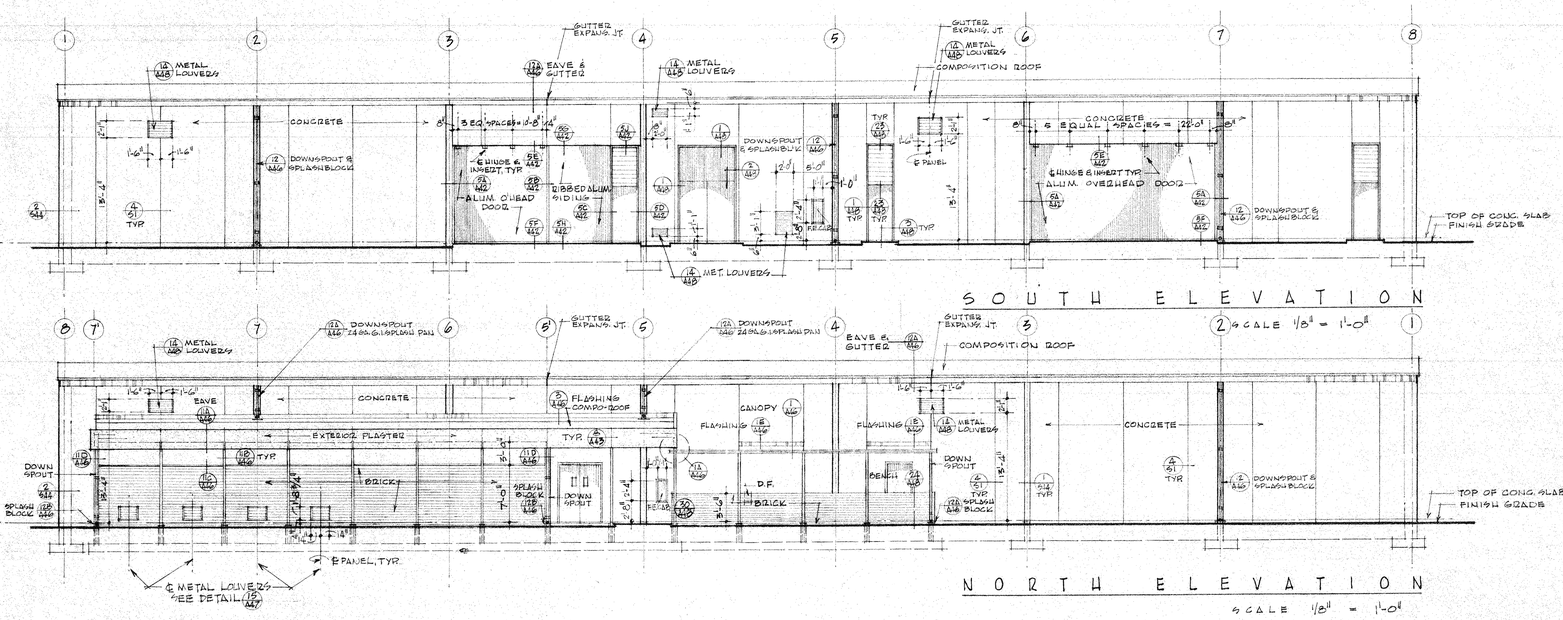
ELEVATIONS AND DOOR SCHEDULE

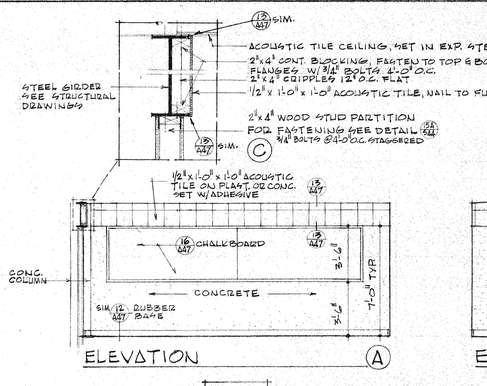
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING "A"

BOARD APPROVAL
DATE 7-1-58
JOB NO. 5110.8
DRAWN G.S.
CHECK'D W. E.

SHEET A3 4 OF 80

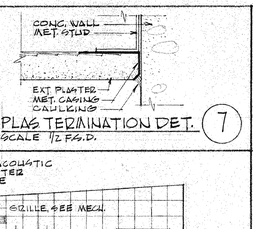




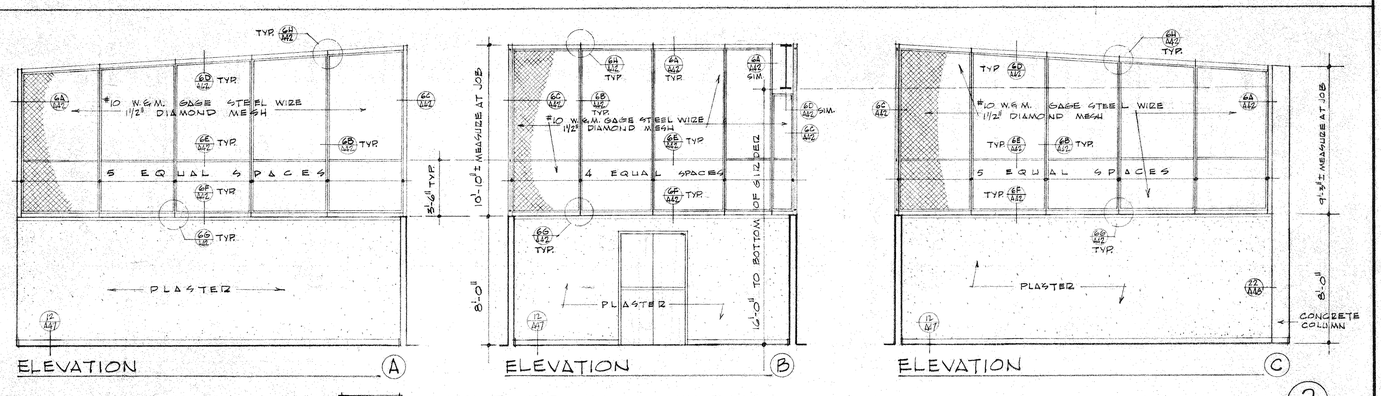


CLASSROOM 318 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" OR AS NOTED (1)

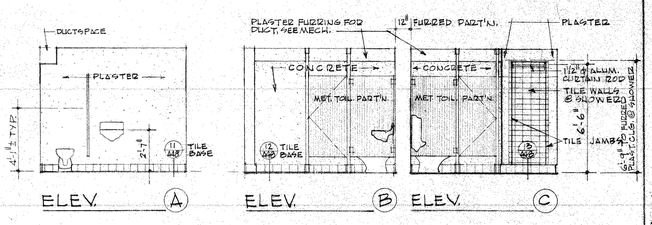


(7)



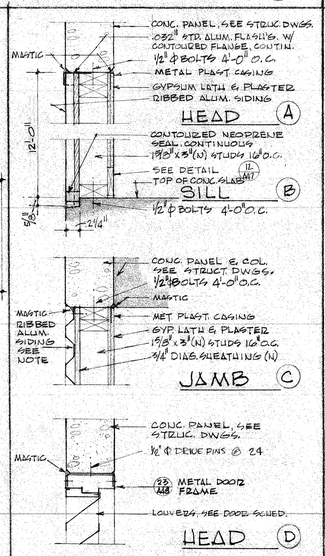
STOCK AND TOOL ROOM 302 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" (2)



TOILET ROOM PLAN AND ELEVATIONS

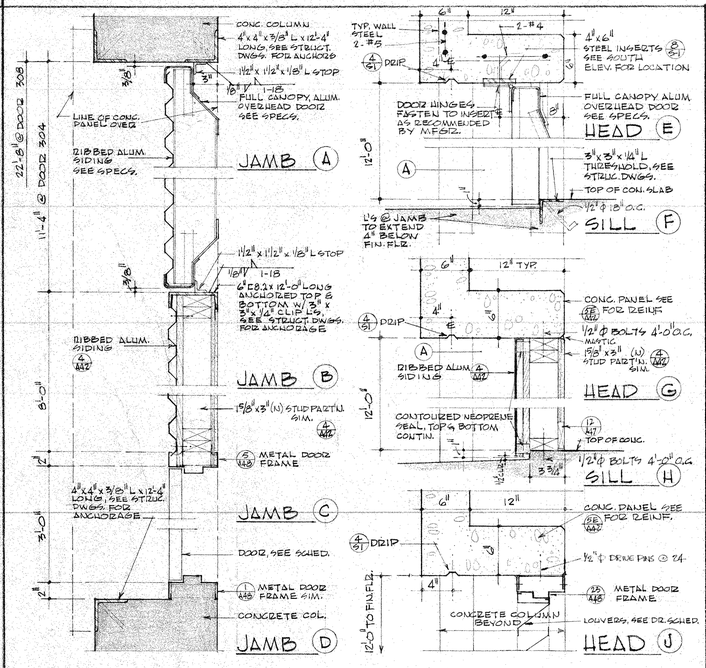
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" (3)



NOTE: RIBBED ALUM. SIDING SHALL BE .052" ALUMINUM, 1" DEEP, 4" PITCH, SEE SPECS. SHEETS FASTENED TOGETHER W/#10 ALUM. SLOTTED HEAD S.M. SCREWS & NEOPRENE WASHERS 12" O.C.; FASTEN SIDING TO WOOD SHEATHING W/ ALUMINUM SLOTTED HEAD S. M. SCREWS & NEOPRENE WASHERS @ VALLEYS ONLY, 12" O.C. HORIZ., 36" O.C. VERT., OR AS RECOMMENDED BY MFGR.

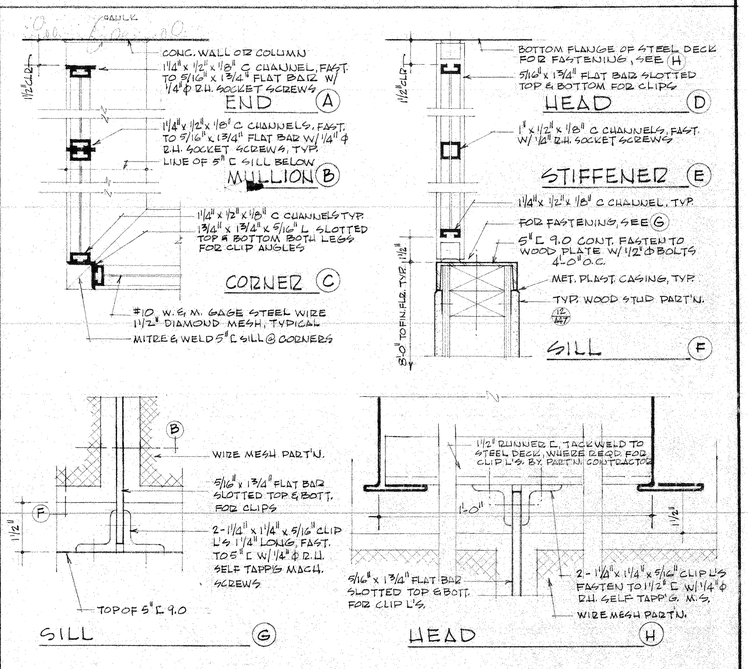
REMOVABLE WALL DETAIL

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0" (4)



OVERHEAD DOOR DETAILS

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0" (5)



WIRE MESH PARTITION DETAILS

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0" OR AS NOTED (6)

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 636 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPLICATION NO. 12745 APPROVED AUG 1 1958 PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. DONALD E. NEPTUNE C-846 LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE

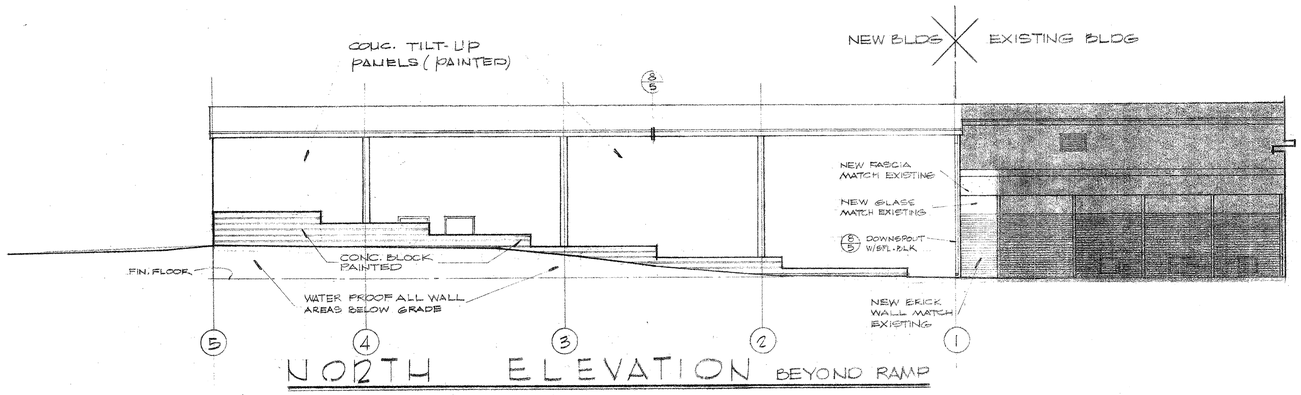
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT

ELEVATIONS & DETAILS
AERONAUTICS-WAREHOUSE BUILDING "P"

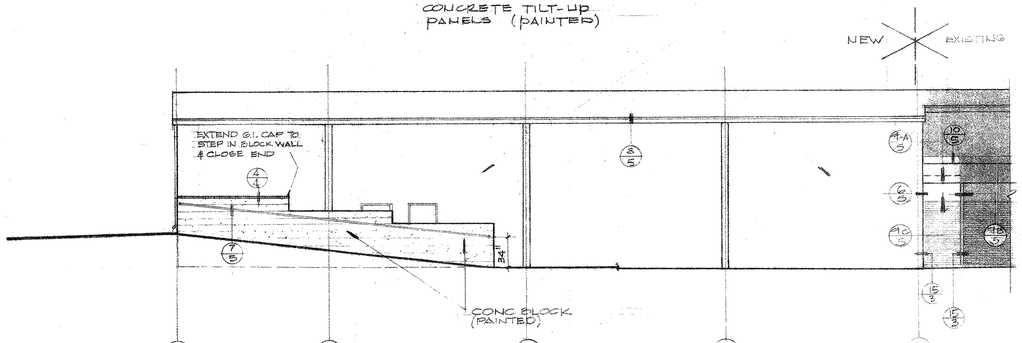
BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58
JOB NO. 5710.3
DRAWN CJG
CHECK'D V.U.

SHEET A42 22 OF 80

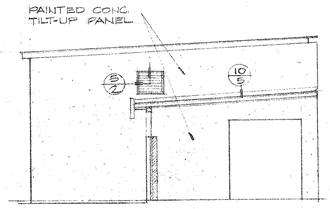
E-313



NORTH ELEVATION BEYOND RAMP

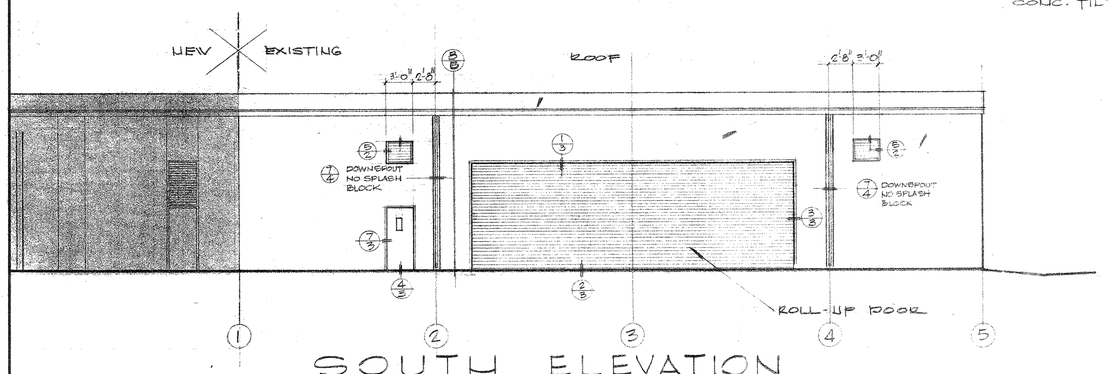


NORTH ELEVATION AT RAMP



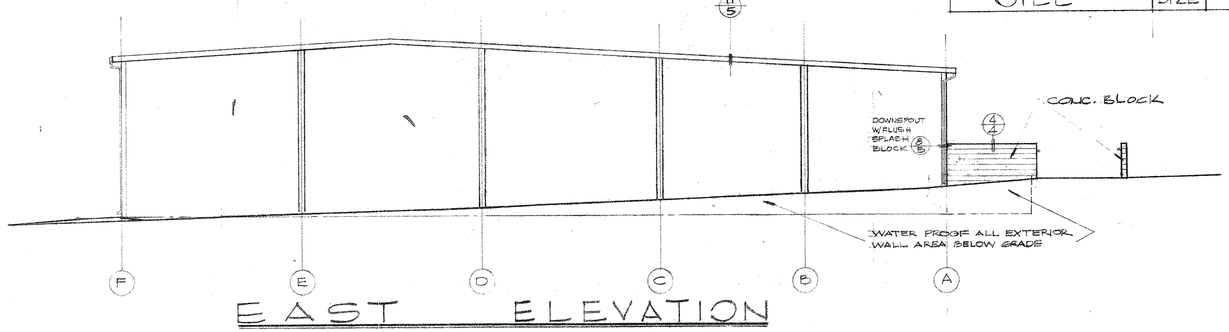
SECTION

WEST ELEVATION

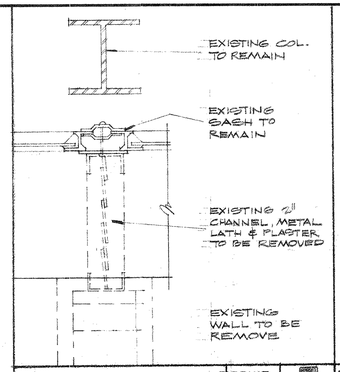


SOUTH ELEVATION

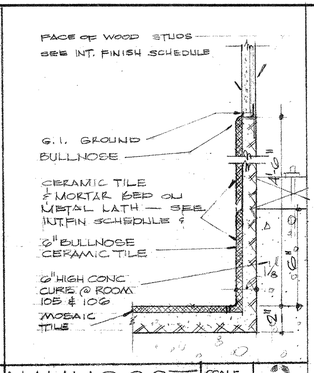
CONC. TILT-UP PANELS (PAINTED)



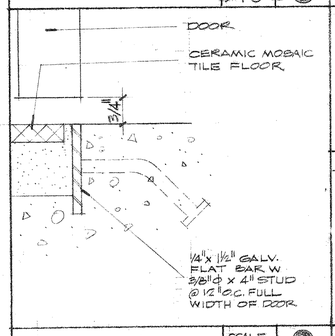
EAST ELEVATION



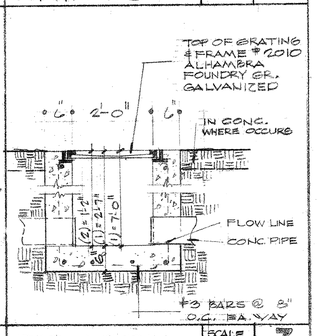
JAMB — SCALE 3"=1'-0" — 5



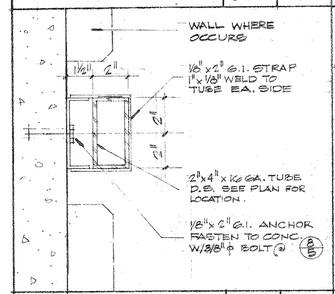
WAINSCOT — SCALE 3"=1'-0" — 2



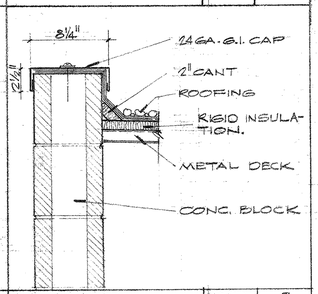
SILL — SCALE 1½"=1'-0" — 6



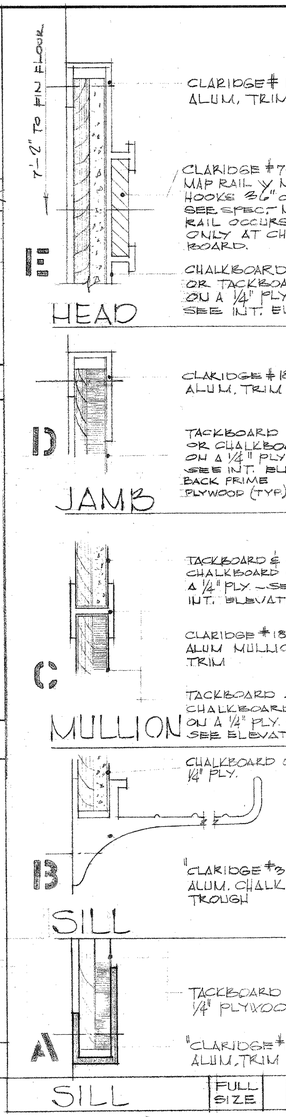
CATCH BASIN — SCALE 3/4"=1'-0" — 3



DOWNSPOUT — SCALE 3"=1'-0" — 7



PARAPET — SCALE 1½"=1'-0" — 4



FULL SIZE — 1

APPROVED	APPROVED	OWNER	ENGINEER
APPROVED FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU OF CALIFORNIA DATE 12-30-1970	32868 APPROVED DEC 30 1970		

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

AERONAUTICS BLDG ADDITION
CHAFFEY COLLEGE
ALTA LOMA CALIF.

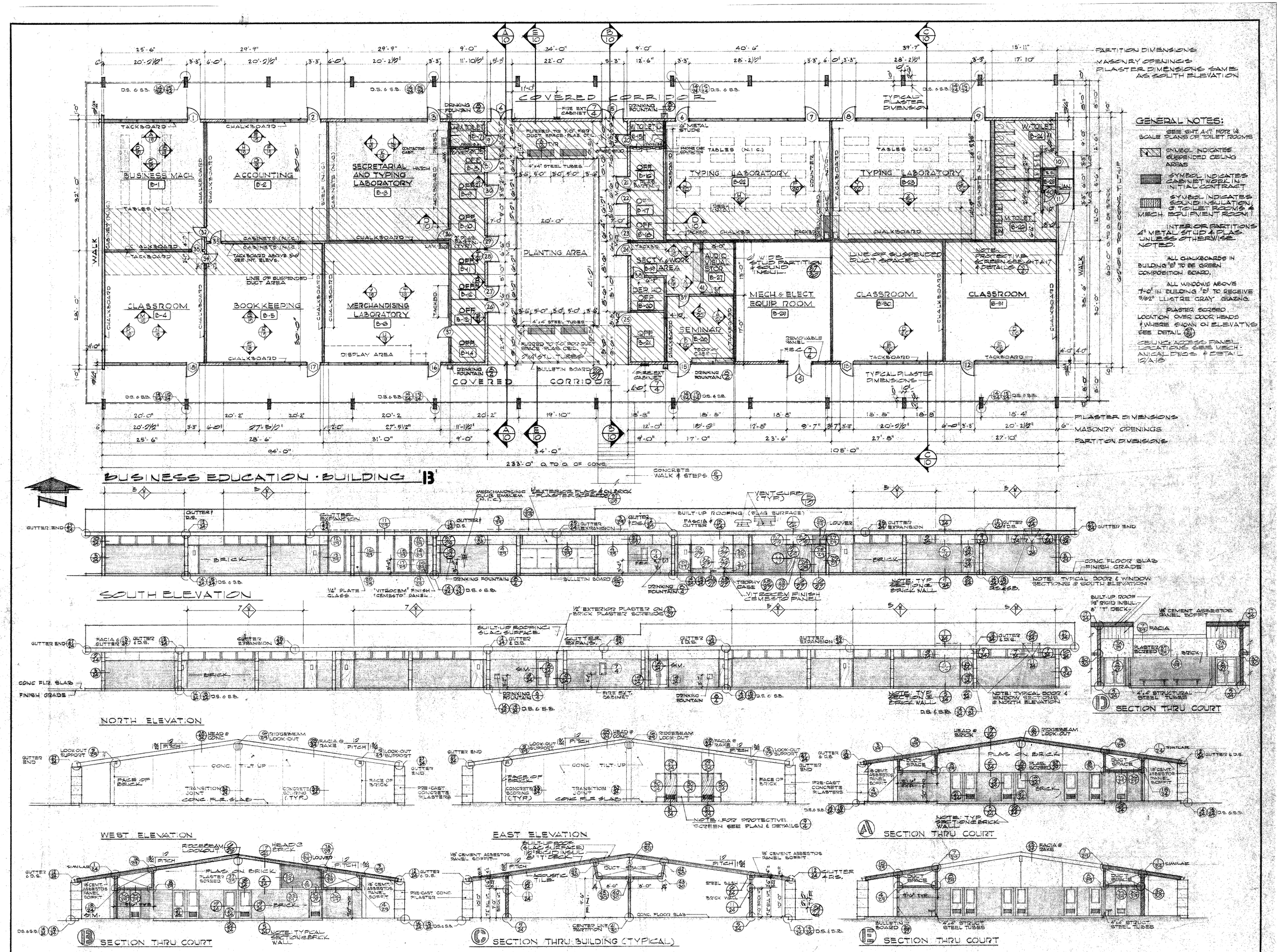
HARNISH - MORGAN AND CAUSEY - ARCHITECTS
500 E. "E" ST., ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, YU 6-2754, YU 6-5814

DATE	DEC. 15, '69
JOB NO.	369-17-12
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"

SHEET A-4

OF 6 SHEETS

BUSINESS EDUCATION · BUILDING "B"



GENERAL NOTES:

SEE SHT. A-17 FOR 1/4 SCALE PLANS OF TOILET ROOMS

SYMBOL INDICATES SUSPENDED CEILING AREAS

SYMBOL INDICATES CABINET WORK IN INITIAL CONTRACT

SYMBOL INDICATES SOUND INSULATION @ TOILET ROOMS & MECH. EQUIPMENT ROOM

INTERIOR PARTITIONS 4" METAL STUD & PLAS. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

ALL CHALKBOARDS IN BUILDING "B" TO BE GREEN COMPOSITION BOARD.

ALL WINDOWS ABOVE 7'-0" IN BUILDING "B" TO RECEIVE 3/32" LUSTRE GRAY GLAZING.

PLASTER SCREED LOCATION OVER DOOR HEADS WHERE SHOWN ON ELEVATNS SEE DETAIL

CEILING ACCESS PANEL LOCATIONS SEE MECHANICAL DWGS. & DETAIL

SOUTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

SECTION THRU COURT

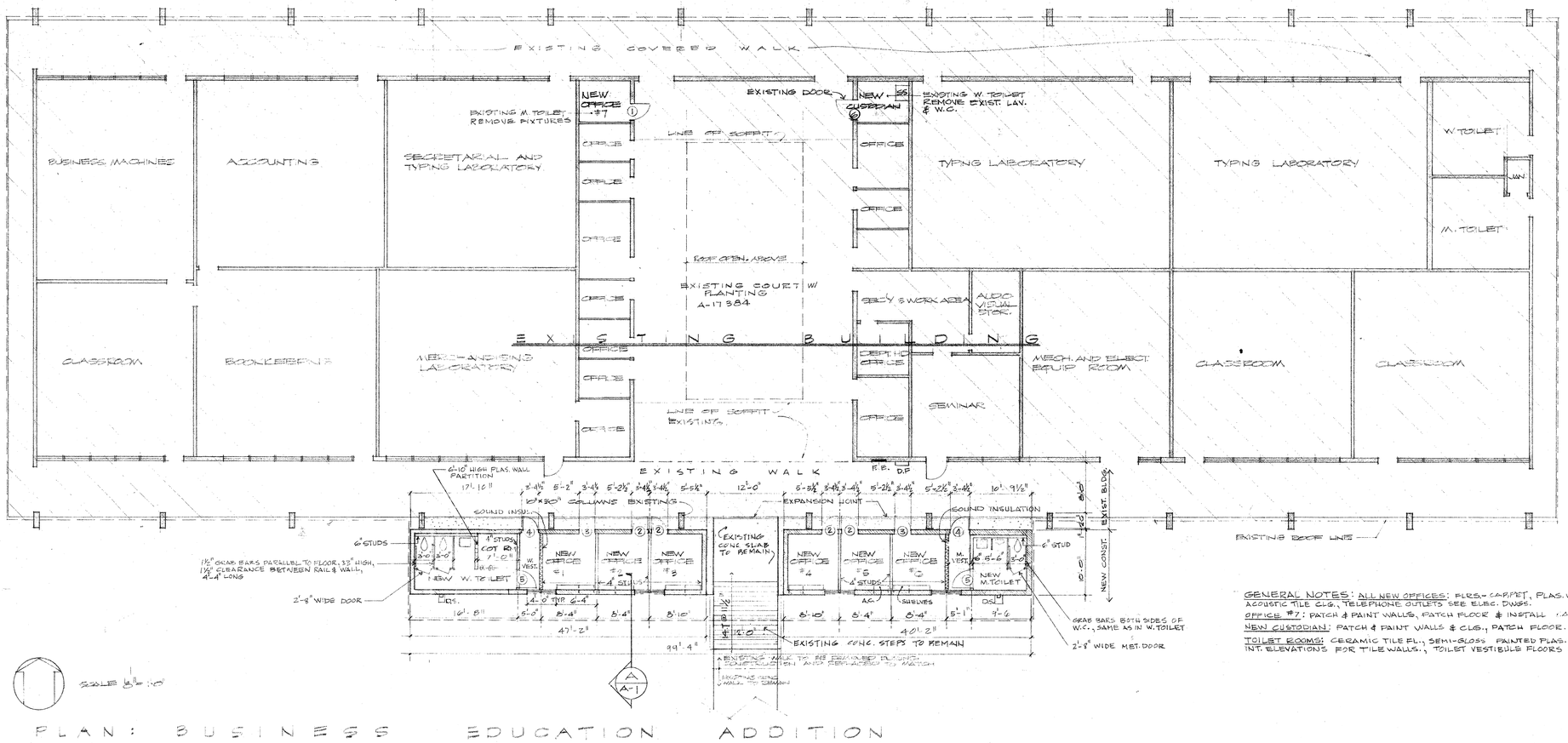
SECTION THRU COURT

SECTION THRU COURT

SECTION THRU BUILDING (TYPICAL)

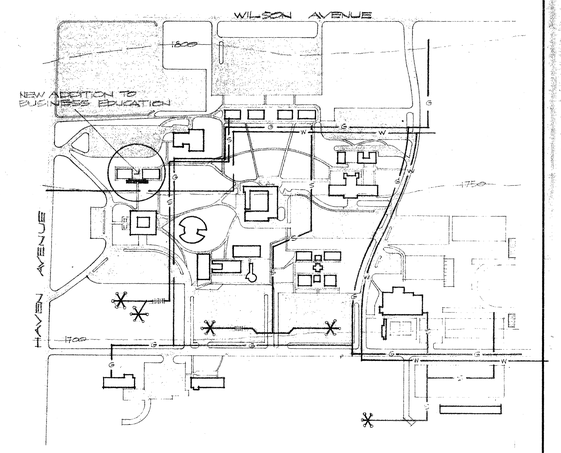
SECTION THRU COURT

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	FLOOR PLAN, ELEVS. & SECTIONS - BLDG. "B" SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 5/29/58	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WILLIAM C. TAYLOR PASADENA · CALIF. 702 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED OCT 1 1958 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	JAY DEWEY HARNISH · A. I. A. EUGENE W. FICKES, JR. · A. I. A. ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS · ONTARIO · CALIF. C-417 LICENSE JAY D. HARNISH	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT		JOB NO. 357-17-1 DRAWN ART CHECK'D	A-10 OF 32



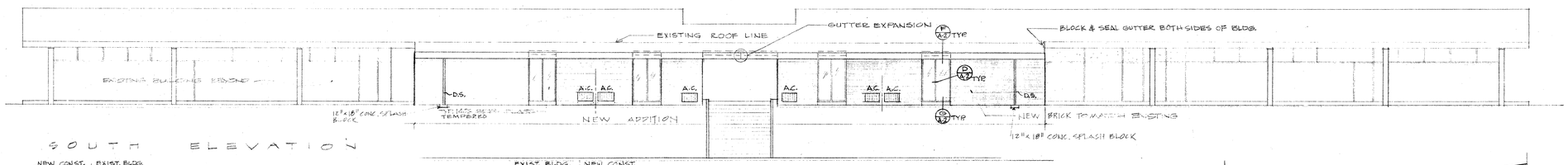
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PLAN: BUSINESS EDUCATION ADDITION



SCALE 1"=300' SITE PLAN

GENERAL NOTES: ALL NEW OFFICES: FLRS.- CARPET, PLAS. WALLS PAINT. FLAT W/ 6" RESIL. BASE, ACOUSTIC TILE CLG., TELEPHONE OUTLETS SEE ELEC. DWGS.
OFFICE #7: PATCH & PAINT WALLS, PATCH FLOOR & INSTALL 1 ABPET, NEW ACOUST. CLG.
NEW CUSTODIAN: PATCH & PAINT WALLS & CLGS., PATCH FLOOR.
TOILET ROOMS: CERAMIC TILE FL., SEMI-GLOSS PAINTED PLAS. WALLS & MASONRY, C.T. FLOOR BASE FOR C.T. FLOOR, SEE INT. ELEVATIONS FOR TILE WALLS., TOILET VESTIBULES FLOORS OF V. TILE.

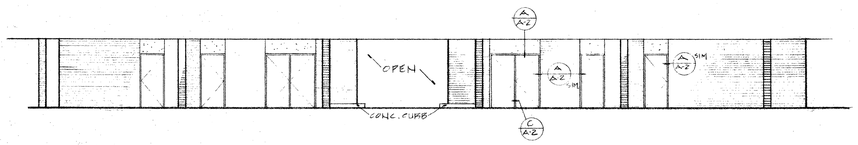


SOUTH ELEVATION

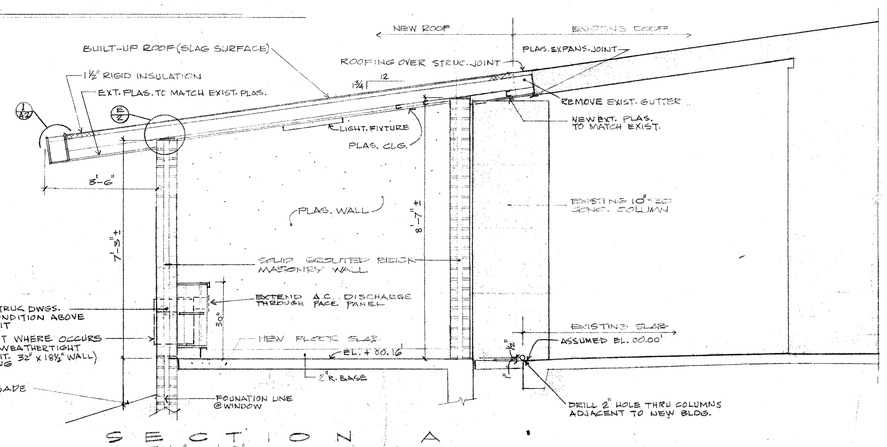


EAST ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A

DRAWING INDEX

BIND. NO.	SHT. NO.	SHEET TITLE
	A-1	BLDG. PLAN, ELEVATION, & SECTION
	A-2	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS, DETAILS
	S-1	STRUCTURAL NOTES & DETAILS
	S-2	FOUNDATION & ROOF FRAMING PLANS
	E-1	ELECTRICAL FLOOR PLAN
	M-1	A.C. & PLUMBING PLANS

OCCUPANCY: TYPE 'C'
CONSTRUCTION: TYPE IV NO HR
AREA
EXISTING BLDG. 13646 SQ. FT.
ADDED CONSTR. 1191 SQ. FT.
NEW TOTAL 14837 SQ. FT.

APPROVALS

D.S. Sept 1971

REVISIONS
DATE JULY 16, 1971
DRAWN B.R.E.
JOB NO. C-12.82

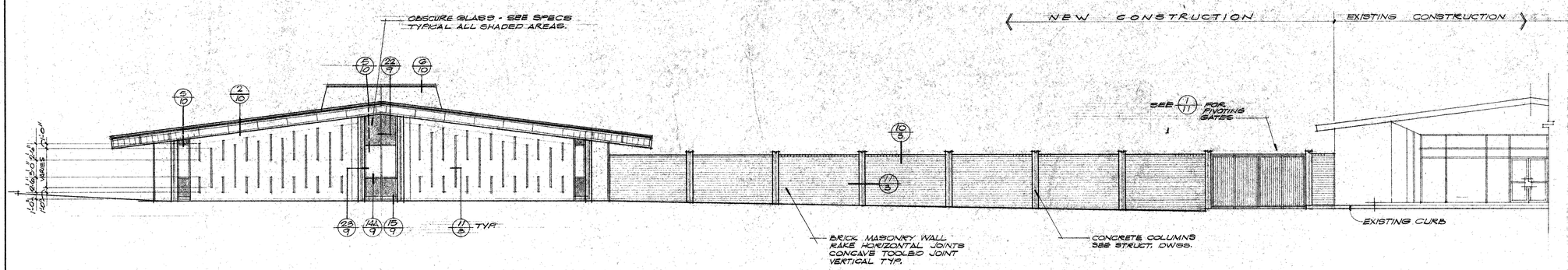
ADDITION AND REMODELING OF BUSINESS EDUCATION BUILDING

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

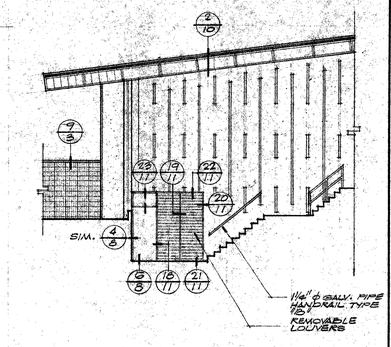
WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

SITE PLAN
FLOOR PLAN
ELEVATIONS
SECTION

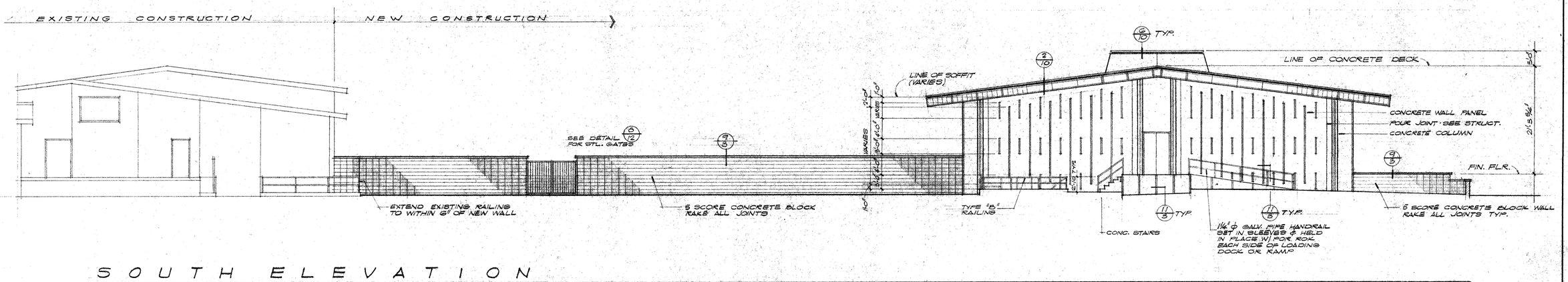
SHEET A-1 OF SHEETS



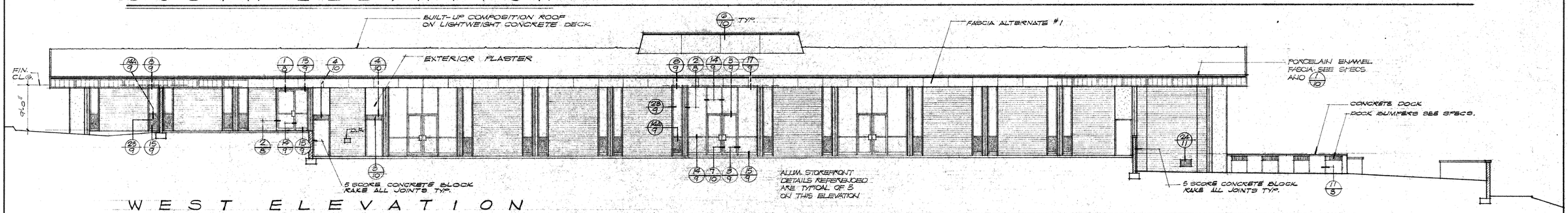
NORTH ELEVATION



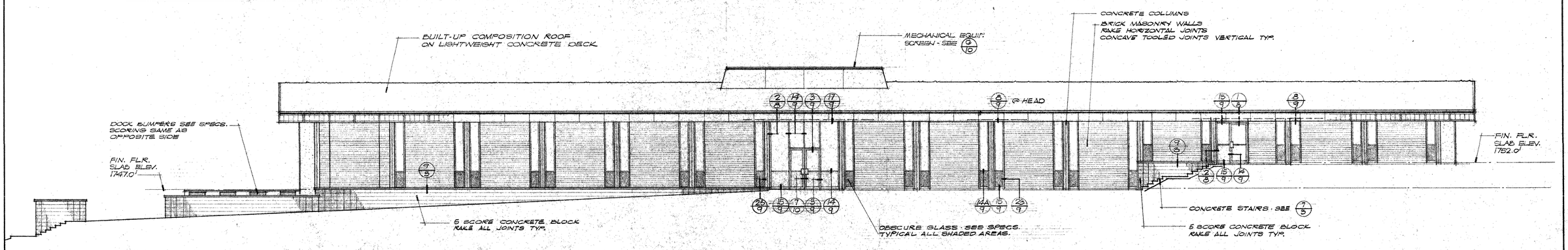
SOUTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

APPROVED	APPROVED	OWNER	ENGINEER
APPROVED STATE FIRE MARSHAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA DATE ... BY ...	STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION 80095 APPROVED FEB 29 1968 For ...		

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

CAMPUS CENTER EXTENSION for CHAFFEY COLLEGE

D.H.U.D. PROJECT Nº CH-CALIF-1948 HAVEN & WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA, CALIFORNIA.

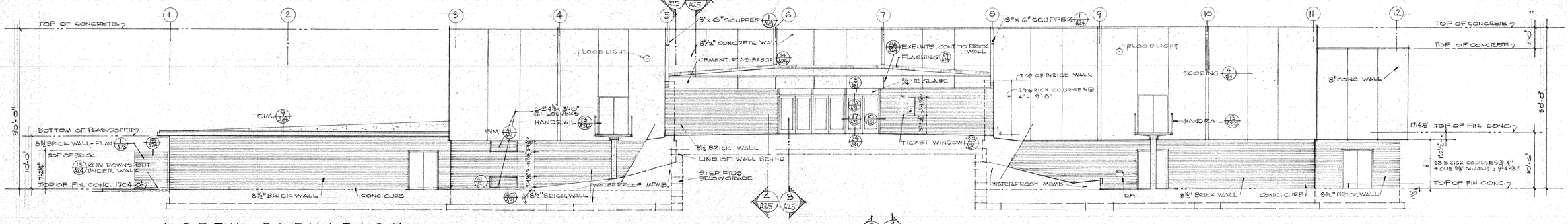
HARNISH - MORGAN AND CAUSEY - ARCHITECTS
500 E. "E" ST., ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA, YU 6-2754, YU 6-5814

DATE	12.26.67
JOB NO.	866.17.9
DRAWN	J.M.S. J.R.
CHECKED	J.R.N.
SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"

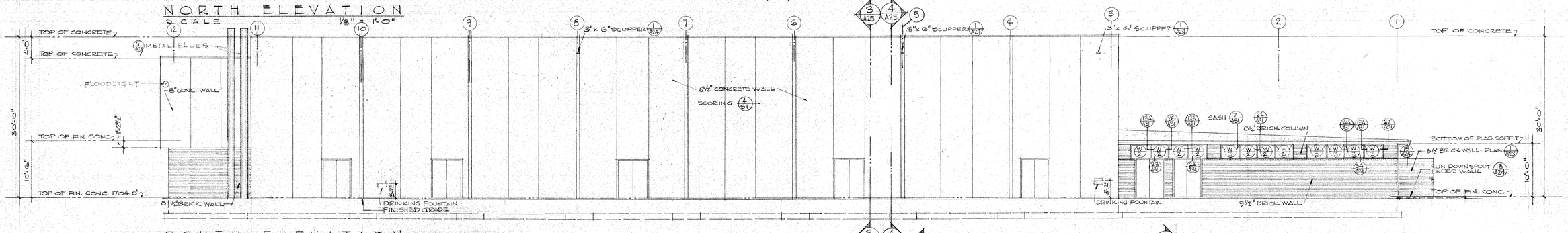
SHEET A·4 OF 12 SHEETS

E317

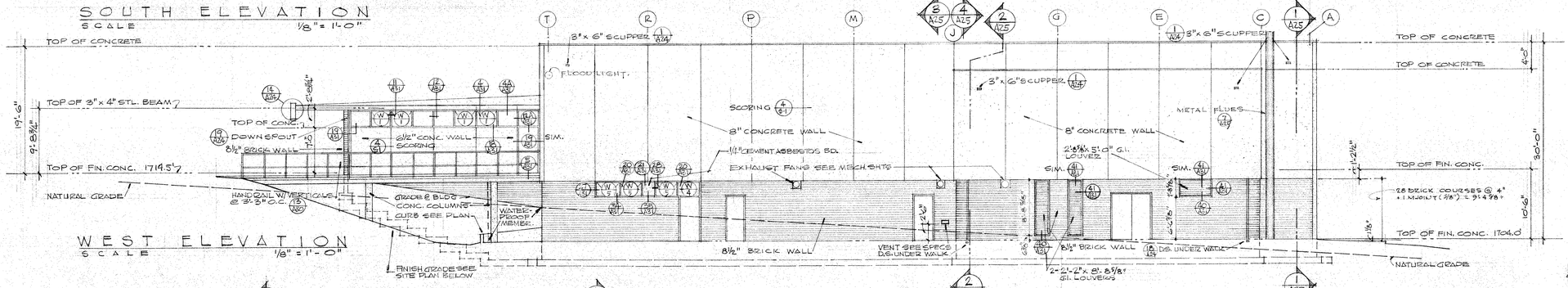
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



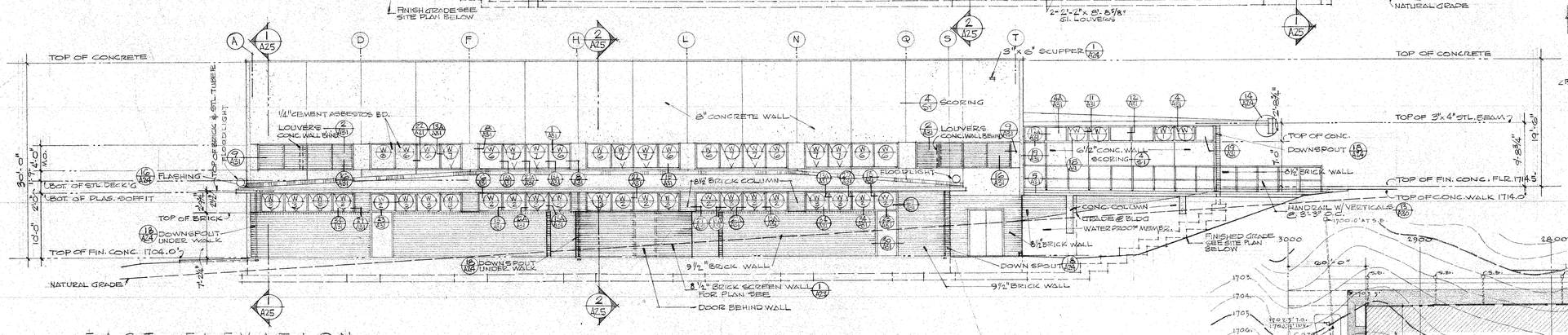
SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

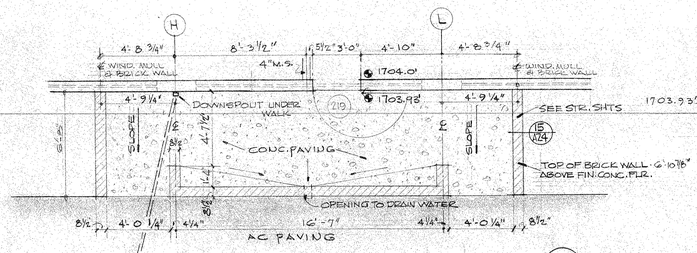


WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

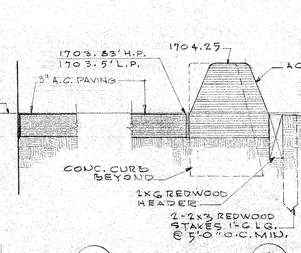


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

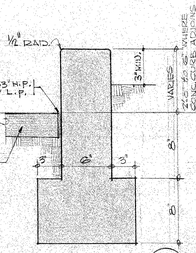




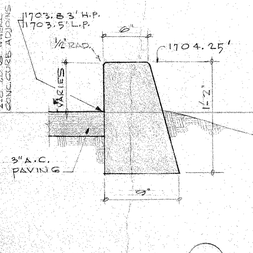
BRICK SCREEN WALL (PLAN) 1
AT TEAM LOCKER ROOM
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



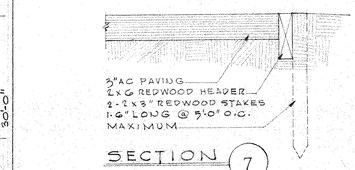
SECTION 2 SECTION 3
1/4 SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"



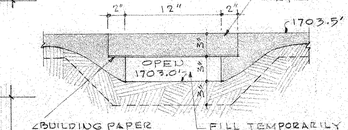
SECTION 4



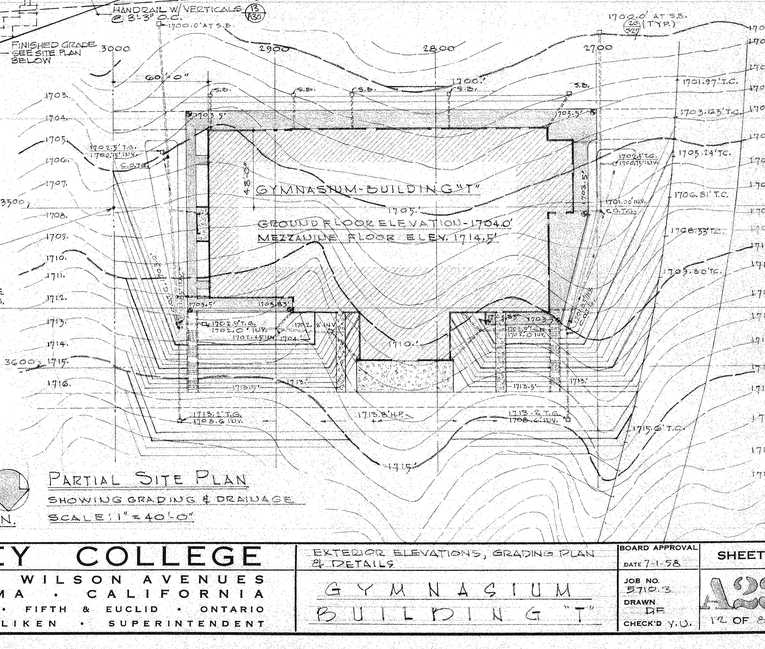
SECTION 5



SECTION 7

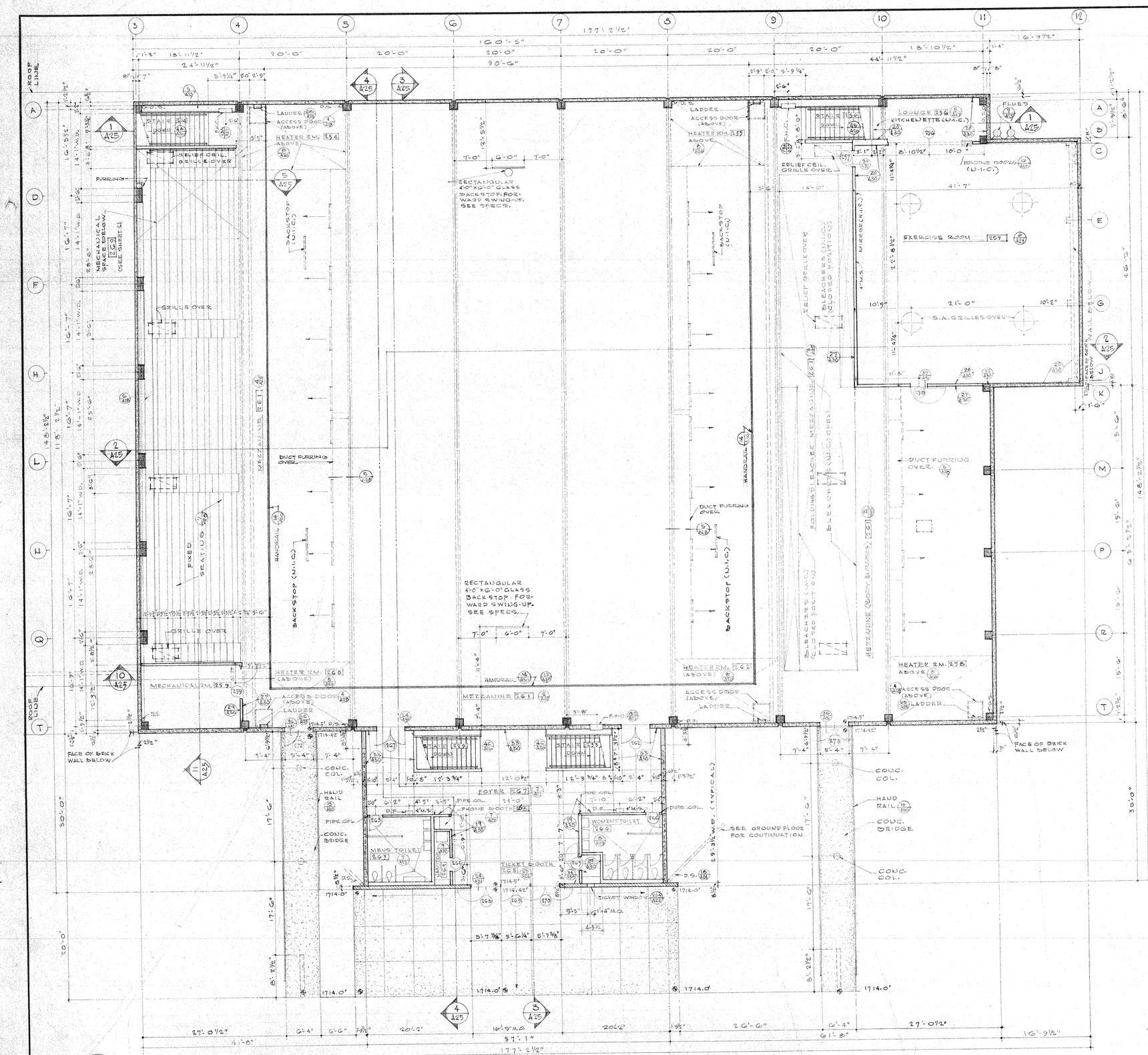


SECTION 6
SHOWING OVERFLOW DRAIN AT FUTURE SIDEWALKS (N.I.C.)



PARTIAL SITE PLAN
SHOWING GRADING & DRAINAGE
SCALE 1" = 40'-0"

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS, GRADING PLAN & DETAILS	BOARD APPROVAL	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 636 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED AUG 29 1958 APPLICATION NO. 6945 PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. DONALD E. NEPTUNE C-846 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT	GYMNASIUM BUILDING "T"	DATE 7-1-58 JOB NO. B710.3 DRAWN DE CHECK'D Y.U.	A23 12 OF 80

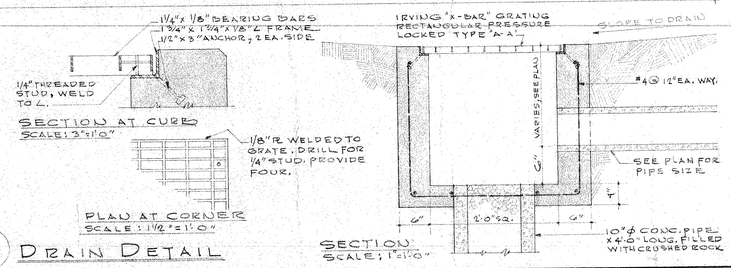


MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES.

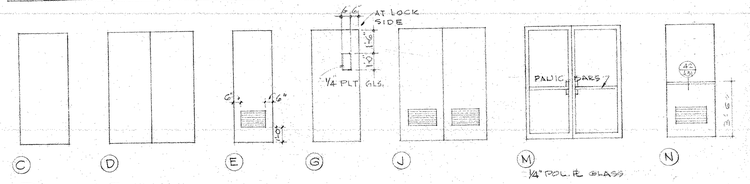
1. FOLDING BLEACHERS. MAIN FLOOR CAPACITY EACH SIDE IS 594 - TOTAL 1188. ON MAIN FLOOR. FOLDING BLEACHERS. MEZZANINE CAPACITY, WEST SIDE IS 496. FOLDING BLEACHERS ARE NOT IN CONTRACT. APPROVAL FROM DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE INSTALLATION.
2. FIXED SEATING IS 430. 496 + 430 MAKES THE MEZZANINE CAPASITY 926. FIXED SEATS ARE IN CONTRACT.
3. MAIN BASKETBALL BACKSTOPS ARE RECTANGULAR GLASS (4'-0" X 6'-0") FORWARD SWING-UP TYPE. AND ARE IN CONTRACT, DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE APPROVAL IS TO BE OBTAINED BEFORE SUBMISSION OF SHOP DRAWINGS TO ARCHITECT.
4. CROSS BASKETBALL BACK STOPS ARE NOT IN CONTRACT. APPROVAL FROM DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE INSTALLATION



1 DRAIN DETAIL

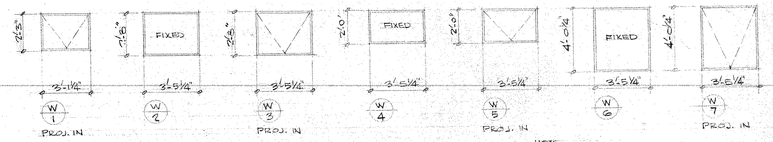
DOOR SCHEDULE

OPNG. NO.	OPNG. DIM. W.	OPNG. DIM. H.	THICK-NESS	MAT'L.	TYPE	N.B.F.U. LABEL	LOUVER SIZE. WIDTH	LOUVER SIZE. HEIGHT	DETAILS HEAD	DETAILS TRANS	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS JAMB	DETAILS MULL.	DETAILS THRESH	WALL THICK.	EXTEND JAMB BELOW FLOOR	REMARKS
201	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4	WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0"	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
202	3'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	438/31		11/29	5"	0	
203	5'-4"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	D					23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	9 1/8"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
204	5'-4"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	D					23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	9 1/8"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
205	2'-6"	7'-0"		WOOD	C				29/31		29/31	29/31			6"	4	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
206	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
207	2'-6"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
208	3'-0"			WOOD	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	
209	3'-0"			WOOD	N		OMIT LOUVER		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	
210	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 1'-0" F.D.		38/31		38/31	38/31		15/29	5"	0	154 A31
211	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 1'-0" F.D.		38/31		38/31	38/31		15/29	5"	2	154 A31
212	3'-0"			WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	
213	5'-4"			WOOD	D				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	PANIC HARDWARE
214	3'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	C		2'-0" x 1'-0"			23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	9 1/8"	4	338 A31
215	3'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	38/31		11/29	5"	0	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
216	3'-0"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	
217	2'-6"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	
218	3'-0"			WOOD	E		2'-0" x 2'-0"		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	334 A31
219	3'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	C					23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	9 1/8"	4	
220	4'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
221	3'-0"			WOOD	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	334 A31
222	3'-0"			WOOD	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	334 A31
223	3'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"			23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	9 1/8"	4	335 A31
224	3'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	A38/31			5"	0	
225	5'-4"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	D				30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
226	3'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	C				29/31		25/31	25/31		32/31	6"	4	
227	6'-0	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	D	"E"			30/31		38/31	38/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	
228	5'-4"	7'-0"		WOOD	D				29/31		25/31	25/31		32/31	6"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
229	5'-4"			WOOD	D				31/31		A31/31	A31/31		32/31	5"	0	PANIC HARDWARE
230	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 1'-0" F.D.		31/31		31/31	31/31		32/31	5"	0	154 A31
231	5'-4"			WOOD	J		1'-8" x 1'-0" F.D.		31/31		31/31	31/31		32/31	5"	0	154 A31
232	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 1'-0" F.D.		31/31		31/31	31/31		32/31	5"	0	154 A31
233	5'-4"			WOOD	D				31/31		A31/31	A31/31		32/31	5"	0	PANIC HARDWARE
234	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
235	2'-6"			WOOD	C				29/31		29/31	29/31			6"	4	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
236	5'-4"			WOOD	D				29/31		29/31	29/31			6"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
237	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
238	3'-0"			WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	30/31		11/29	5"	0	
239	3'-0"			WOOD	E		2'-0" x 6"		38/31		38/31	438/31			5"	0	334 A31
240	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 6"		38/31		38/31	A38/31		15/29	5"	2	334 A31
241	2'-6"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
242	3'-0"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31		11/29	5"	0	UNDERCUT DOOR 1"
243	2'-6"			WOOD	N		1'-6" x 1'-0" F.D.		29/31		29/31	29/31			6"	4	154 A31
244	5'-4"			WOOD	D				29/31		25/31	25/31		32/31	6"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
245	5'-4"			WOOD	D				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	PANIC HARDWARE
246	0'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	D				30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	
247	0'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	J		1'-8" x 2'-0"		30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	
248	3'-0"	7'-0"		H.M.	C				30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	
249	2'-6"			WOOD	N		OMIT LOUVER		38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	2	
250	5'-4"			WOOD	D				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	PANIC HARDWARE
251	2'-6"			WOOD	N		1'-0" x 2'-0" F.D.		29/31		29/31	29/31			6"	4	154 A31
252	3'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"		30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	334 A31
253	3'-0"	7'-0 7/8"		H.M.	E		2'-0" x 1'-0"			23/31	30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/8"	4	335 A31
254	3'-0"	7'-0"		WOOD	G				29/31		29/31	29/31		11/29	6"	4	
255	3'-0"			WOOD	C				29/31		29/31	29/31		32/31	6"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
256	16'-0"			FABRIC FOLD'G					16/27		16/27	16/27		1	5"		DOOR U.I.C.
257	3'-0"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	38/31		39/31	5 3/4"	0	
258	3'-0"			WOOD	E		FULL LOUVER		38/31		39/31	39/31		39/31	5"	0	334 A31
259	5'-4"			H.M.	D	"E"			30/31		30/31	A30/31			5"	0	
260	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
261	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
262	5'-4"			WOOD	D				29/31		29/31	29/31			6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
263	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 2'-0"		38/31		38/31	38/31		15/29	5 3/4"	2	334 A31
264	2'-6"			WOOD	C				38/31		38/31	30/31			5"	0	UNDER CUT DOOR 1"
265	2'-6"			WOOD	G				38/31		38/31	38/31			5"	0	UNDER CUT DOOR 1"
266	2'-6"			WOOD	E		1'-6" x 2'-0"		38/31		38/31	30/31		15/29	5 3/4"	2	334 A31
267	5'-4"			WOOD	D				29/31		29/31	29/31			6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
268	5'-4"			H.M.	M					17/31	10/31	17/31		24/31	8 1/2"	2	PANIC HARDWARE
269	5'-4			H.M.	M					17/31	17/31	17/31		24/31	8 1/2"	2	PANIC HARDWARE
270	5'-4"			H.M.	M					17/31	17/31	10/31		24/31	8 1/2"	2	PANIC HARDWARE
271	5'-4"			H.M.	D				30/31		30/31	30/31		37/31	8 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
272	5'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		37/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE
273	8'-4"			H.M.	D				29/31		29/31	29/31		38/31	6 1/2"	4	PANIC HARDWARE



DOOR TYPES

FUSE LINK FIRE DAMPER WHERE NOTED ON SCHEDULE ABOVE AS F.D.



WINDOW SCHEDULE

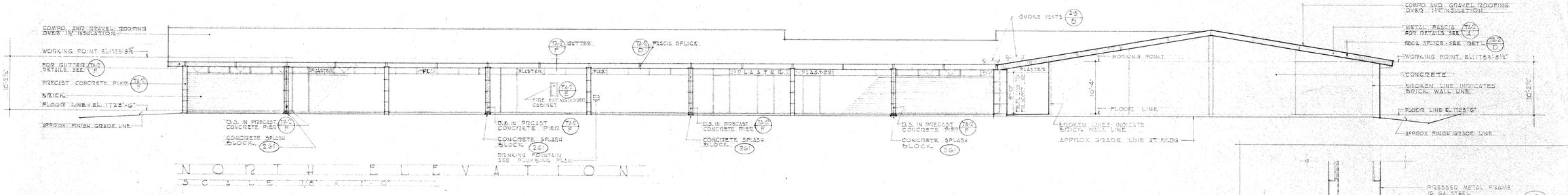
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE
ALL GLASS TO BE DSB UNLESS AS OTHERWISE NOTED
OBSCURE GLASS IN RMS. 216, 219, 265 & 266
HEAT ABSORBING GLASS IN SASH AT CLASSROOMS 212 & 273.

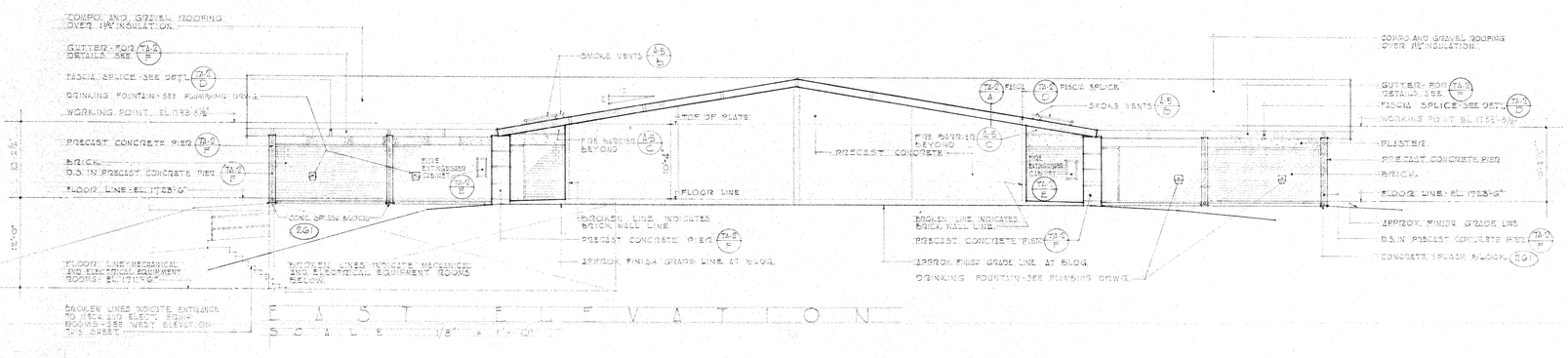
1. PROVIDE NAME PLATE, "MEN" AT TOILET DOORS 210, 211, & 263
2. PROVIDE NAME PLATE, "WOMEN" AT TOILET DOORS 240 & 266

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE		BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-52	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 636 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED AUG 15 1952 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. DONALD E. NEPTUNE C-846 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT	MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN DOOR & WINDOW SCHEDULES GYMNASIUM BUILDING "I"	JOB NO. 5710-3 DRAWN C.A.C. CHECK'D V.U.	A22 11 OF 50

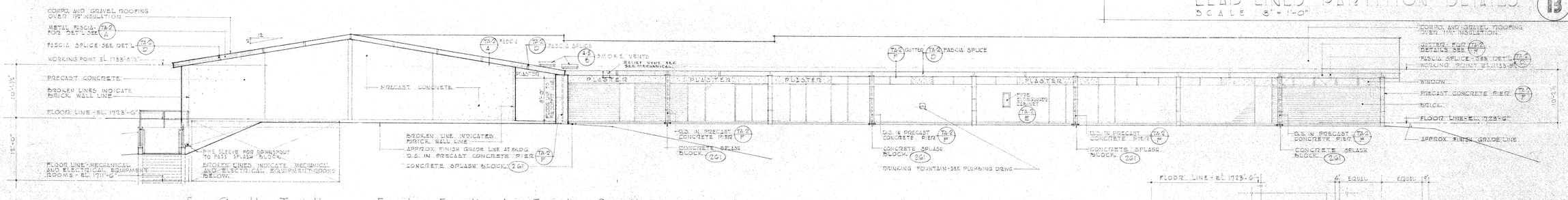
E-319



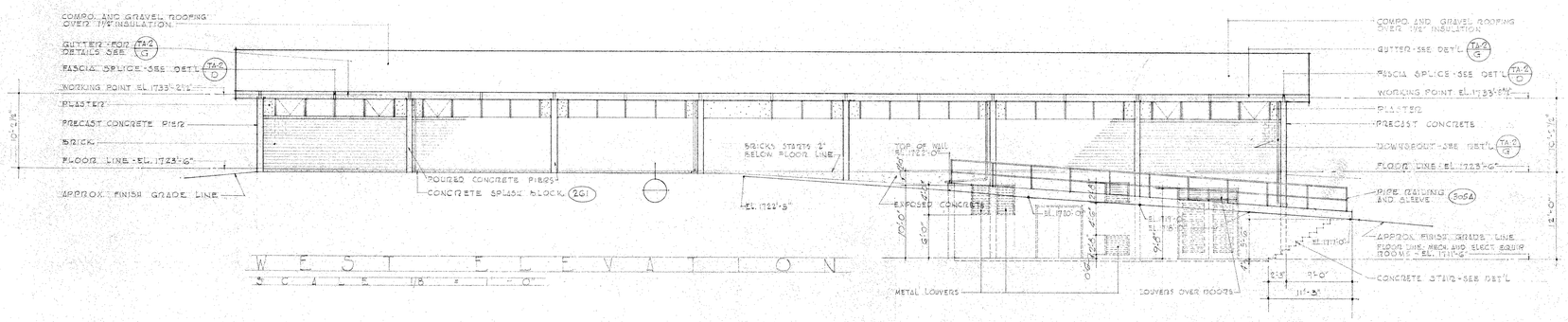
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



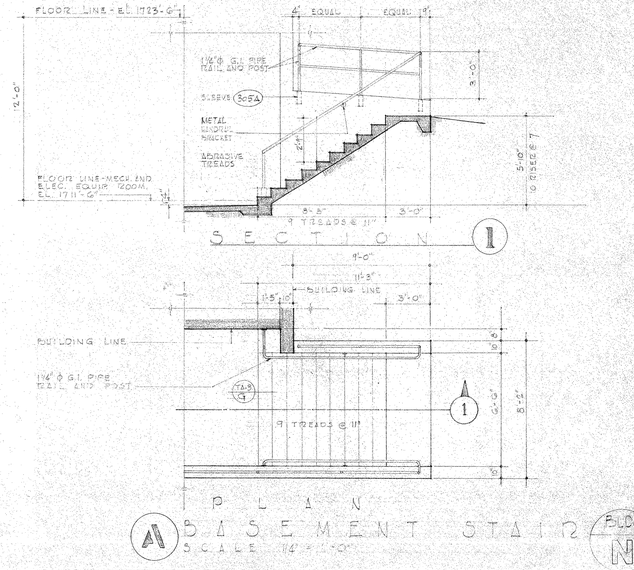
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WHEELER & GRAY LOS ANGELES · CALIF. W.T. Wheeler 486 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A.I.A. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS · LOS ANGELES · CALIF. C-324 LICENSE Charles E. Fry CHARLES E. FRY

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT

LIFE SCIENCE BLDG.
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-11-58
JOB NO. 1222
DATE 7-11-58
DRAWN
CHECK'D
SHEET A-3
3 OF 8

BLDG N

E-320

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TA-2	TYPICAL EXTERIOR DETAILS		
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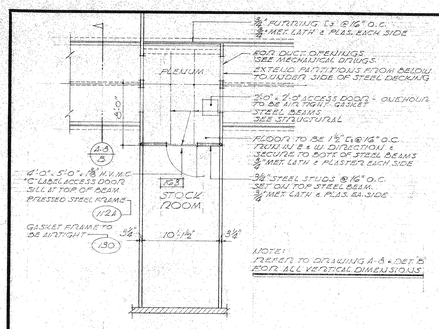
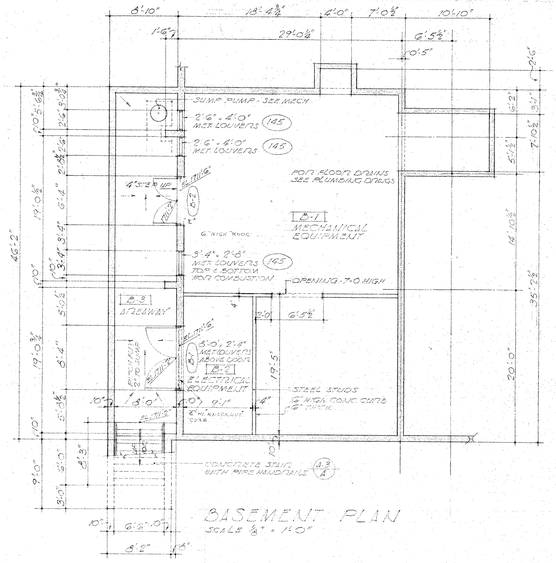
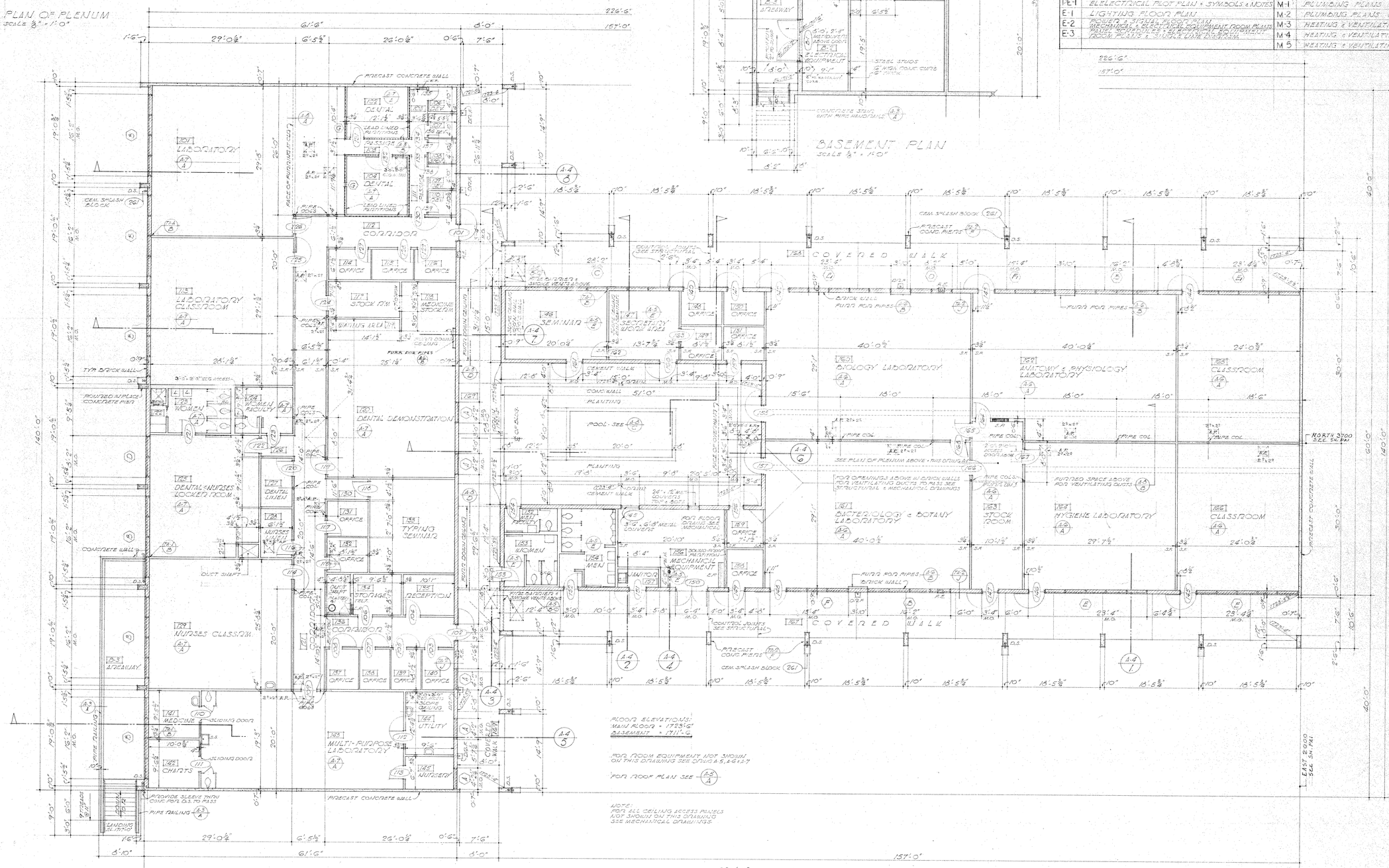


PLAN OF PLENUM
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

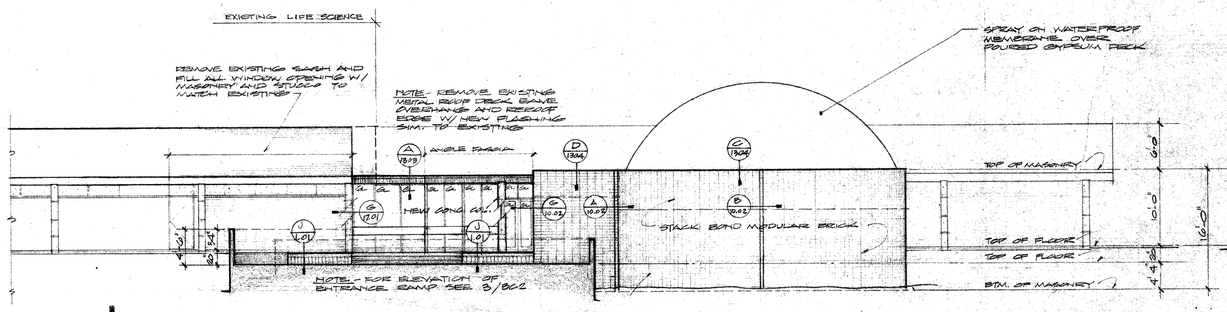




GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	LIFE SCIENCE BLDG.	BOARD APPROVAL	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WHEELER & GRAY LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 486 LICENSE		AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A.I.A. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS • LOS ANGELES • CALIF. CHARLES E. FRY C-324 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT	INDEX OF DRAWINGS, BASEMENT PLAN, GROUND FLOOR PLAN.	DATE 7-1-58 JOB NO. 1220 DRAWN CHECK'D	A-1 1 OF 8

E-321



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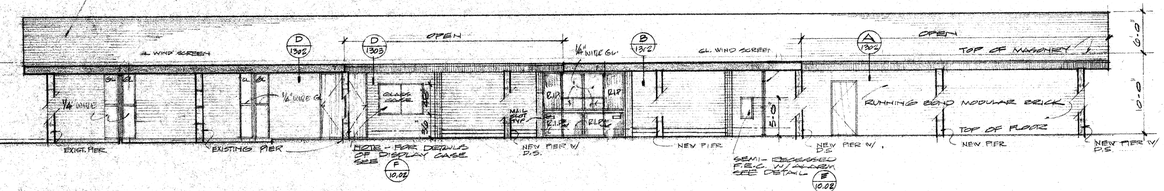
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



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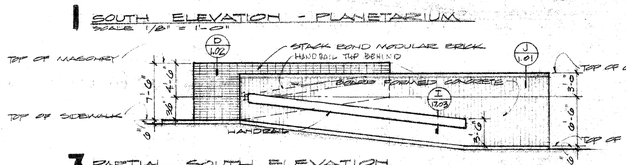
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



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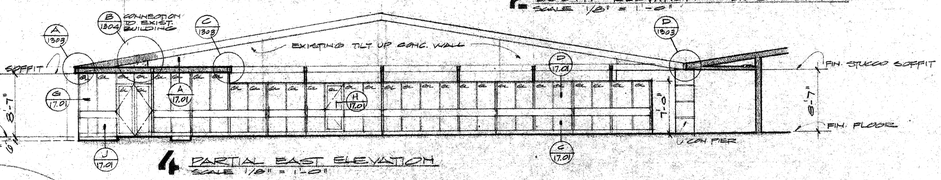

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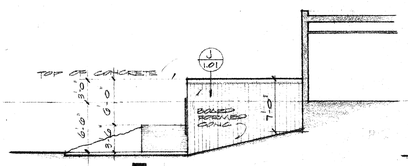

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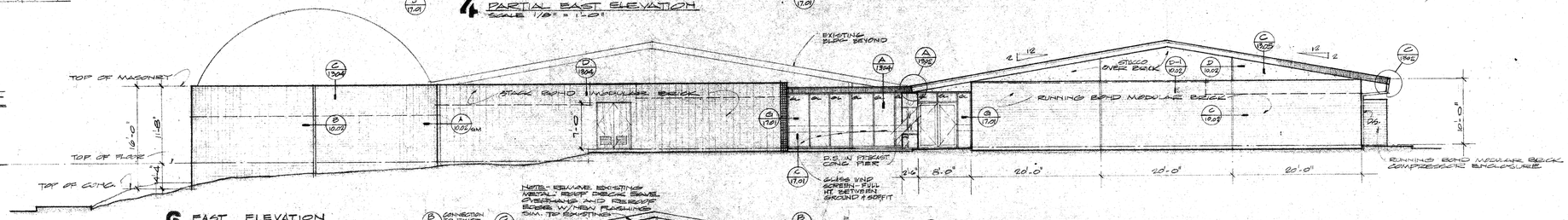

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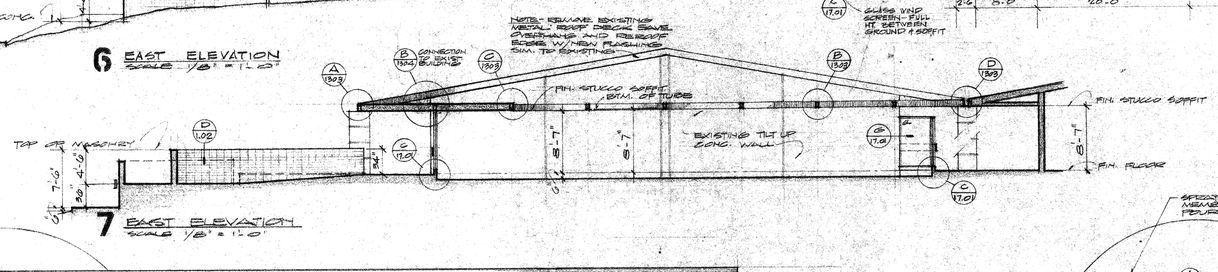
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



7 EAST ELEVATION
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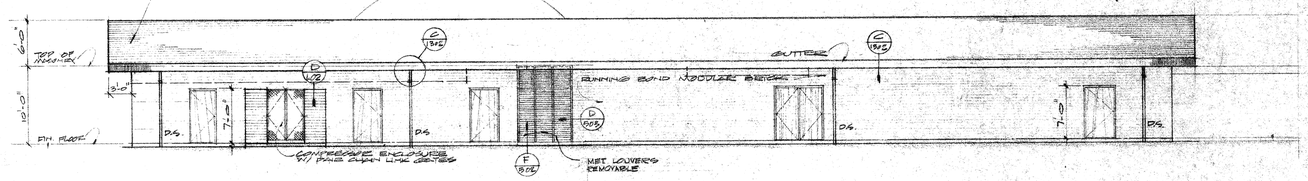
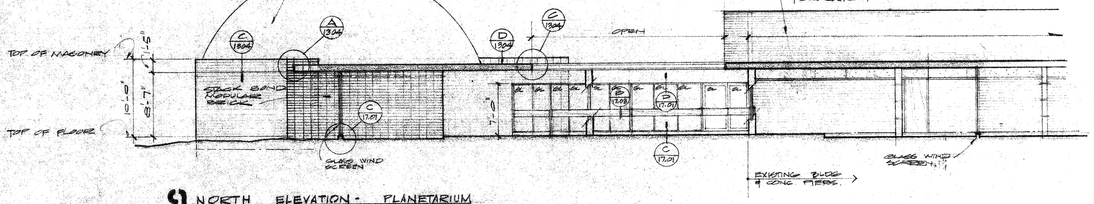


8 NORTH ELEVATION - LIFE SCIENCE
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



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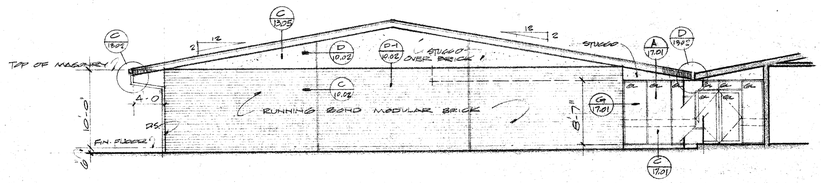
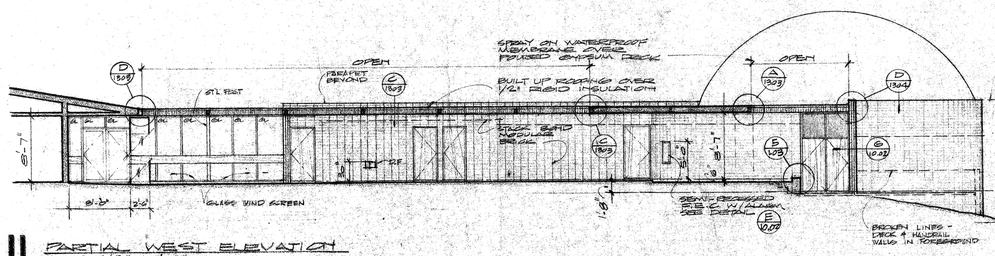
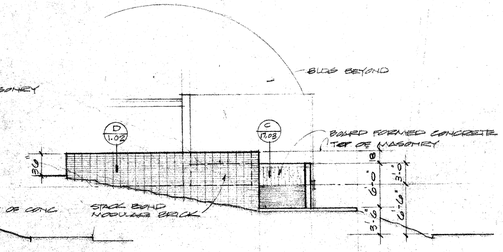
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



10 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



11 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



12 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE: ALL GLASS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET TO BE ¼" WIRE GLASS.

William E. Blurock

APPROVALS		REVISIONS	APPROVED
	BOARD OF GOVERNORS - DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES	DATE 12-7-67	STATE FIRE MARSHAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA
	28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967	DRAWN A.C.D.	DATE MAY 1967
	BY [signature]	JOB NO. C-945	BY [signature]

MARTIN & associates — STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS — LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

NACK & SUNDERLAND — MECHANICAL ENGINEERS — PASADENA CALIFORNIA

HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES — ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS — CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

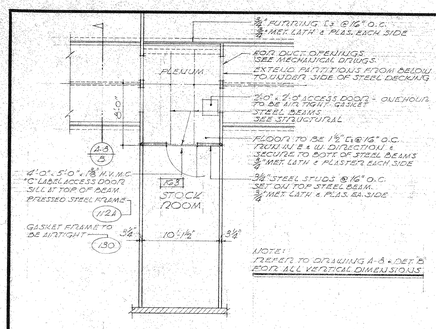
WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

LIFE SCIENCE - PLANETARIUM
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

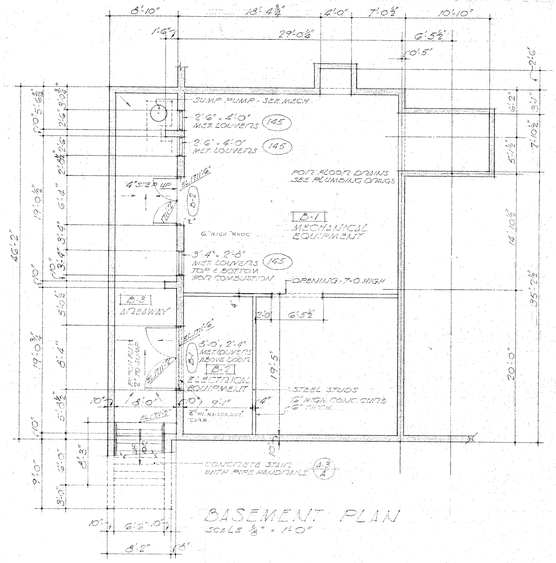
SHEET BC-2 OF 42 SHEETS

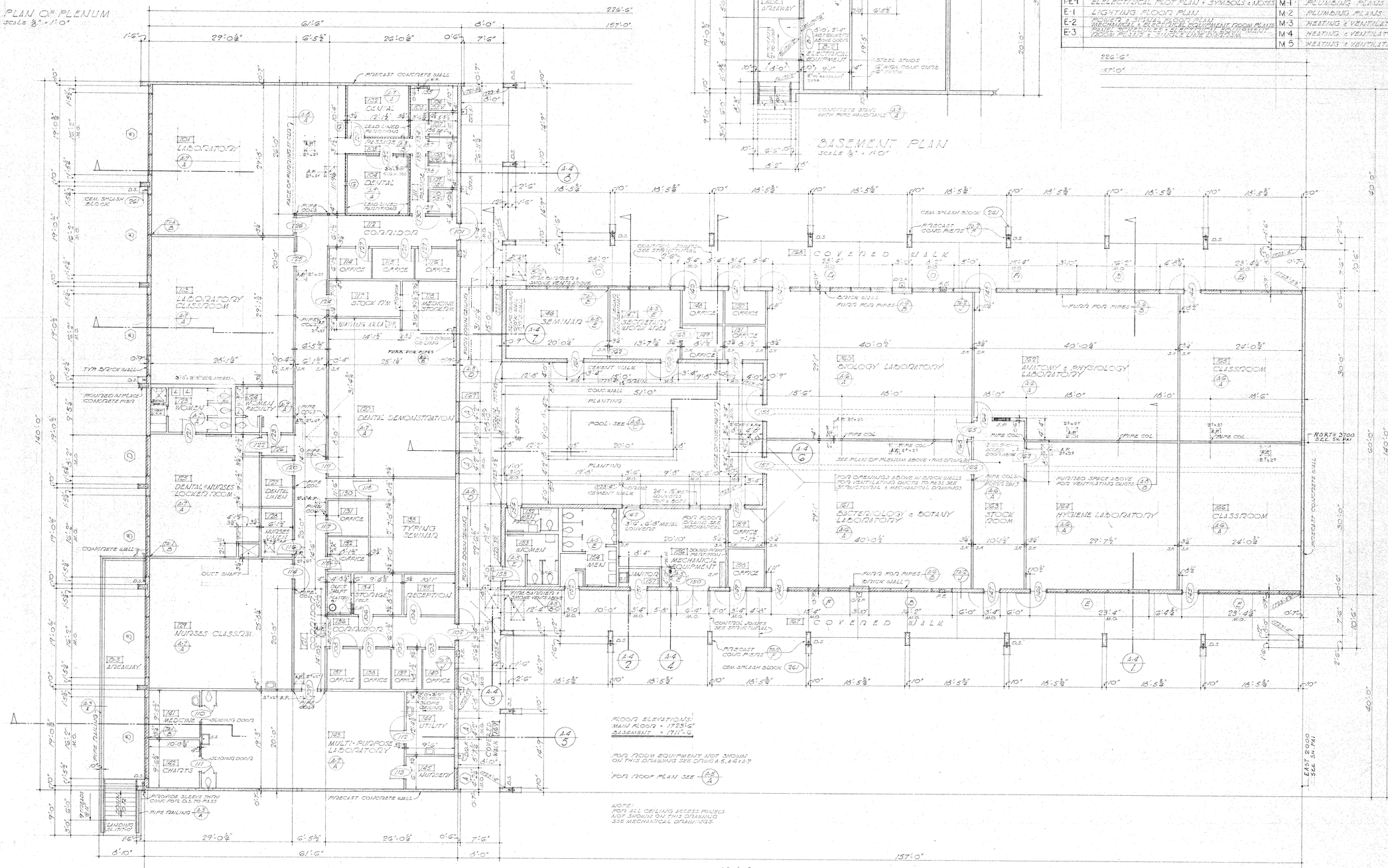
INDEX OF DRAWINGS ◦ LIFE SCIENCE BLDG.

	ARCHITECTURAL		STRUCTURAL
PA-1	ROOT PLAN SHOWING PLANS, LIST OF DRAWINGS, GENERAL NOTES, ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS	TS-1	GENERAL NOTES ◦ TYPICAL DETAILS
TA-1	TYP. DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES & MISC. DETAILS	TS-2	TYP. ROOF DECK CONNECTIONS & DETAILS
TA-2	TYPICAL EXTERIOR DETAILS		
TA-3	TYPICAL CHALKBOARDS & MISC. DETAILS	S-1	FOUNDATION PLAN
		S-2	BASEMENT FOUNDATION & SECTIONS
A-1	BASEMENT PLAN ◦ GROUND FLOOR PLAN	S-3	ROOF FRAMING PLAN
A-2	FINISH ◦ DOOR ◦ WINDOW SCHEDULES	S-4	STRUCTURAL SECTIONS & DETAILS
A-3	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS	S-5	STRUCTURAL SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS
A-4	SECTIONS THRU		
A-5	ROOF PLAN ◦ PLAN BLOW-UP ◦ TOILET DETS		
A-6	EQUIPMENT LAYOUT EAST WING		PLUMBING & MECHANICAL
A-7	EQUIPMENT LAYOUT WEST WING ◦ TOILETS	PM-1	MECHANICAL PLOT PLAN & LEGEND
A-8	FURRING DETAILS & CABINET DETAILS	TM-1	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE
		TM-2	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE
		TM-3	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
	ELECTRICAL		
PE-1	ELELECTRICAL PLOT PLAN ◦ SYMBOLS & NOTES	M-1	PLUMBING PLANS
E-1	LIGHTING FLOOR PLAN	M-2	PLUMBING PLANS & DETAILS
E-2	POWER & SIGNAL FLOOR PLAN	M-3	HEATING & VENTILATING PLANS & DETAILS
E-3	MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM PLANS, PANEL SCHEDULES & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM PLANS & SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM	M-4	HEATING & VENTILATING PLANS & DETAILS
		M-5	HEATING & VENTILATING PLANS & DETAILS



PLAN OF PLENUM
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"





ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WHEELER & GRAY LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 486 LICENSE		AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A.I.A. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS • LOS ANGELES • CALIF. CHARLES E. FRY C-324 LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT

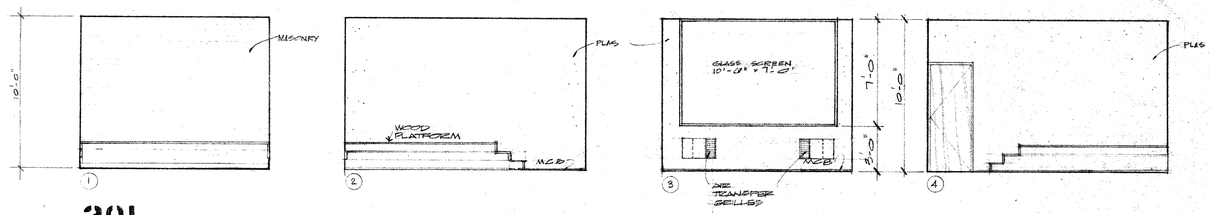
LIFE SCIENCE BLDG.
INDEX OF DRAWINGS.
BASEMENT PLAN
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-11-58
JOB NO. 1220
DATE 7-11-58
DRAWN
CHECK'D

SHEET A-1 1 OF 8

BLDG N

E-323



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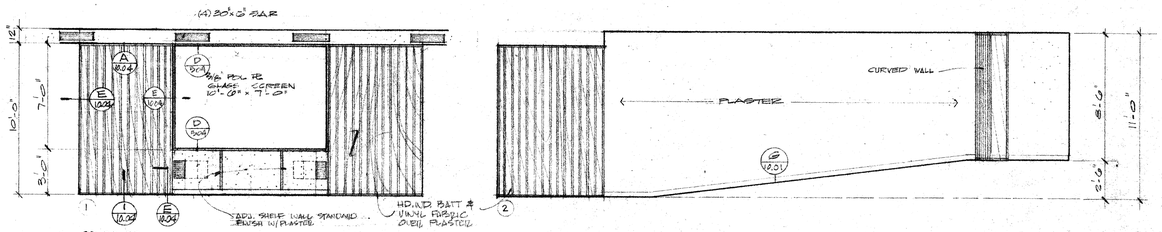
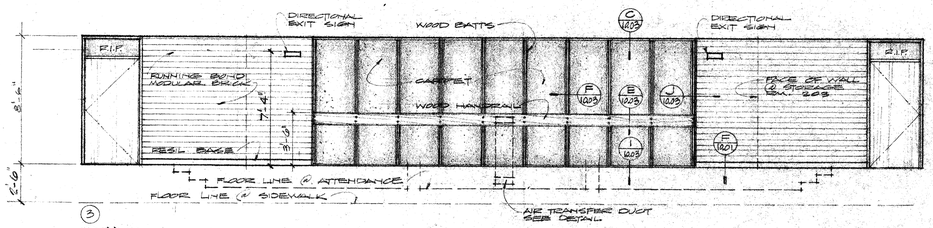


202 LECTURE



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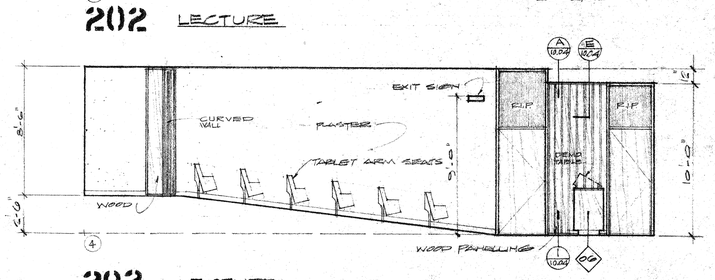

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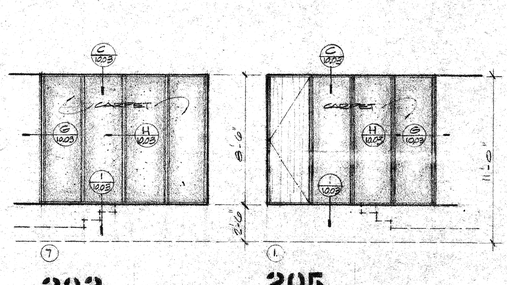

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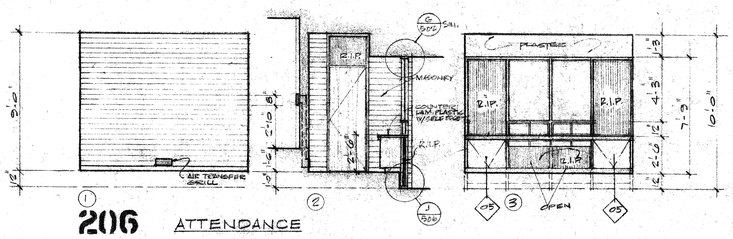

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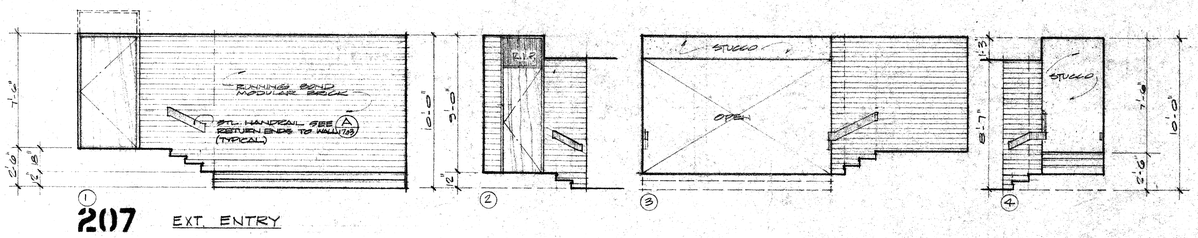

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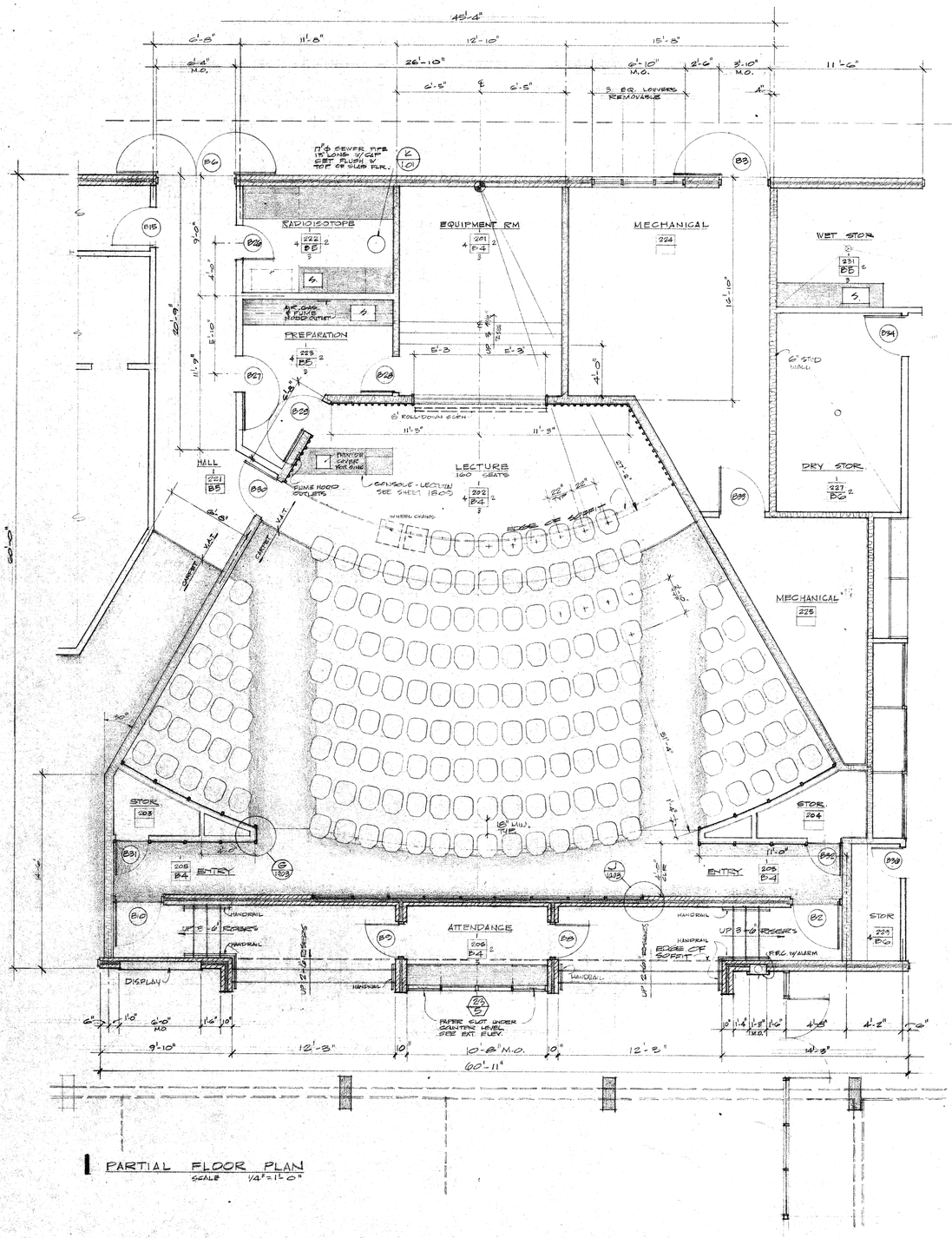


1 PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

APPROVALS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967
APPLICATION NO. per [signature] Asst.
PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

REVISIONS
DATE 15 MAY 67
DRAWN A.C.B.
JOB NO. C-945

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE MAY 1967
BY [signature]

MARTIN & associates
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

NACK & SUNDERLAND
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
PASADENA CALIFORNIA

HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA

CHAFFEY COLLEGE

5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

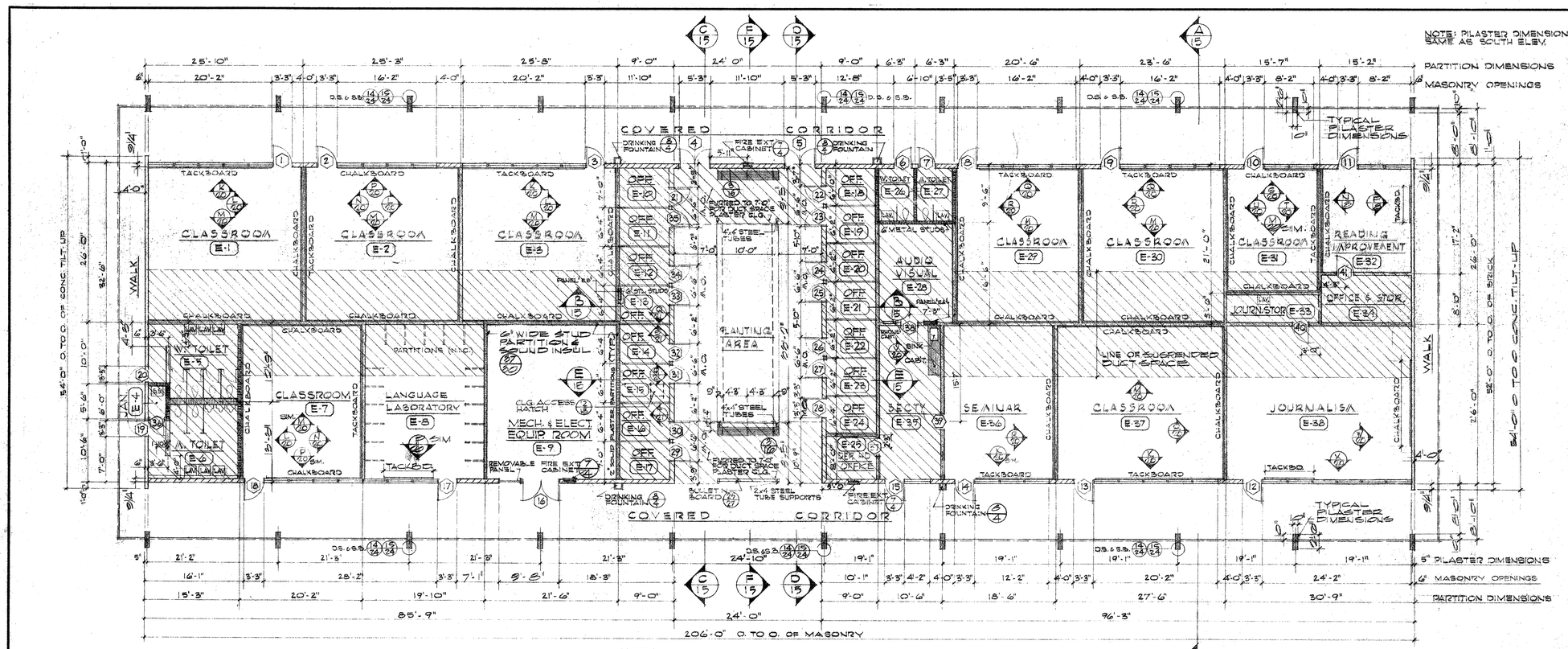
William E. Blurock

WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

LIFE SCIENCE

ENLARGED PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

SHEET 13-4 OF 42 SHEETS



NOTE: PILASTER DIMENSIONS SAME AS SOUTH ELEV.

GENERAL NOTES:

SEE SHEET A-17 FOR 1/4" SCALE PLANS OF TOILET ROOMS

SYMBOL INDICATES SUSPENDED CEILING AREAS

SYMBOL INDICATES CABINET WORK IN INITIAL CONTRACT

SYMBOL INDICATES SOUND INSULATION AT TOILET ROOM WALL AREAS & MECHANICAL EQUIP. ROOM.

INTERIOR PARTITIONS 4" METAL STUD & PLASTER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

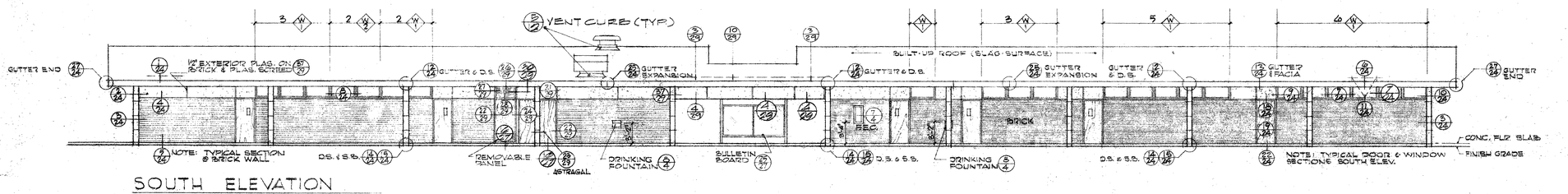
ALL CHALKBOARDS IN BUILDING "E" TO BE SLATE

ALL WINDOWS ABOVE 7'-0" IN BLOCK "E" TO RECEIVE 3/32" LUSTRE GREY GLAZING

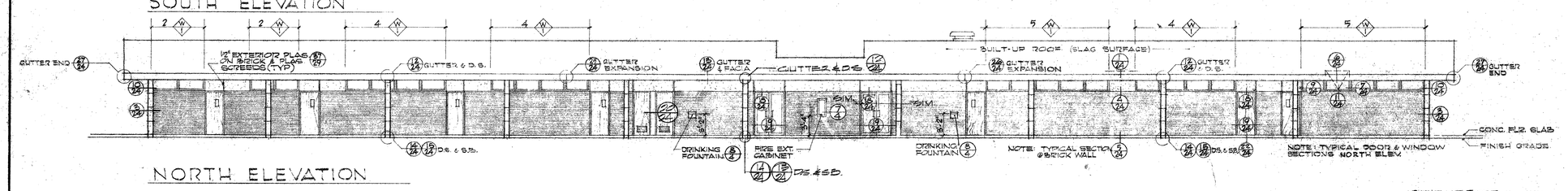
PLASTER SCREED LOCATION OVER DOOR HEADS & WHERE SHOWN ON DRAWINGS SEE DETAIL

CLG. ACCESS PANELS, SEE MECHANICAL DWGS & DETAIL 12/A18

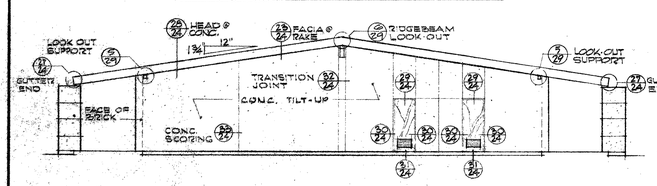
FLOOR PLAN - LANGUAGE ARTS BLDG. "E"



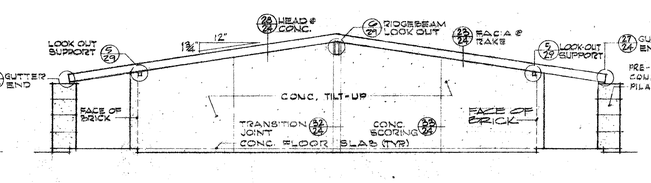
SOUTH ELEVATION



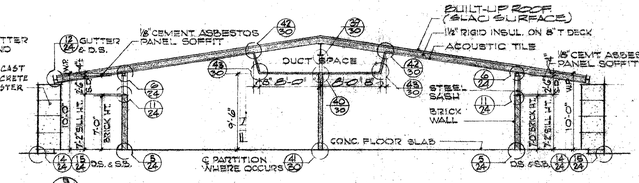
NORTH ELEVATION



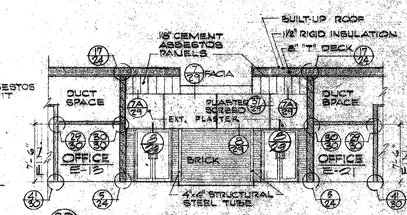
WEST ELEVATION



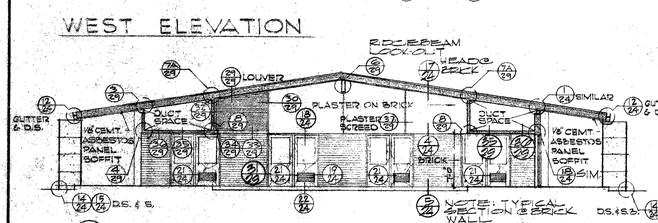
EAST ELEVATION



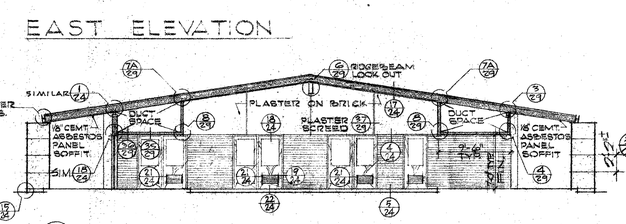
(A) SECTION THRU BLDG.



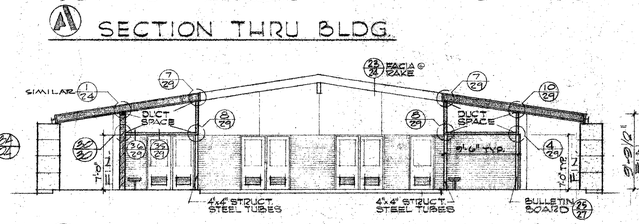
(B) SECTION THRU COURT



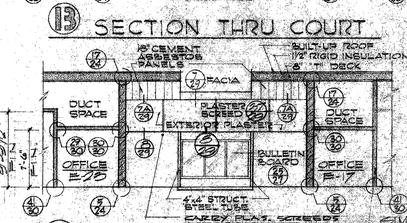
(C) SECTION THRU COURT



(D) SECTION THRU COURT



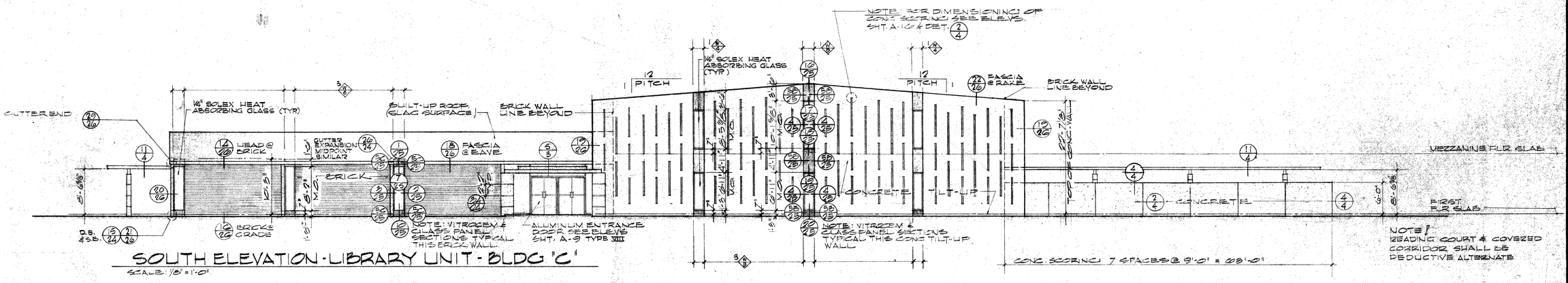
(E) SECTION THRU COURT



(F) SECTION THRU COURT

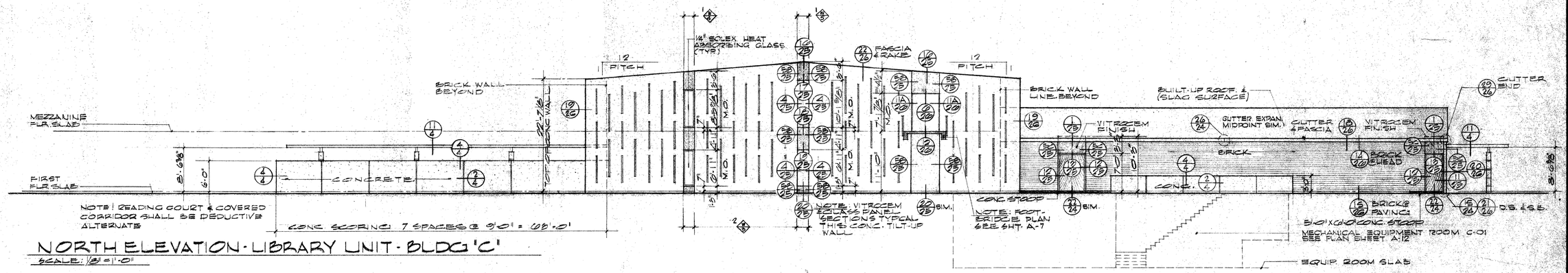
4" WIDE METAL STUD PARTITION & SOUND INSUL.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	FLOOR PLAN, ELEVS. & SECTIONS — BLDG. "E" SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 9/6/55	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. MACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WILLIAM C. TAYLOR PASADENA · CALIF. 702 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED 10 Jan 1956 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	JAY DEWEY HARNISH · A. I. A. EUGENE W. FICKES, JR. · A. I. A. ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS · ONTARIO · CALIF. C-417 LICENSE JAY D. HARNISH	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT		JOB NO. 357-17-1 DRAWN ART CHECK'D	A-15 OF 32



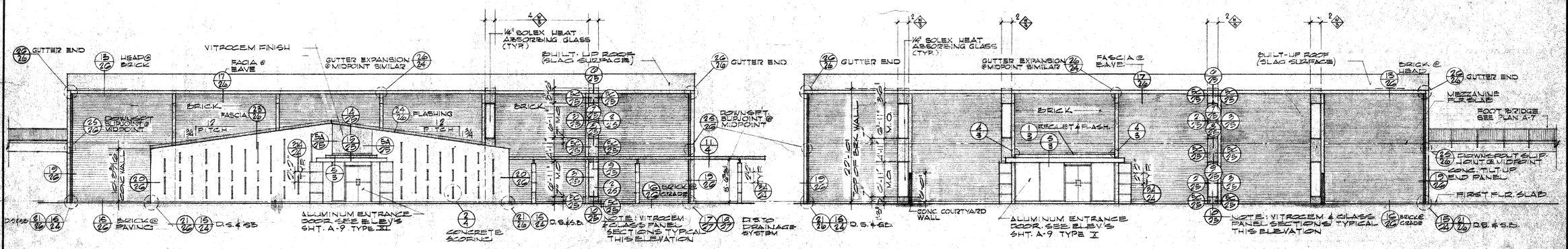
SOUTH ELEVATION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

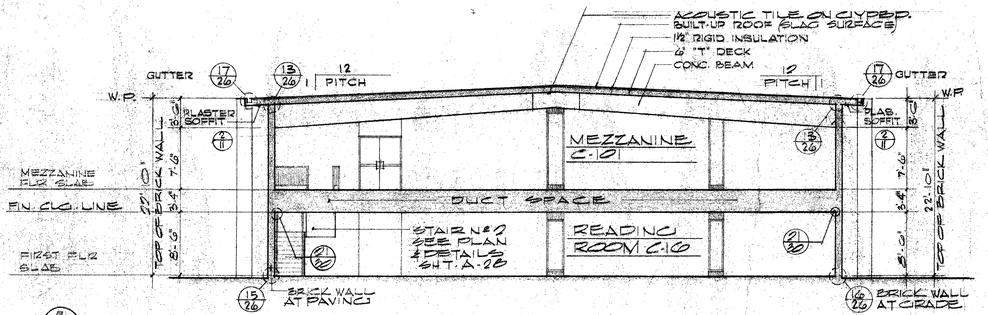


WEST ELEVATION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

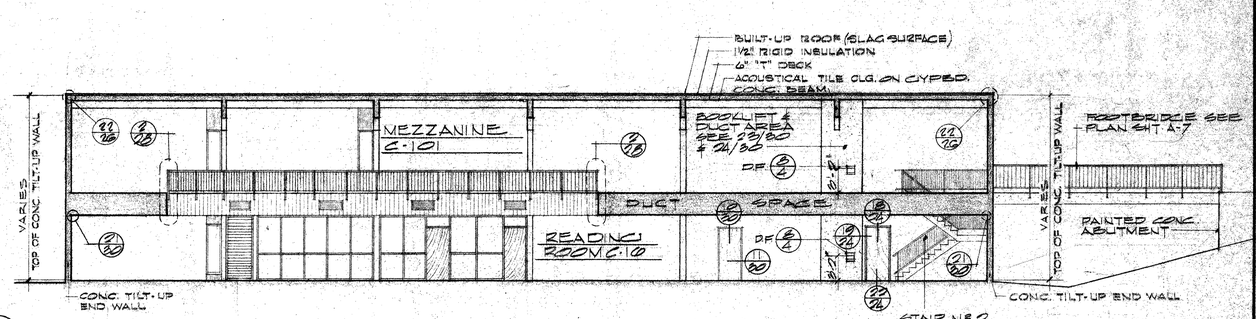
EAST ELEVATION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NOTE: ELEVATION BEYOND SHOWING READING COURT WALL SEE ELEV. SHT. A-16



EAST - WEST SECTION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

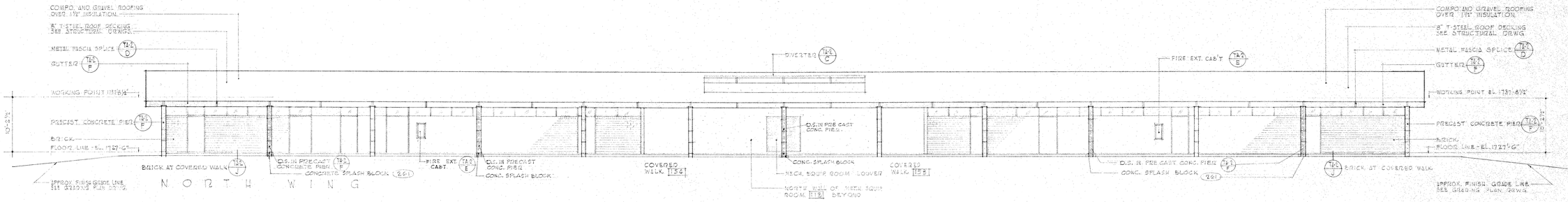
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH - SOUTH SECTION - LIBRARY UNIT - BLDG 'C'

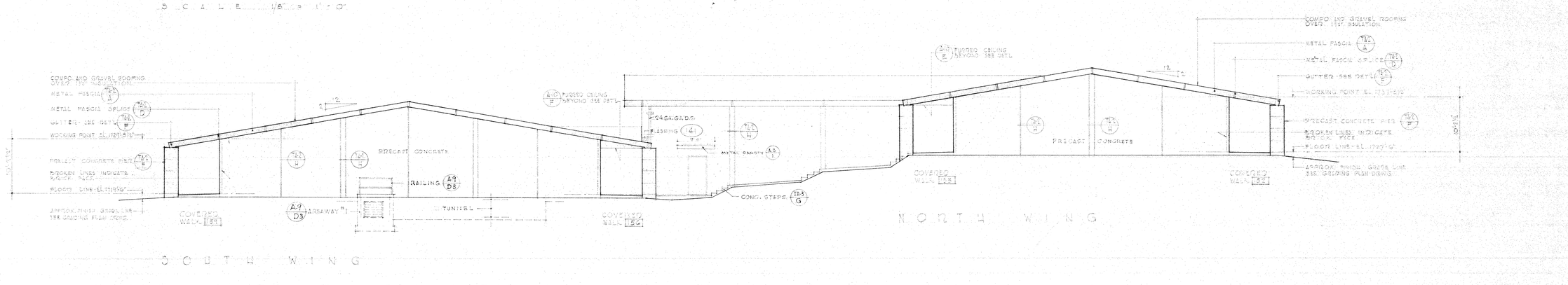
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" NOTE: FOR 1/4" SCALE ELEVATIONS OF READING ROOM C-16 & MEZZANINE C-101 SEE

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS - BLDG. "C"	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 8/24/62	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WILLIAM C. TAYLOR PASADENA • CALIF. 702 LICENSE		AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. 17284 PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	JAY DEWEY HARNISH • A. I. A. EUGENE W. FICKES, JR. • A. I. A. ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS • ONTARIO • CALIF. C-417 JAY D. HARNISH LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT		JOB NO. 357-17-1 DRAWN CARVIN CHECK'D	A-13 OF 32



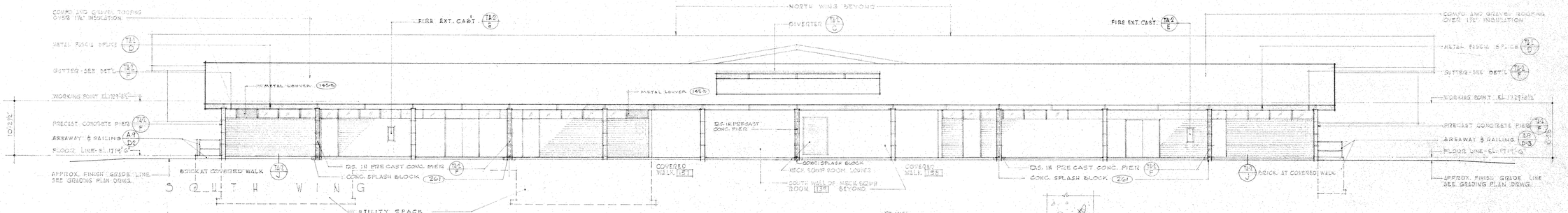
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



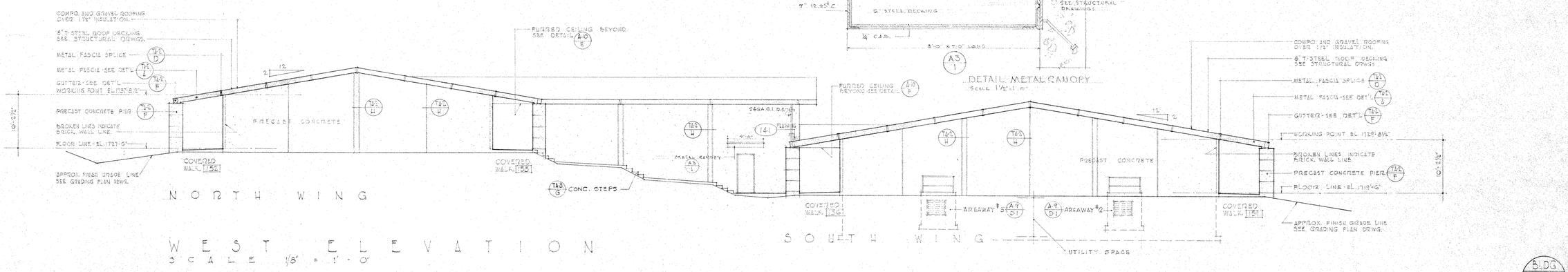
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



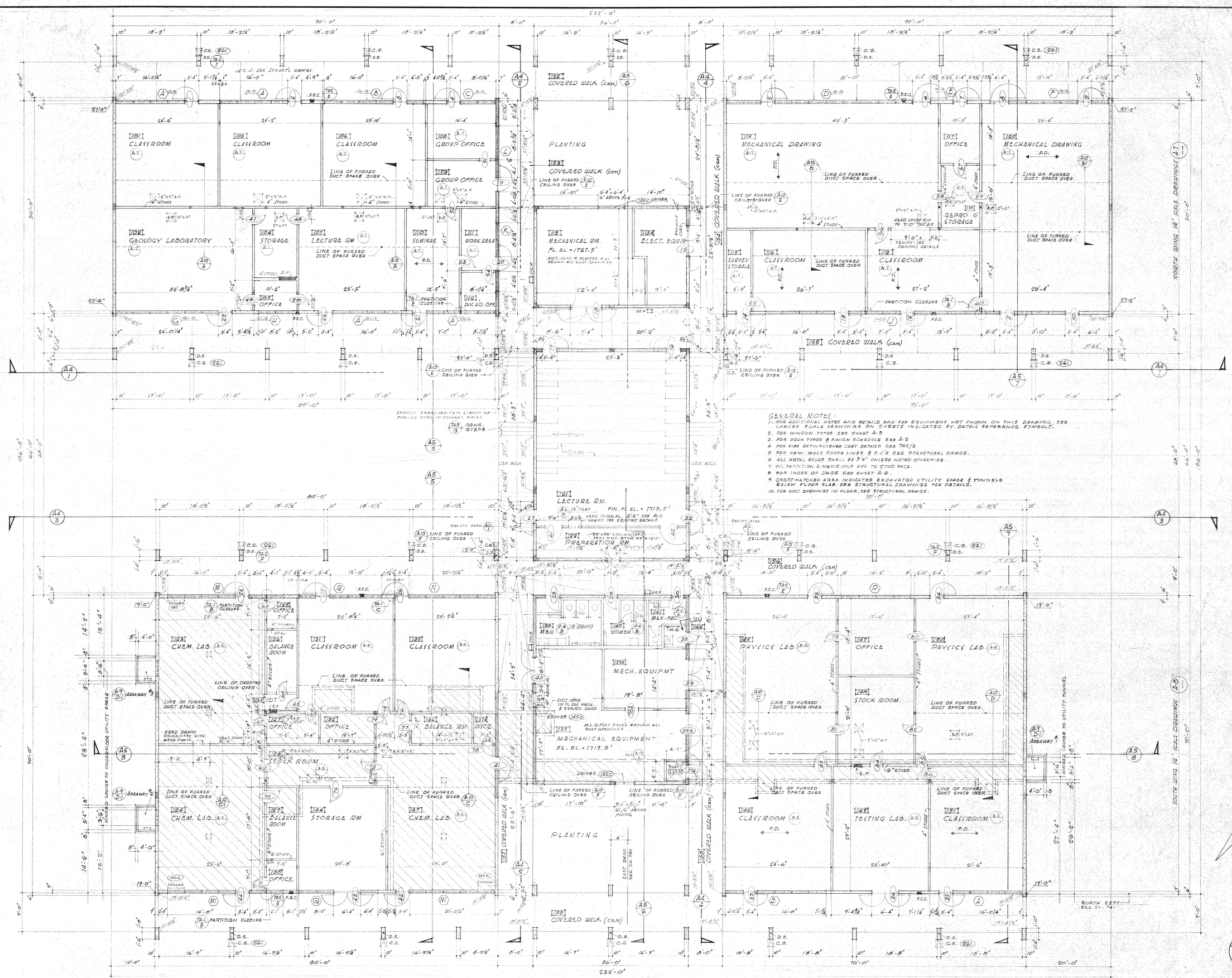
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

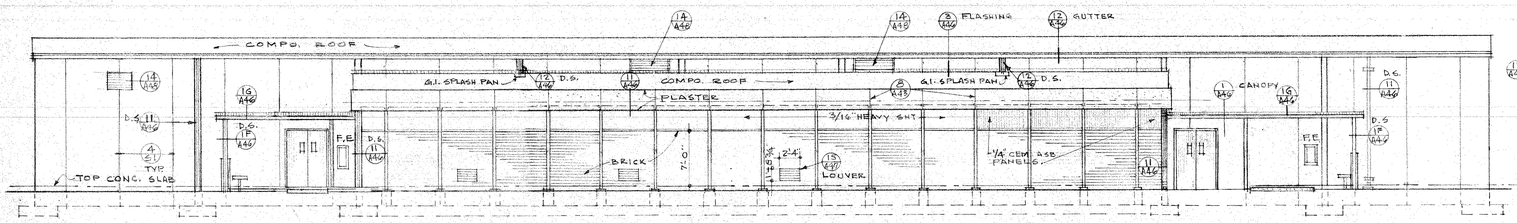
NOTE : DOORS ARE INDICATED IN OUTLINE ONLY. SEE ACTUAL DOOR ELEVATIONS, SHEET A-2, "DOOR SCHEDULE"

BLDG L

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	PHYSICAL SCIENCE BLDG	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WHEELER & GRAY LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 486 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A.I.A. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS · LOS ANGELES · CALIF. CHARLES E FRY C-324 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58 JOB NO. 1220 DATE 7-1-58 DRAWN CHECK'D A-3 3 OF 11

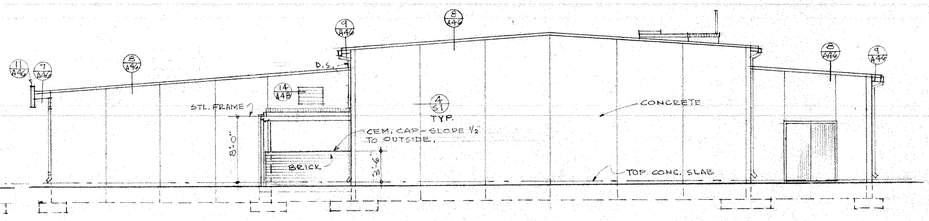


ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	PHYSICAL SCIENCE BLDG	BOARD APPROVAL	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WHEELER & GRAY LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 486 LICENSE		AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED SEP 25 1958 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A.I.A. ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS • LOS ANGELES • CALIF. CHARLES E. FRY C-324 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT	FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"	DATE 7-11-58 JOB NO. 5712 DRAWN MCH/CRL/LI CHECK'D	A-1 OF



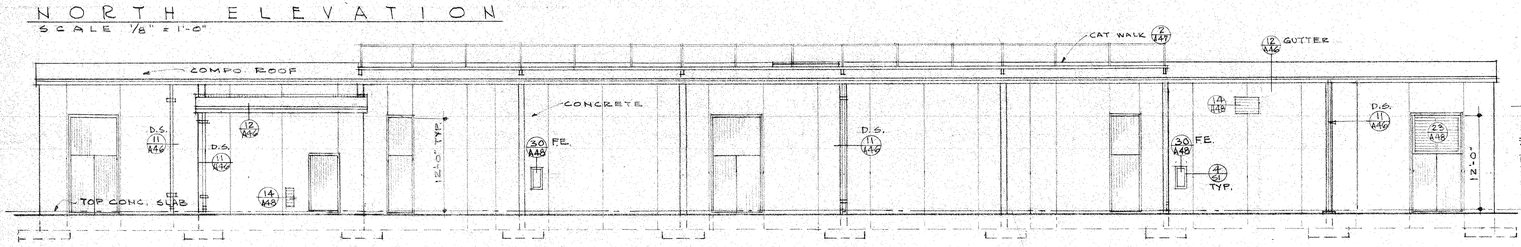
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



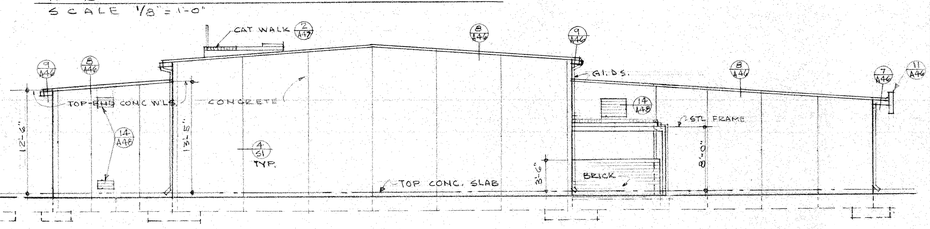
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



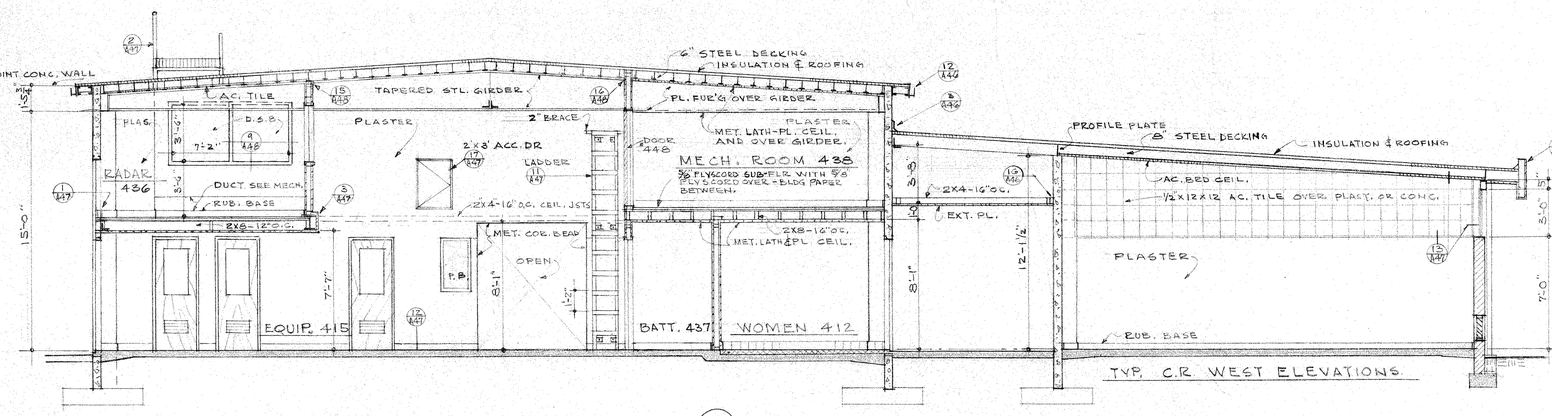
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

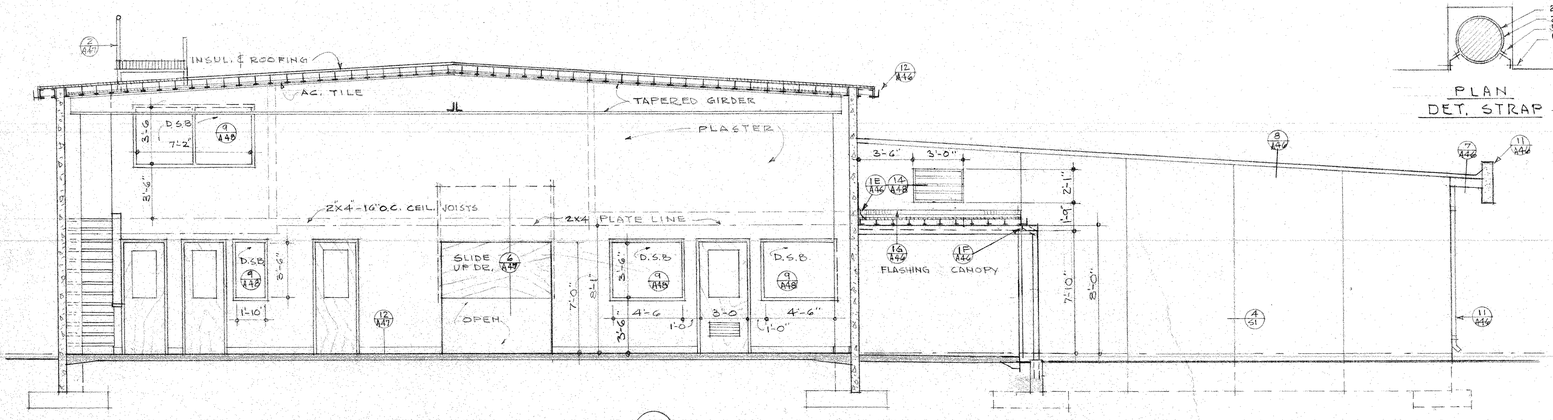


SECTION 1

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

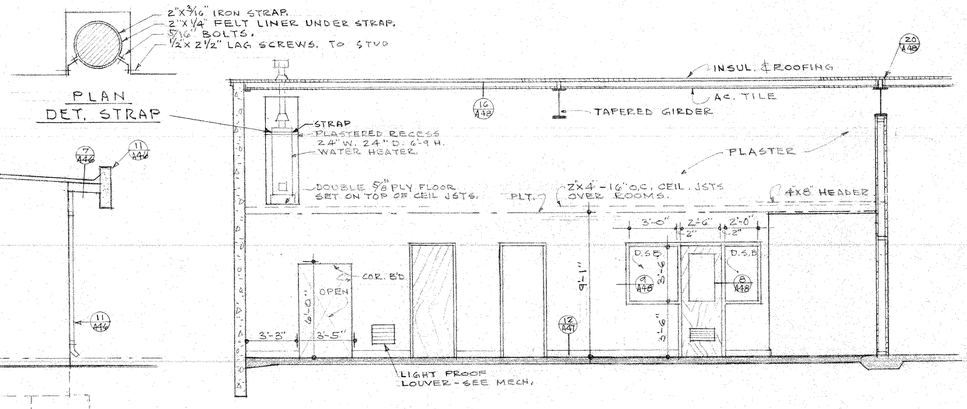
SECTION 3

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



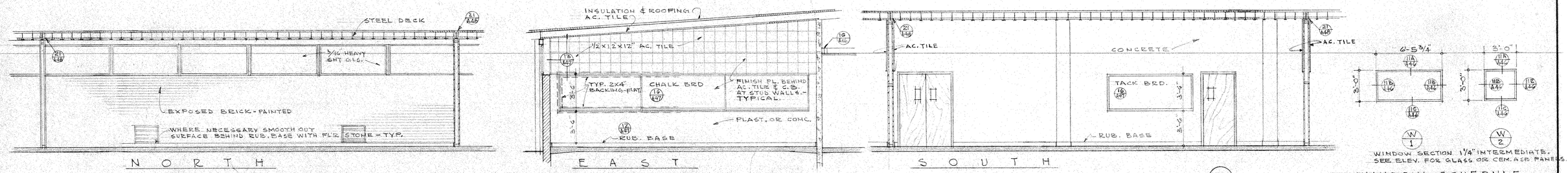
SECTION 2

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION 4

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



NORTH

TYPICAL CLASSROOM ELEVATIONS

EAST

SOUTH

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

5

WINDOW SECTION 1 1/4" INTERMEDIATE. SEE ELEV. FOR GLASS OR CEM. ASB. PANELS.

WINDOW SCHEDULE

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 686 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	23459 APPROVED AUG 15 1956 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. C-846 DONALD E. NEPTUNE LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE

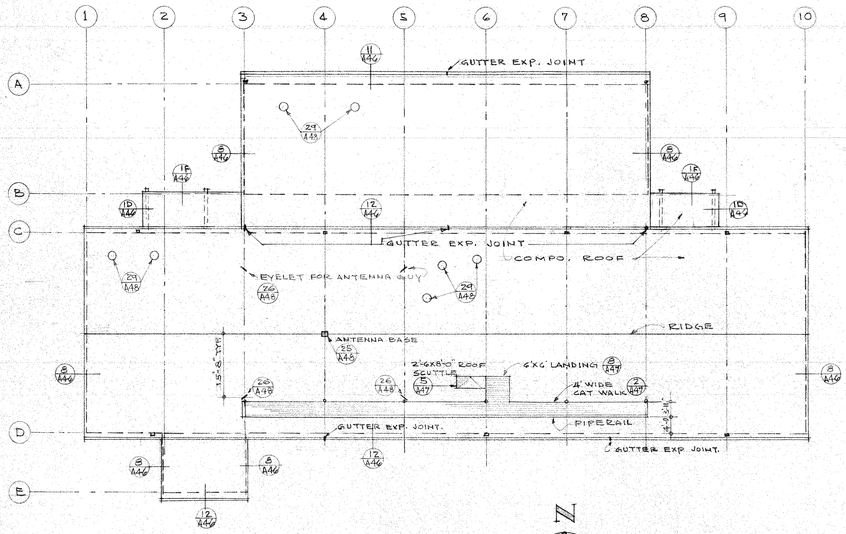
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT

ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS

ELECTRONICS-LITHOGRAPHY BUILDING "Q"

BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58
JOB NO. 5710.3
DRAWN ULFELDT
CHECK'D C.G.

SHEET A45 25 OF 50



ROOF PLAN

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

FINISH SCHEDULE

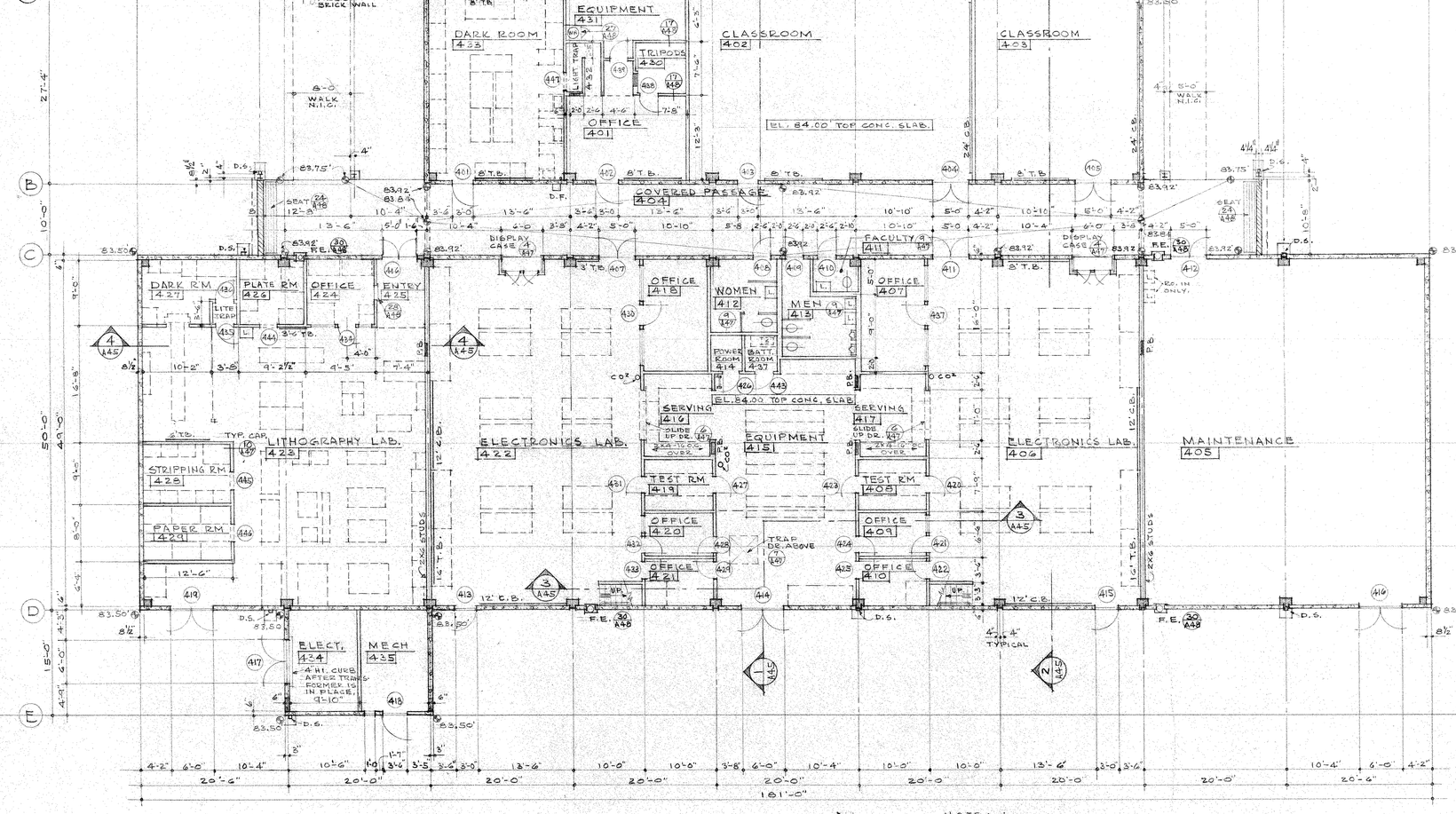
ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR: WOOD	FLOOR: MONOL CONC SLAB	FLOOR: ASPHALT TILE	FLOOR: CER. MOSAIC TILE	FLOOR: HARDENER & SEALER	FLOOR: WOOD GROUND	FLOOR: RUBBER	FLOOR: CER. TILE	BASE: NONE ON CONC WL	WALLS: EXPOSED CONC.	WALLS: SAND FIN. PL.	WALLS: SMOOTH FIN. PL.	WALLS: BRICK	WALLS: A.C. TILE TYPE	WNSCT: CER. TILE	CEILING: STEEL DECK	CEILING: A.C. TILE TYPE	CEILING: SAND FIN. PL.	CEILING: SMOOTH FIN. PL.	CEILING: CEM. PLASTER	CEIL. HEIGHT-ELEV.	REMARKS
401	OFFICE		●					●			●	●											
402	CLASSROOM		●	●				●			●	●		●	A3								
403	CLASSROOM		○	○				○			○	○		○	A3								
404	COVERED PASSAGE		○								○										○		
405	MAINTENANCE		○			●	●			●	○	○					●	B6					
406	ELECTRONICS LAB.		○			●	●			●	○	○					●	B6					
407	OFFICE		○	○				●			●	○						A3	○			8'-1	
408	TEST ROOM		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			8'-1	
409	OFFICE		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			7'-7	
410	OFFICE		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			7'-7	
411	FACULTY				●				●				●							●		8'-1	SEE ELEV. 9-A447
412	WOMEN				●				●				●							●		8'-1	" " "
413	MEN				●				●				●							●		8'-1	" " "
414	POWER		○			●	●				●	○								●		8'-1	
415	EQUIPMENT		●			○	○			●	●	○					○			●			SEE SECT. 1-A45
416	SERVING		○			●	●				●	○								●		8'-1	
417	SERVING		○			●	●				●	○								●		8'-1	
418	OFFICE		○	○				●			●	○						A3	○			8'-1	
419	TEST ROOM		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			8'-1	
420	OFFICE		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			7'-7	
421	OFFICE		○			●	●				●	○						A3	○			7'-7	
422	ELECTRONICS LAB.		○			○	○			●	○	○					○	B6		○			
423	LITHOGRAPHY LAB.		○			○	○			●	○	○					○	B6		○			
424	OFFICE		○					●			●	○						A3	○			9'-1	
425	ENTRY		○	○				○			●	○						A3	○			9'-1	
426	PLATE ROOM		○			○	○				●	○								○		9'-1	SAME FIN. !!! LIGHT TRAP
427	DARK ROOM ○		○			○	○				●	○								○		9'-1	9'-1 PLT. BUT NO CEIL.
428	STRIPPING ROOM		○			○	○				●	○								○		9'-1	9'-1 PLT. BUT NO CEIL.
429	PAPER ROOM		○			○	○				●	○								○		9'-1	
430	TRIPODS		○	○				●			●	○								○		8'-1	
431	EQUIPMENT		○	○				○			○	○		○									
432	LIGHT TRAP		○	○				○			○	○								○		8'-1	
433	DARK ROOM		○			●	●				●	○						B6		○			
434	ELECTRIC		○			●	●				●	○								○			
435	MECHANICAL		○			○	○				●	○								○			
436	RADAR ROOM	○	○	○			●				●	○						B6		○			
437	BATTERY ROOM		○			●	●				●	○								○		8'-1	
438	MECHANICAL		○	○			●			●	●	○					○			●			

A3 DENOTES -
A 1/2"X12"X12" AC TILE
B 3/16"X12"X48" AC. TILE METHOD #3 APPLICATION GLUE TO PLASTER. METHOD #6 APPLY-LAID BETWEEN STL DECKING. SEE SPECS.

NOTE — ○ OPEN CIRCLE DENOTES - SEE REMARKS.

DOOR SCHEDULE

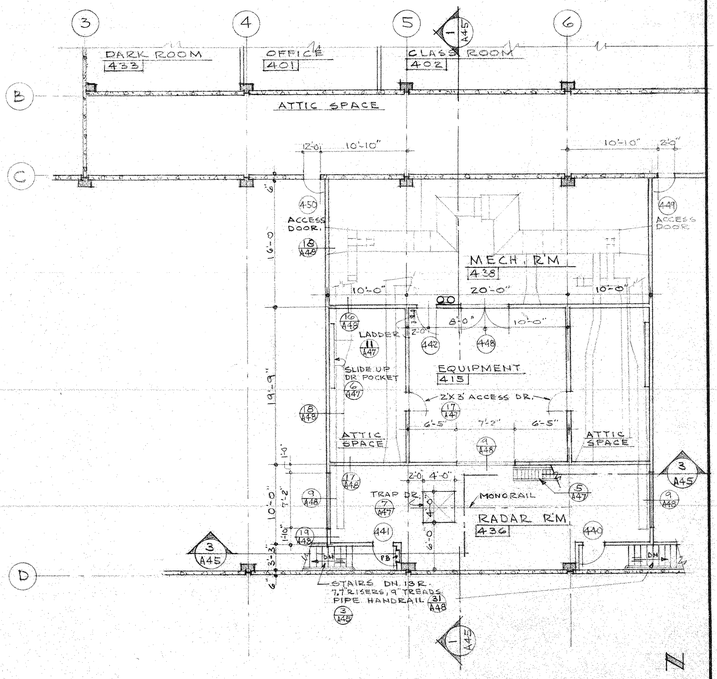
OPNG NO.	OPENG DIM. W	OPENG DIM. H	THICK-NESS	MATL	TYPE	NBFU LABEL	LOUVER SIZE	HEAD	JAMB	JAMB	MULL	SILL	TRANS	REMARKS	OPNG NO.
401	3'-0	7'-0	1 3/4	H.M.	C			1-A48	1-A48			3-A48			401
402	3'-0	7'-0	"	"	G			"	"			"			402
403	3'-0	7'-0			G										403
404	5'-0	7'-0			H									PANIC BARS	404
405	5'-0	7'-0			H									" "	405
406	3'-0	7'-0			H									" "	406
407	5'-0	7'-0			H									" "	407
408	2'-6	7'-0			E		18 X 12								408
409	2'-6	7'-0			E		18 X 12								409
410	2'-6	7'-0			E		18 X 12								410
411	5'-0	7'-0			H									PANIC BARS	411
412	5'-0	7'-0			H									PANIC BARS	412
413	3'-0	7'-0			A					2-A48				3'-0 X 5'-0 H.M. PANEL OVER	413
414	6'-0	7'-0			B					2-A48				6'-0 X 5'-0 H.M. PANEL OVER	414
415	3'-0	7'-0			A					2-A48				3'-0 X 5'-0 H.M. PANEL OVER	415
416	6'-0	7'-0			B		72 X 60 3			2-A48				FOR LOUVER SEE 23/A48	416
417	6'-0	7'-0			J		2-24 X 56								417
418	3'-6	7'-0			C										418
419	6'-0	7'-0		H.M.	B			1-A48	1-A48			3-A48		6'-0 X 5'-0 H.M. PANEL OVER	419
420	2'-6	7'-0		W'D	F			6-A48	6-A48						420
421	2'-6	7'-0			F										421
422	2'-6	7'-0			F										422
423	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								423
424	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								424
425	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								425
426	2'-6	7'-0			E		18 X 12								426
427	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								427
428	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								428
429	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12								429
430	3'-0	7'-0			P		18 X 12								430
431	2'-6	7'-0			F										431
432	2'-6	7'-0			F										432
433	2'-6	7'-0			F										433
434	2'-6	7'-0			P		18 X 12			8-A48					434
435	2'-6	7'-0			C										435
436	2'-6	7'-0			C										436
437	3'-0	7'-0			P		24 X 12								437
438	2'-6	7'-0			E		18 X 12								438
439	2'-6	7'-0			N		16 X 12							DUTCH DOOR - 9" HRDWD SHELF	439
440	2'-8	7'-0			F										440
441	2'-8	7'-0			F										441
442	2'-6	5'-0	"	"	C	"C"		6-A48	6-A48			6-A48			442
443	2'-6	7'-0	1 3/4	W'D	E		18 X 12	6-A48	6-A48						443
444	2'-6	7'-0						7-A48	7-A48					MET. JAMB ONLY.	444
445	2'-6	7'-0						7-A48	7-A48		-			" " "	445
446	2'-6	7'-0						7-A48	7-A48					" " "	446
447	2'-6	7'-0						7-A48	7-A48					" " "	447
448	6'-0	6'-0	1 3/4	H.M.	D	"C"		6-A48	6-A48		6-A48				448
449	2'-0	3'-0	1 3/4	W'D	C			1-A48	1-A48		1-A48				449
450	2'-0	3'-0	1 3/4	W'D	C			1-A48	1-A48		1-A48				450



FLOOR PLAN

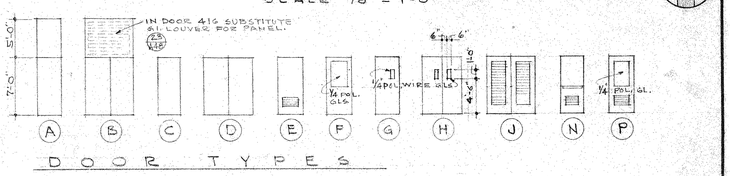
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 2X4 - 16" O.C. WOOD STUDS - PLASTERED, EXCEPT AS NOTED.
ALL DASHED-IN EQUIPMENT IN ROOMS IS N.I.C.
ALL STUD DIMENSIONS TO CENTER OF WALL OR RO. FACE AS INDICATED.



MEZZANINE PLAN

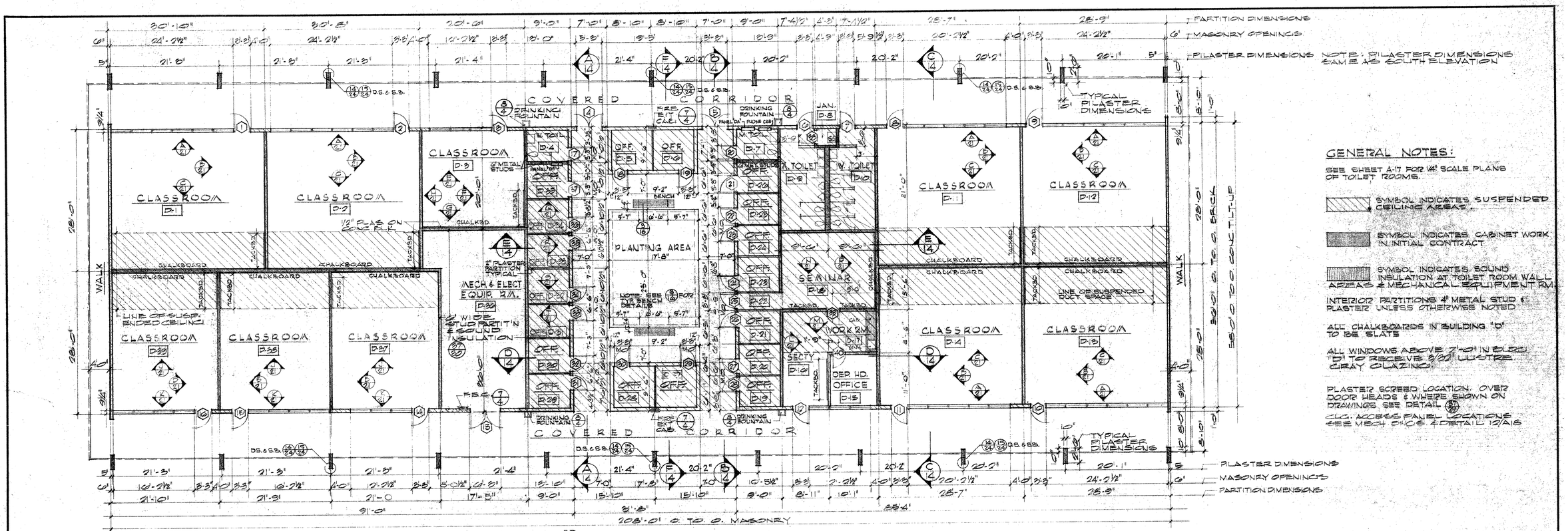
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



DOOR TYPES

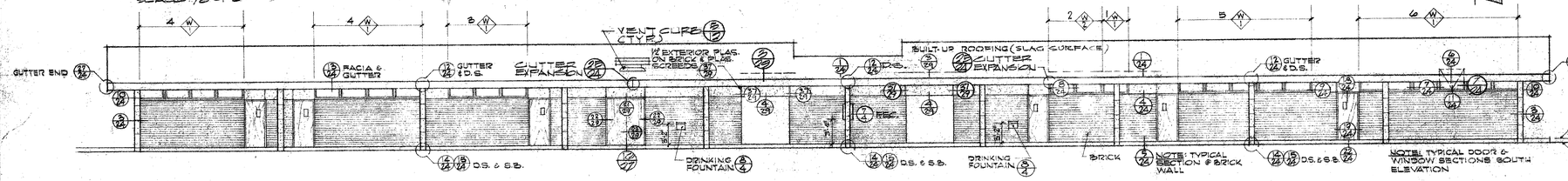
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	FLOOR PLAN, ROOF PLAN & SCHEDULES	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	PAUL H. WINTER PASADENA · CALIF. 636 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED AUG 15 1958 APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	NEPTUNE AND THOMAS A.I.A. ARCHITECTS · PASADENA · CALIF. DONALD E. NEPTUNE C-846 LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT	ELECTRONICS - LITHOGRAPHY BUILDING "Q"	JOB NO. 5710.3 DRAWN ULFELDT CHECK'D C.G.	A44 24 OF 80

F-330

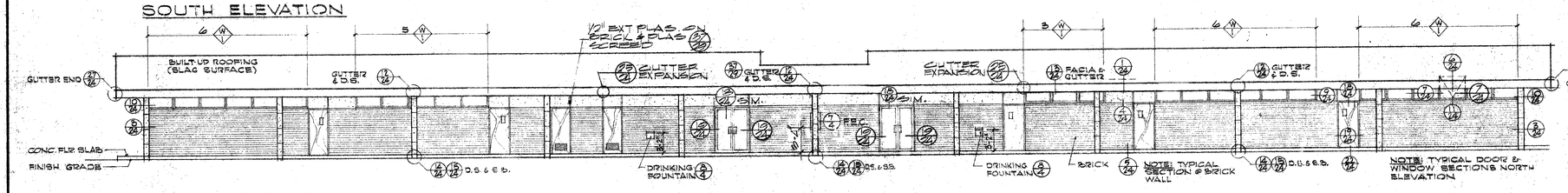


FLOOR PLAN - SOCIAL SCIENCE - BUILDING "D"

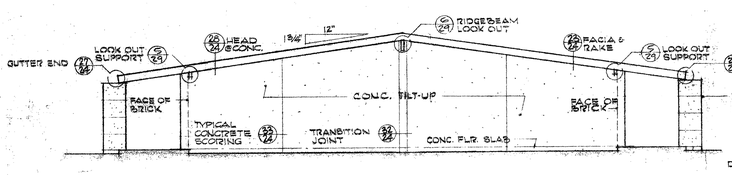
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



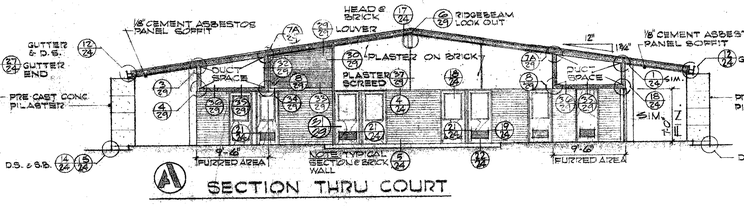
SOUTH ELEVATION



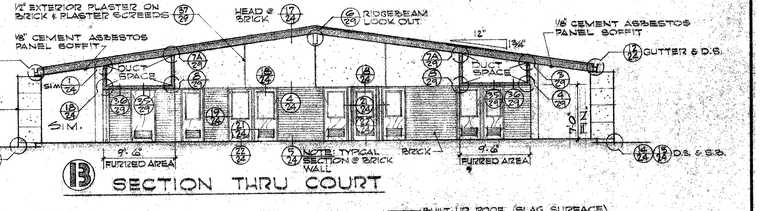
NORTH ELEVATION



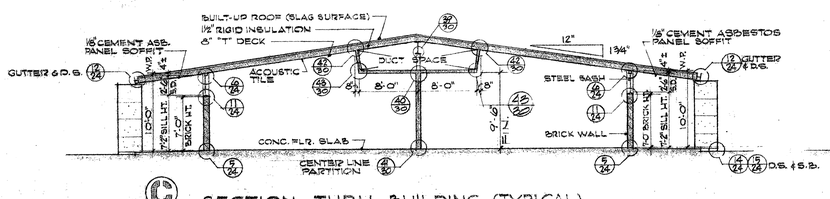
EAST ELEVATION (WEST ELEVATION SIMILAR)



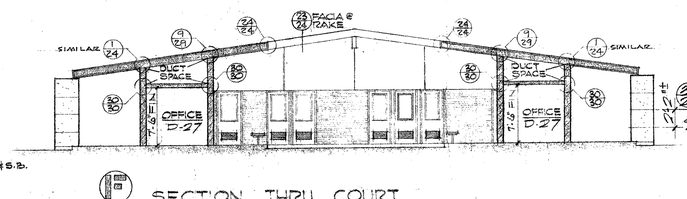
A SECTION THRU COURT



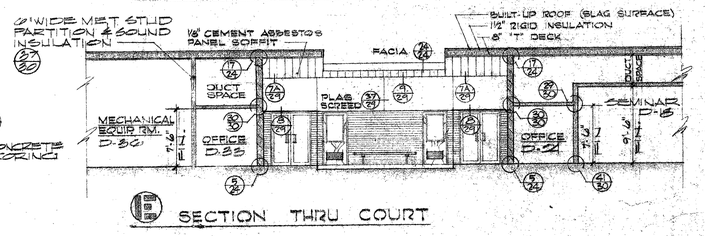
B SECTION THRU COURT



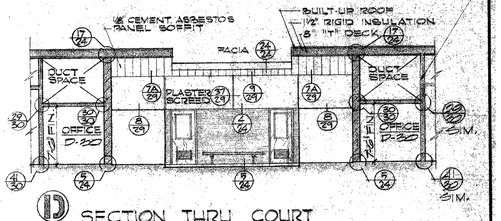
C SECTION THRU BUILDING (TYPICAL)



D SECTION THRU COURT

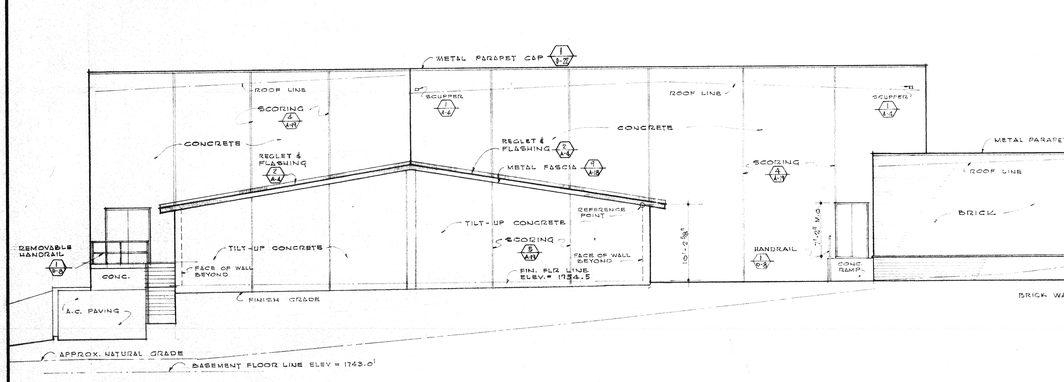


E SECTION THRU COURT



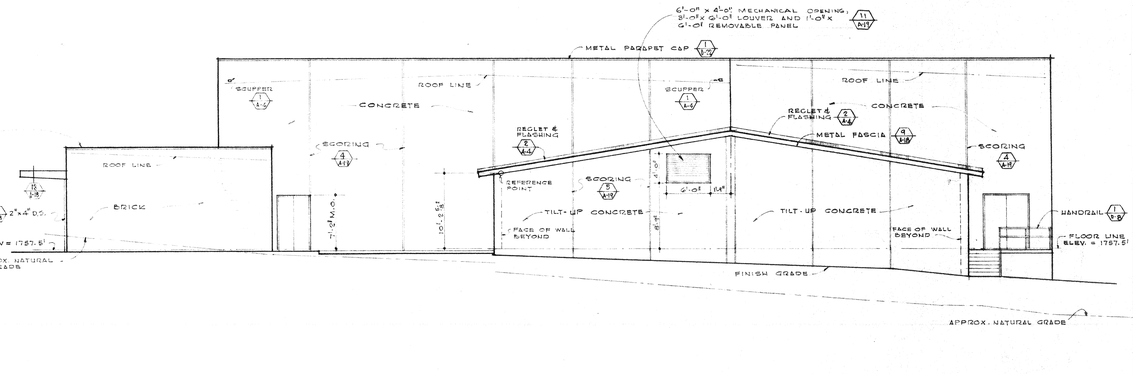
D SECTION THRU COURT

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	SOCIAL SCIENCE BLDG. "D"	BOARD APPROVAL DATE 5/20/58	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	WILLIAM C. TAYLOR PASADENA · CALIF. 702 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	JAY DEWEY HARNISH · A. I. A. EUGENE W. FICKES, JR. · A. I. A. ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS · ONTARIO · CALIF. C-417 JAY D. HARNISH LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT	FLOOR PLAN, ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	JOB NO. 357-17-1 DRAWN ART CHECK'D	A-14 OF 54



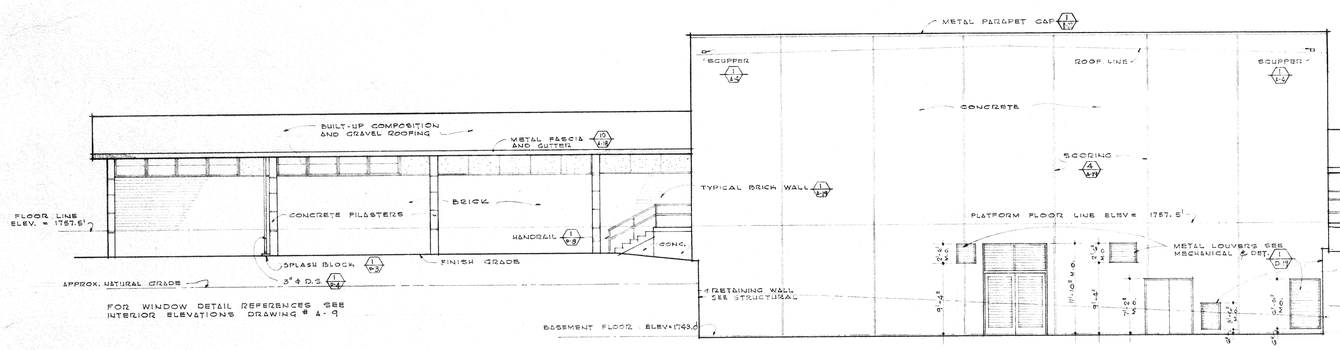
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"



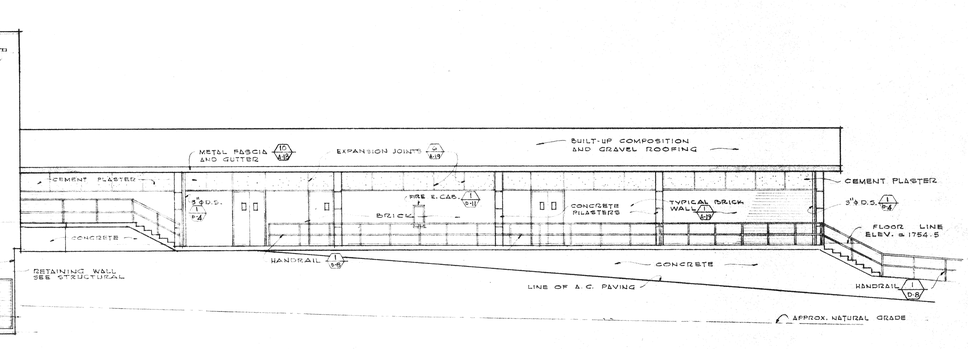
WEST ELEVATION

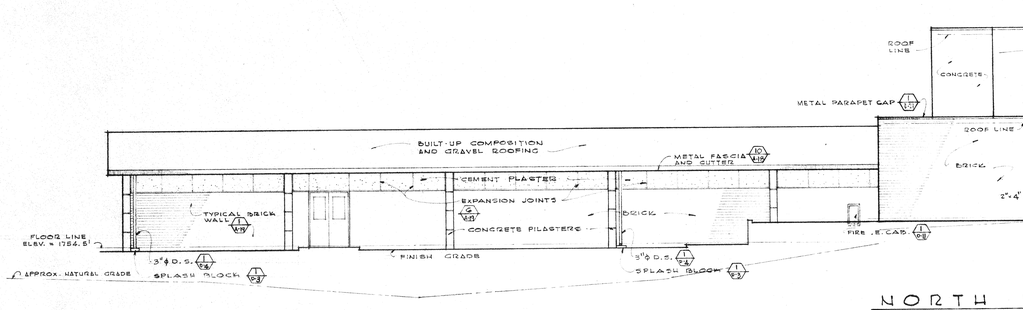
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"

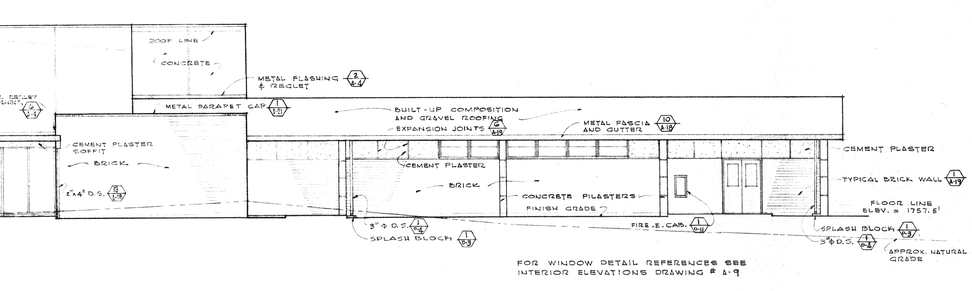


SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"







NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 341 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	JOHN A. MARTIN LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 610 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	STANLEY CLARK MESTON ARCHITECT A.I.A. • FONTANA • CALIF. C-1227 STANLEY C. MESTON LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE

HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT

SPEECH & MUSIC BUILDING 'J'

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58
JOB NO. 5714
DRAWN WILCOX
CHECK'D WILCOX

SHEET A-6 OF

HOMEMAKING BUILDING "G"
SEE FLOOR PLAN SHEET A-12

FINE ARTS BUILDING "H"
SEE FLOOR PLAN SHEET A-10

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
FLOOR ELEVATION @ LOBBY = 1757.5'
FLOOR ELEVATION @ WEST WING (SPEECH) = 1757.5'
FLOOR ELEVATION @ PLATFORM = 1757.5'
FLOOR ELEVATION @ EAST WING (MUSIC) = 1754.5'
FOR INTERIOR ELEVATIONS SEE SHEETS A-7,8,9
FOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN SEE SHEET A-14
FOR TOILET ROOM LAYOUT SEE SHEET A-15
FOR DOOR & INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULES SEE SHEET A-5
FOR EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS SEE SHEET A-6
AT WEST WING (SPEECH) ALL INTERIOR PARTITIONS SHALL BE 4" METAL STUDS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
AT EAST WING (MUSIC) ALL INTERIOR PARTITIONS SHALL BE BRICK OR CONCRETE AS INDICATED

NOTE:
ALL BRICK WORK ON INTERIOR OF LOBBY SHALL BE "JUNIPERO" FACE BRICK.

NOTE
PROVIDE GLASS FIBER ACOUSTIC BLANKET ON TOP OF NORTH & WEST WALLS OF THIS ROOM SEE SPECIFICATIONS

NOTE:
PROVIDE GLASS FIBER ACOUSTIC BLANKET ON TOP OF NORTH & WEST WALLS OF THIS ROOM SEE SPECIFICATIONS

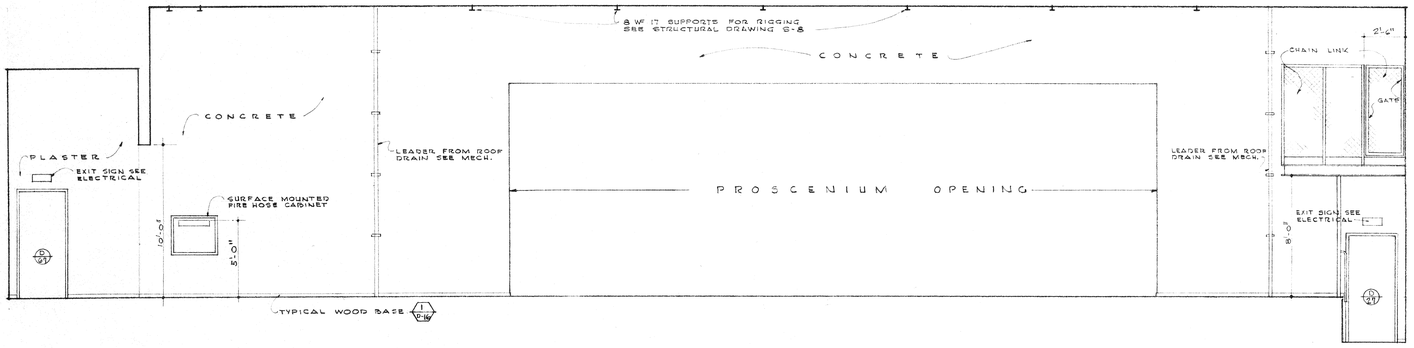
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA · CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	JOHN A. MARTIN LOS ANGELES · CALIF. 610 LICENSE		AUSTIN · FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES · CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	STANLEY CLARK MESTON ARCHITECT A.I.A. · FONTANA · CALIF. STANLEY C. MESTON C-1227 LICENSE

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES
ALTA LOMA · CALIFORNIA
DISTRICT OFFICE · FIFTH & EUCLID · ONTARIO
DANIEL B. MILLIKEN · SUPERINTENDENT

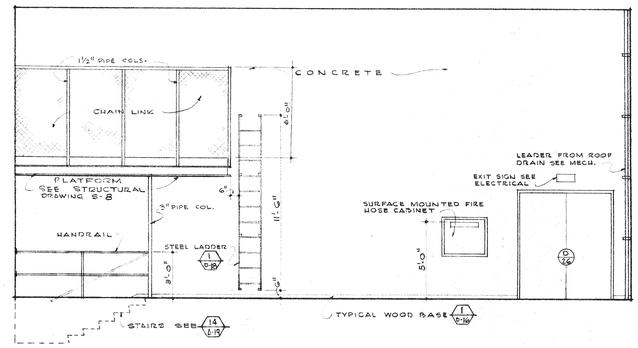
SPEECH & MUSIC BUILDING
FLOOR PLAN

BOARD APPROVAL DATE 7-1-58
JOB NO. 5714
DRAWN WILCOX
CHECK'D

SHEET A-3 OF



NORTH

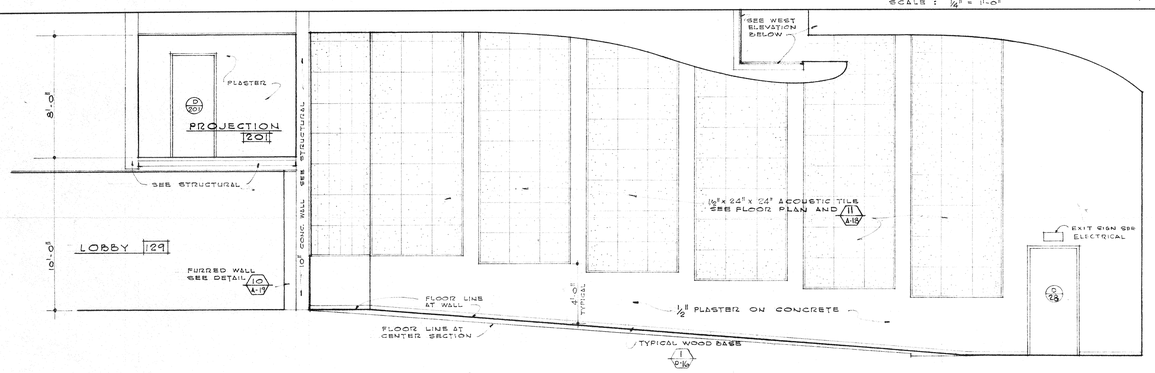


EAST

PLATFORM 124

SCALE : ½" = 1'-0"

1 A-8



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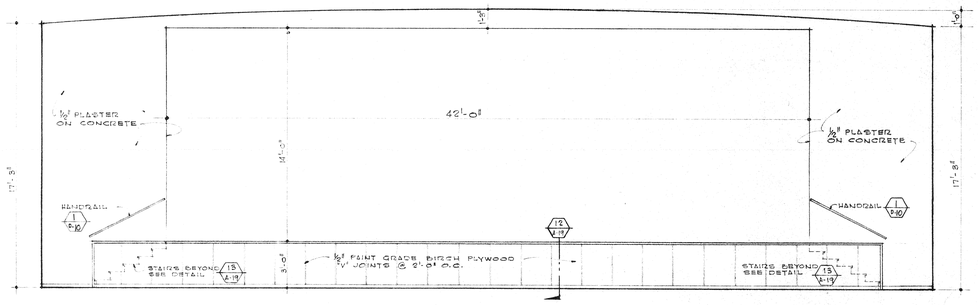
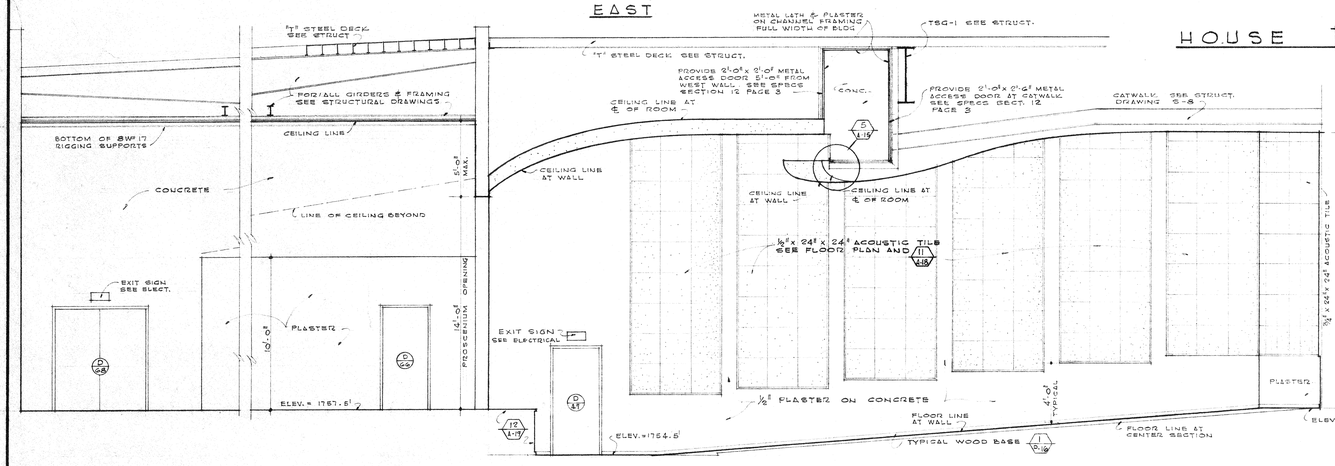
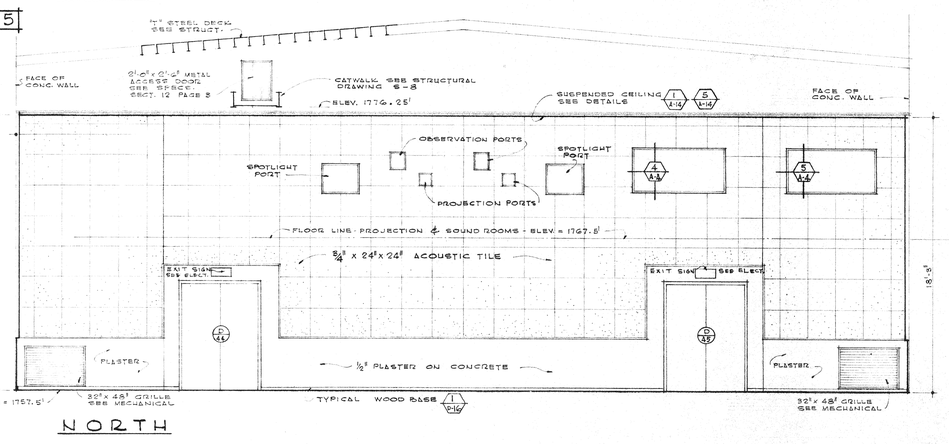


SOUTH

HOUSE 125



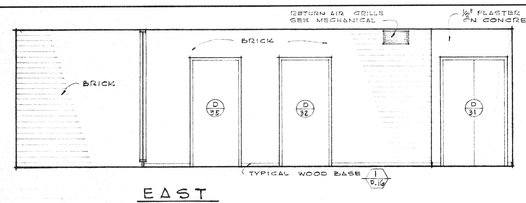
WEST



NORTH

HOUSE 125

2 A-8



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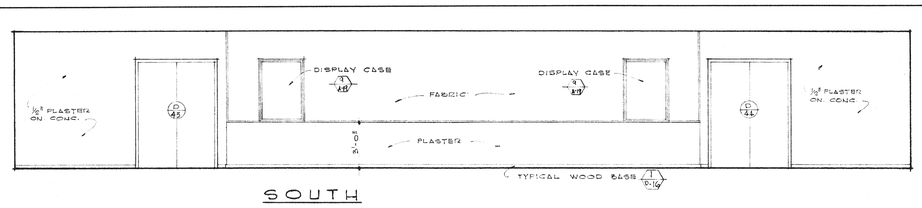
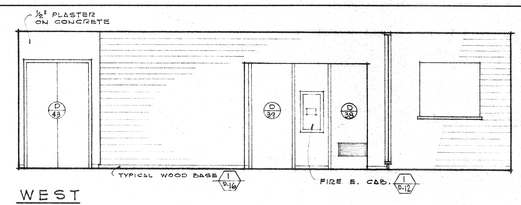


SOUTH

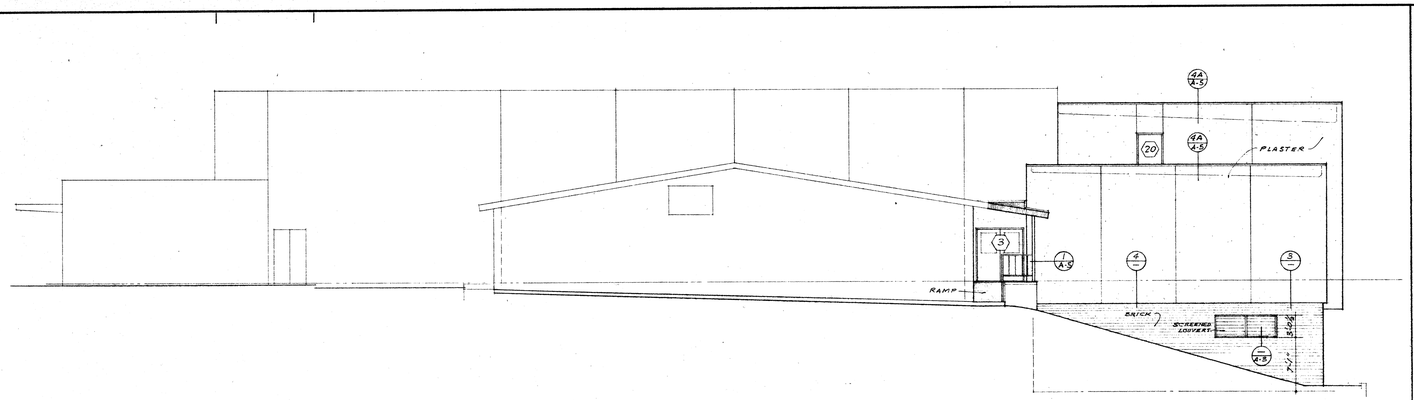


WEST

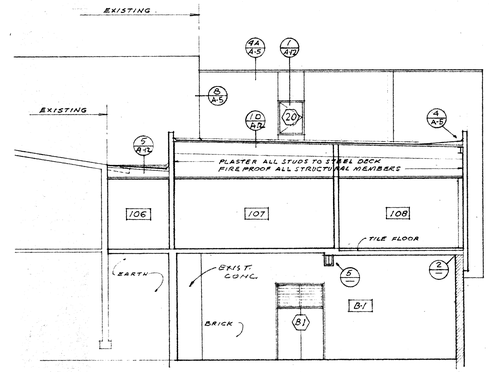
LOBBY 129

3 A-8

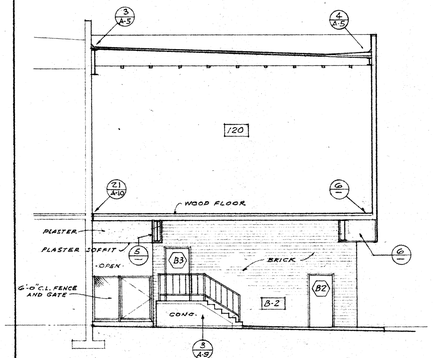
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	REVISIONS	SUPERVISING ARCHITECT	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT	CHAFFEY COLLEGE	SPEECH & MUSIC BUILDING J	BOARD APPROVAL	SHEET
FOSTER K. SAMPSON LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 344 LICENSE	DONALD H. NACK PASADENA • CALIF. 10770 LICENSE	JOHN A. MARTIN LOS ANGELES • CALIF. 610 LICENSE		AUSTIN • FIELD & FRY A. I. A. LOS ANGELES • CALIF.	APPROVED APPLICATION NO. PER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	STANLEY CLARK MESTON ARCHITECT A. I. A. • FONTANA • CALIF. C.1227 STANLEY C. MESTON LICENSE	HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA • CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OFFICE • FIFTH & EUCLID • ONTARIO DANIEL B. MILLIKEN • SUPERINTENDENT	LITTLE THEATER INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	DATE 7-1-58 JOB NO. 5714 DRAWN WILCOX CHECK'D WILCOX	A-8 OF



WEST ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



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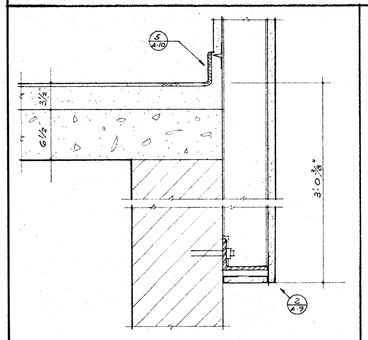

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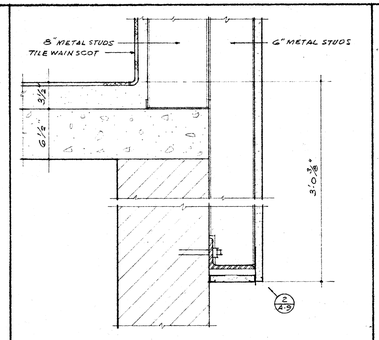

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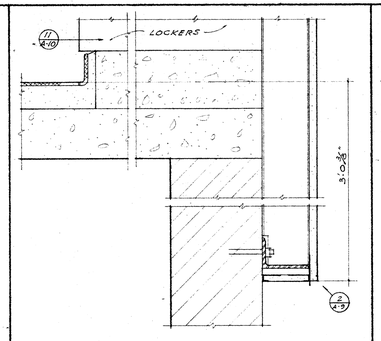

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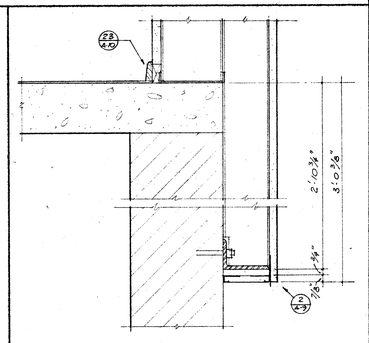

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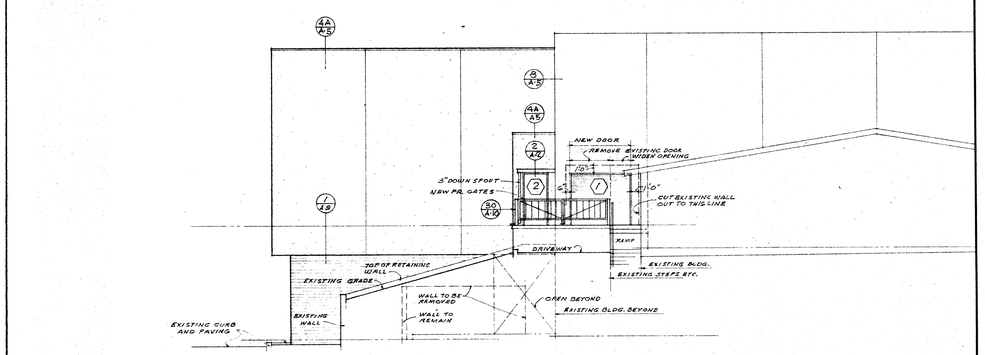
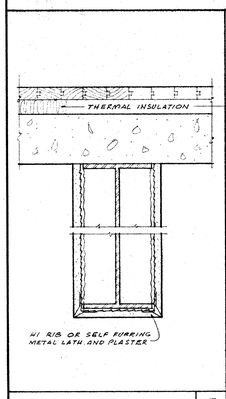
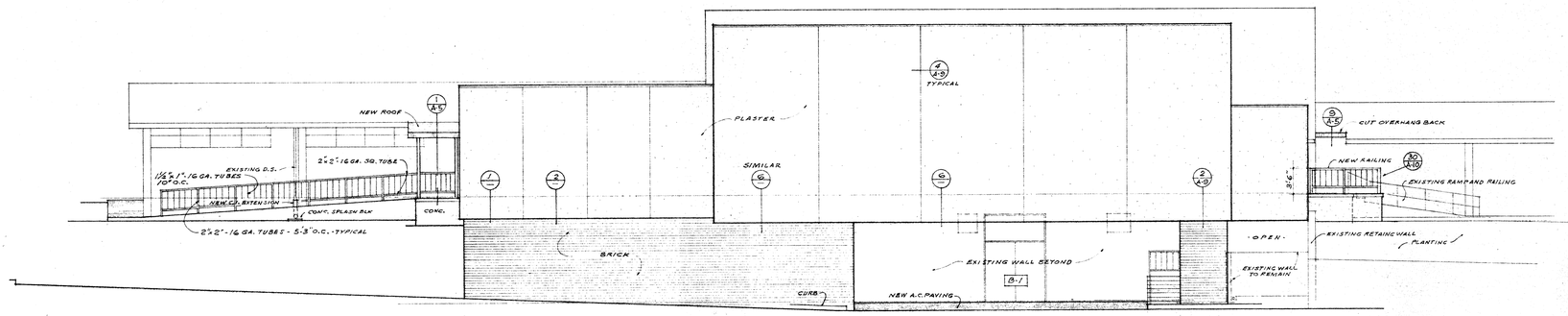


EAST ELEVATION



5

6



SOUTH ELEVATION

ENGINEER

ARCHITECT:
BY Stanley C. Meston

REVISIONS

JOB NUMBER G700A
DESIGNED SCM
DRAWN SCM
CHECKED
DATE 9-10-69

PROJECT TITLE:
ADDITIONS TO THE
LITTLE THEATRE BUILDING
CHAFFEY COLLEGE
HAVEN AND WILSON AVENUES ALTA LOMA, CALIFORNIA

MESTON · WILCOX AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS, A.I.A. • ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES 3123 W. 8TH STREET PHONE 213-387-5263

DRAWING TITLE: EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
UNIT:
SHEET A-6
OF

4/69 DIETERICH-POST CLEARPRINT 1000H

EXIST. ADMINISTRATION
FIN. FLR. 1742.17

NEW DRAIN LINE - CONNECT TO EXIST. LINE ON SOUTH SIDE OF WALK. MATCH EXIST. SIZE

EXIST. C.B.

BLDG. A
LECTURE - EDUCATIONAL MEDIA CENTER
FIN. FLR. 1738.00

NEW C.B. TYPE 2 G 1.01

NEW C.B. TYPE 1 G 1.01

NEW DRAIN LINE

NEW 8"ø DRAIN PIPE TO DAYLIGHT

TREE

FIN. FLR. 1735.67

GOVT. SPLASH BLOCK

NEW DRAIN LINE TO DAYLIGHT

NEW GALV. PIPE-ARCH CULVERT 25"×16" × 20'-0" LONG H 1.02

BLDG. D
COOLING TOWER
B.F. 1733.50

EXIST. COOLING TOWER

EXIST. CAMPUS CENTER
FIN. FLR. 1746.90

OFFICE OF ARCH. & CONST. APPLICATION NO. 17536

BLDG. B
LIFE SCIENCE
FIN. FLR. 1723.50

SAME SIZE AS D.S. TO STORM DRAIN TYP.

NEW GALV. PIPE-ARCH CULVERT 25"×16" × 20'-0" LONG H 1.02

NEW C.B. TYPE 2 G 1.01

NEW DRAIN LINE

NEW C.B. TYPE 2 G 1.01

EXIST. LIFE SCIENCE
FIN. FLR. 1723.50

EXIST. LIFE SCIENCE
FIN. FLR. 1723.50

OFFICE OF ARCH. & CONST. APPLICATION NO. 17536

SEE MECH. FOR EXTENT OF THIS LINE

NEW C.B. TYPE 2

BLDG. C
PLANETARIUM
FIN. FLR. 1721.83

NEW DRAIN LINE

CONC. SPLASH BLOCK

NOTE:
THIS 21'-0 SIDEYARD AS INDICATED SHALL BE PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED AS A BUILDING CLEARANCE SIDE-YARD DUE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BLDG. TYPE V - NO HOUR.

NORTH
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"

William E. Blurock

APPROVALS

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967
APPLICATION NO. By [signature] PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

REVISIONS
DATE 8 MAY 67
DRAWN RWB
JOB NO. C-940

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE MAY 1 1967
BY [signature]

MARTIN & associates
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

NACK & SUNDERLAND
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
PASADENA CALIFORNIA

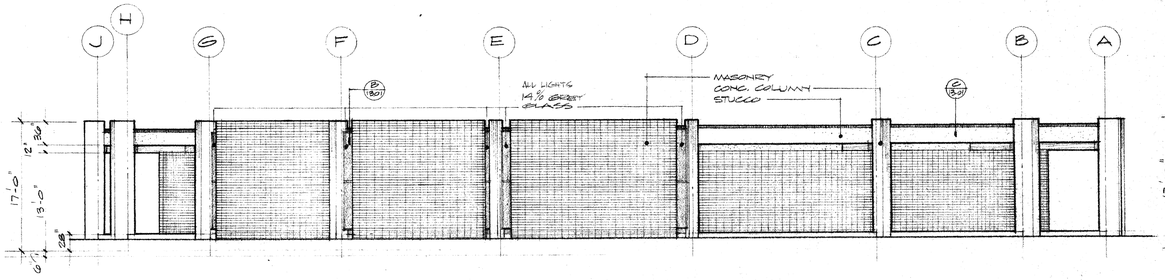
HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

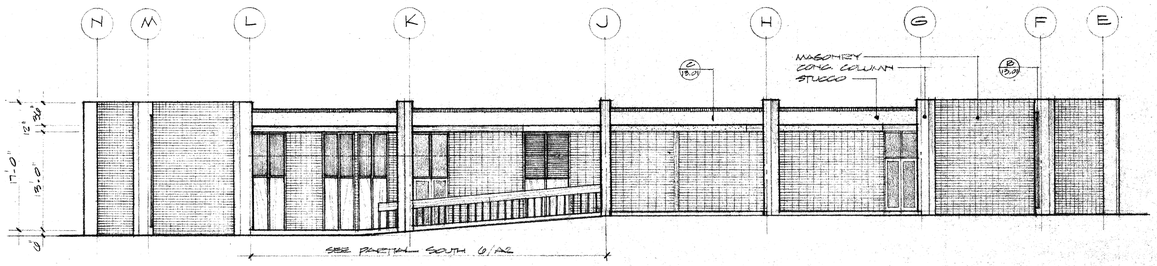
WEB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

SITE PLAN
GRADING PLAN

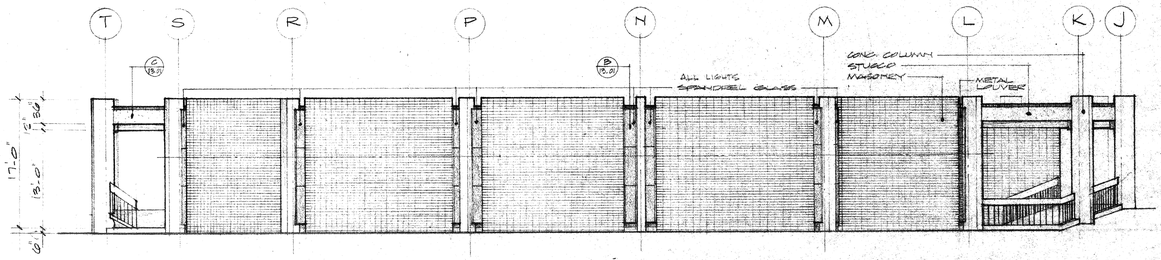
SHEET 2-S OF 42 SHEETS



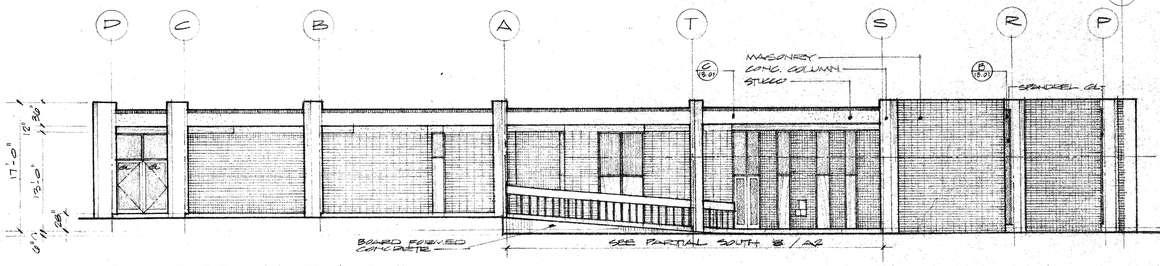
1 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



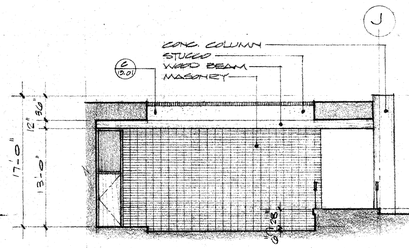
2 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



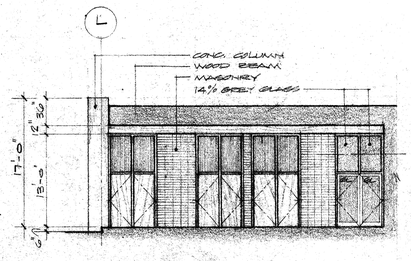
3 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



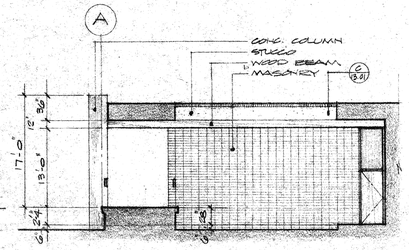
4 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



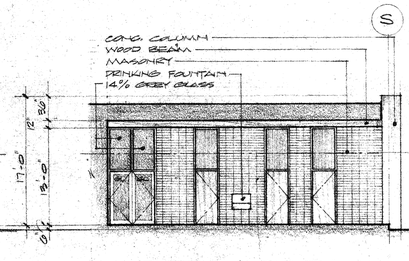
5 PARTIAL NORTH
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



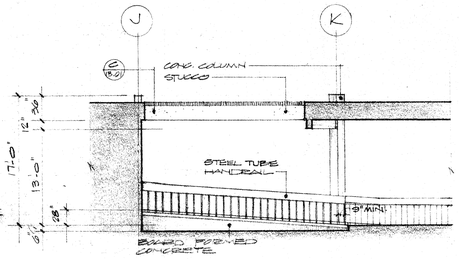
6 PARTIAL SOUTH
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



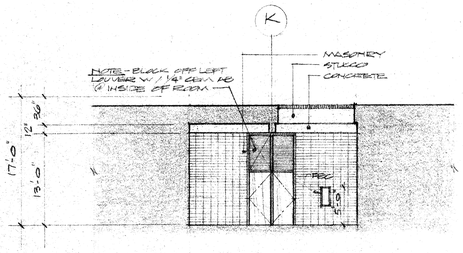
7 PARTIAL NORTH
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



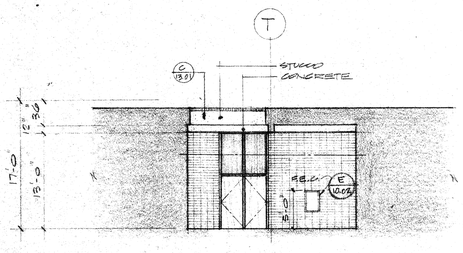
8 PARTIAL SOUTH
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



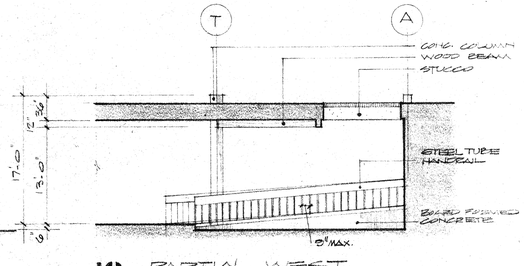
9 PARTIAL EAST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



10 PARTIAL WEST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



11 PARTIAL EAST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



12 PARTIAL WEST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

APPROVALS

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
25740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967
BY [signature]

REVISIONS
DATE 2 MAY 67
DRAWN BLANC
JOB NO. C-340

APPROVED STATE FIRE MARSHAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA DATE MAY 1 1967

MARTIN & associates
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

NACK & SUNDERLAND
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
PASADENA CALIFORNIA

HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

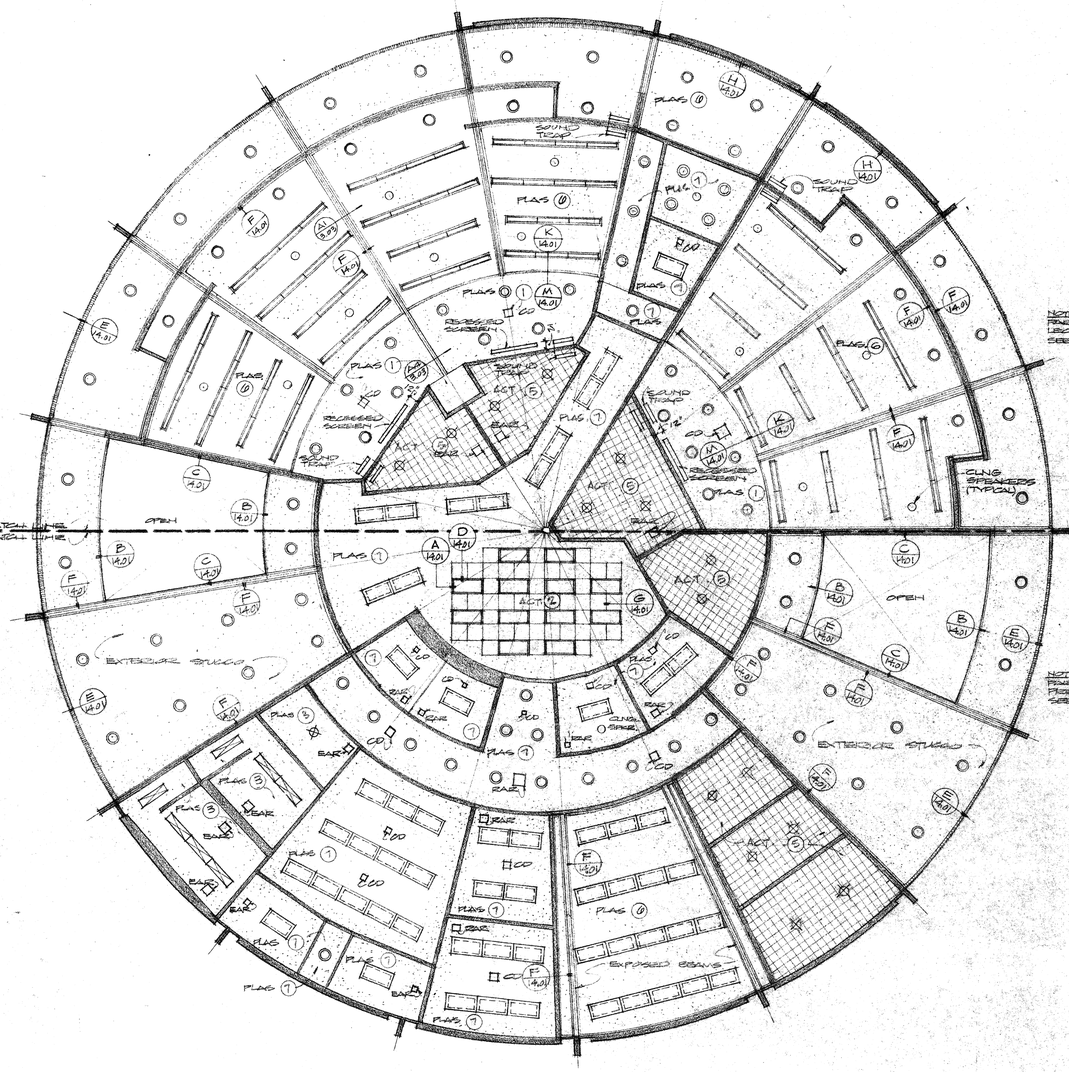
William E. Blurock & Associates

WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

LECTURE-ED. MEDIA CENTER
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

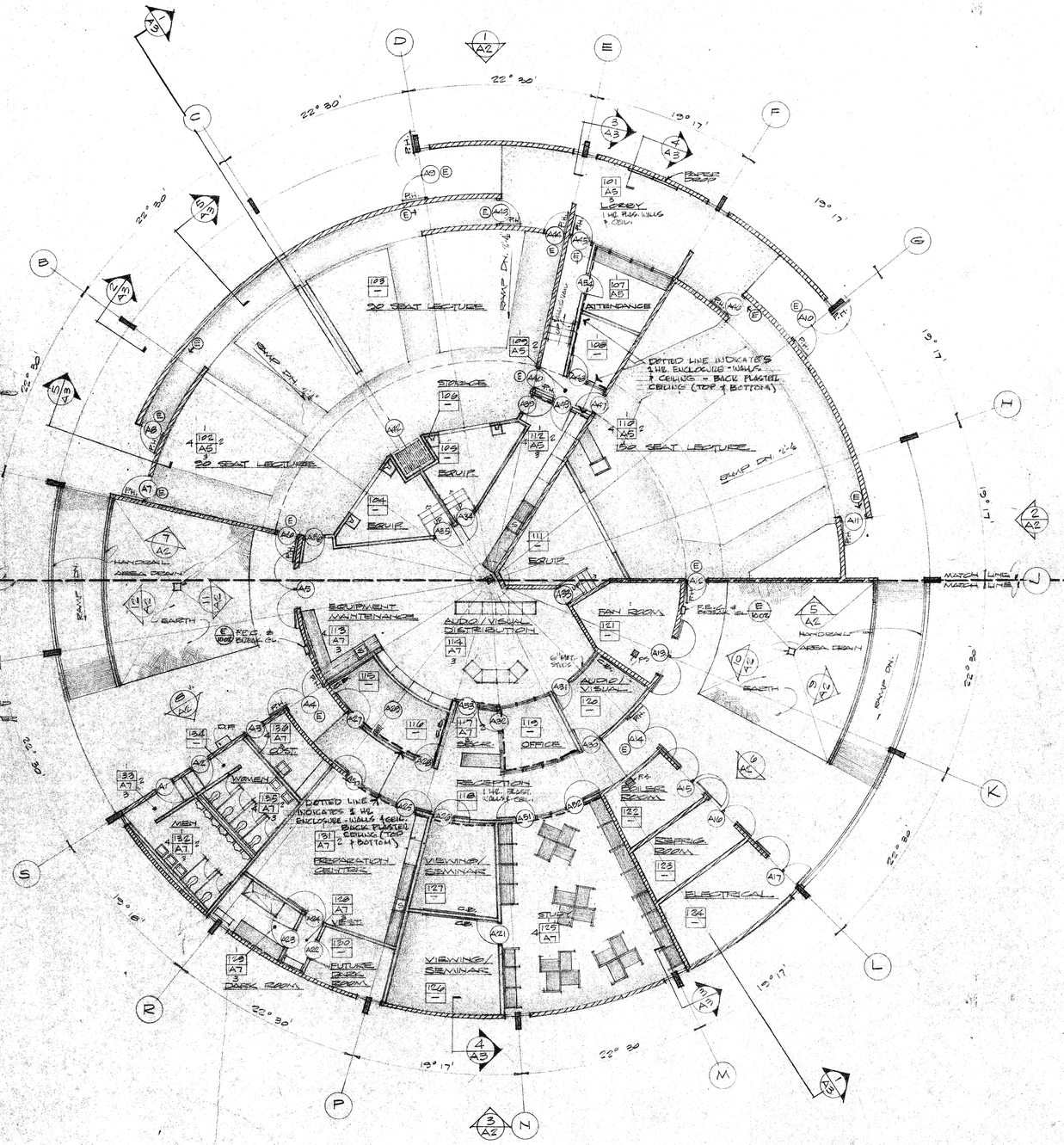
SHEET A-2
OF 42 SHEETS

E-337



NOTE - FOR ENLARGED PARTIAL PLAN OF LECTURE HALLS SEE SHEET A4.6

NOTE - FOR ENLARGED PARTIAL PLAN OF PRESERVATION CENTER SEE SHEET A-6



1 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

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

TYPE V NO HOUR

NORTH

William E. Blurock

APPROVALS		REVISIONS	
	STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES — DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION — 28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967 — APPLICATION — By	DATE 2 MAY 1967	
		DRAWN BUHE	
		JOB NO. C-940	

APPROVED
STATE FIRE MARSHAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DATE 5-1-1967
By

MARTIN & associates — STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS — LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

NACK & SUNDERLAND — MECHANICAL ENGINEERS — PASADENA CALIFORNIA

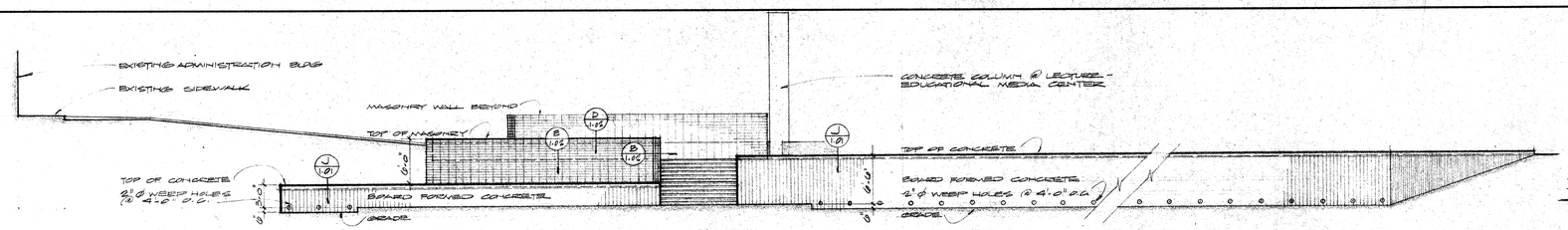
HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES — ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS — CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA

CHAFFEY COLLEGE
5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

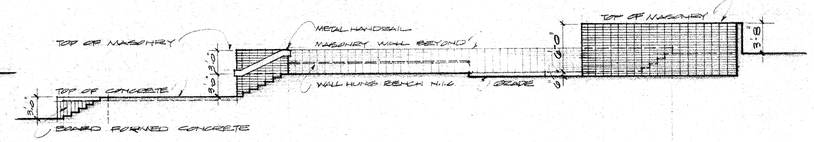
LECTURE - ED. MEDIA CENTER
REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
FLOOR PLAN

SHEET A-1 OF 42 SHEETS

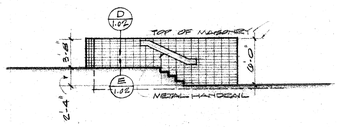


NOTES
1. STACK BOND MODULAR BRICK TYPICAL
2. CRUSHED ROCK MIN 12" ABOVE 2" ø WEEP HOLES
3. ALL PLANTERS BELOW GRADE TO BE WATERPROOFED

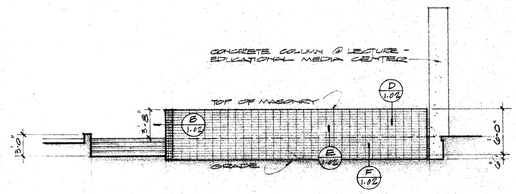
1 PARTIAL SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



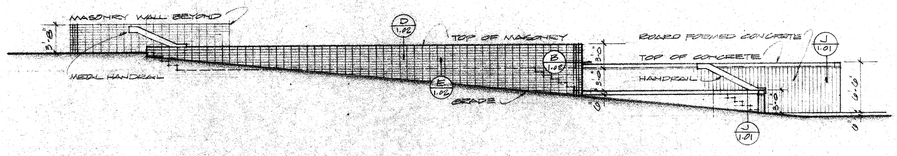
5 PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



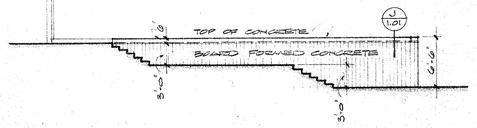
2 PARTIAL WEST ELEV.
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



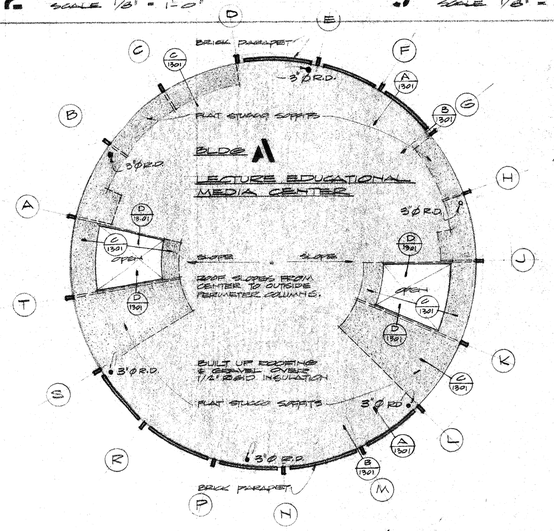
3 PARTIAL SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



4 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

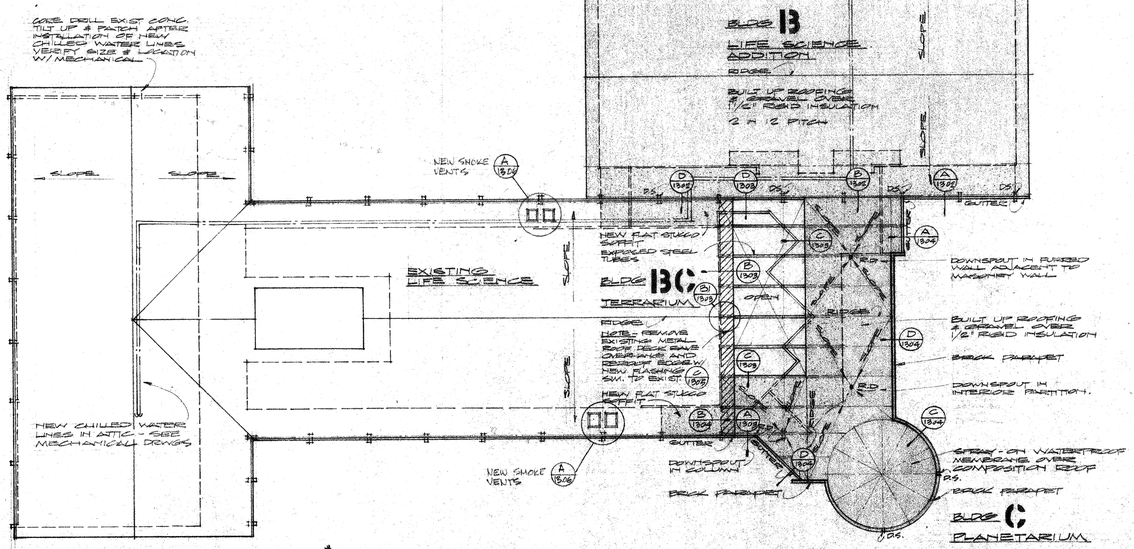


6 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

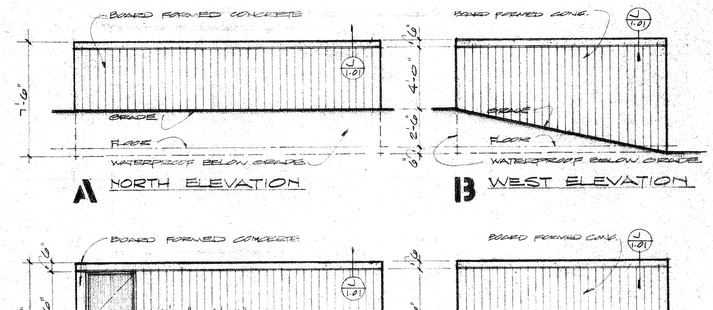




BLDG D
COOLING TOWER

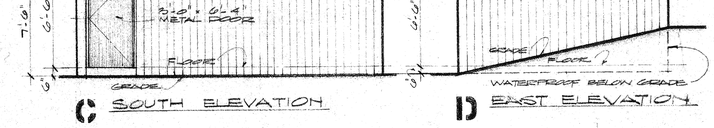


7 ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1" = 20'-0"



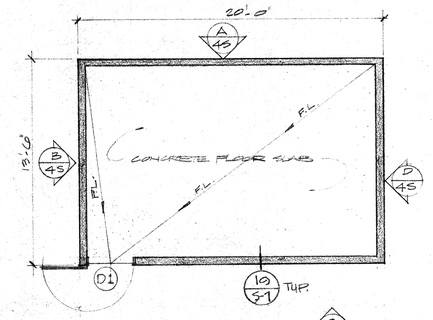
A NORTH ELEVATION

B WEST ELEVATION



C SOUTH ELEVATION

D EAST ELEVATION



E FLOOR PLAN

8 COOLING TOWER BUILDING "D"
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Wilbur E. Blurock

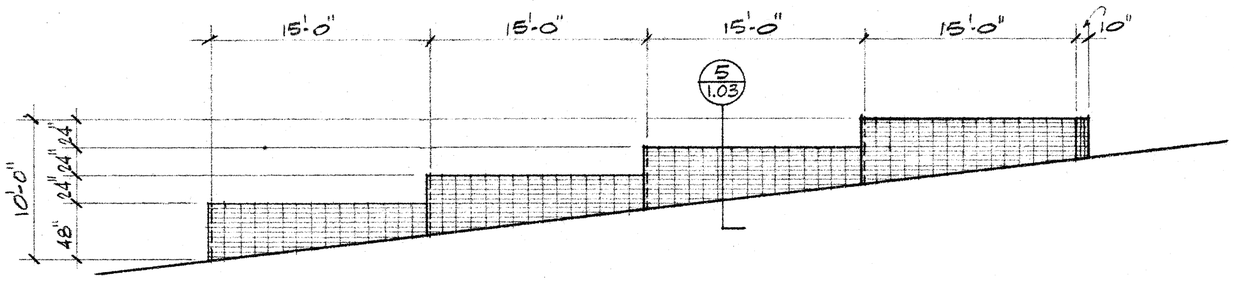
NORTH

APPROVALS	STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION 28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967	REVISIONS DATE 2 MAY '67 DRAWN BWR JOB NO. C-540	APPROVED STATE FIRE MARSHAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA DATE MAY 1 1967	MARTIN & associates STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA	NACK & SUNDERLAND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS PASADENA CALIFORNIA	HENRY HICKOK & ASSOCIATES ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS CORONA DEL MAR CALIFORNIA	CHAFFEY COLLEGE 5885 haven avenue, alta loma, california

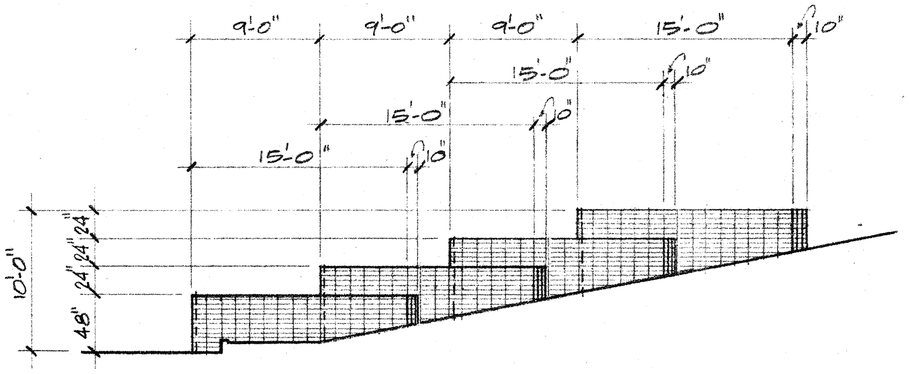
WB WILLIAM E. BLUROCK & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS PLANNERS
1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE CORONA DEL MAR 714 OR 30300

SITE
ROOF PLAN EXTERIOR PLATFORM ELEVATIONS

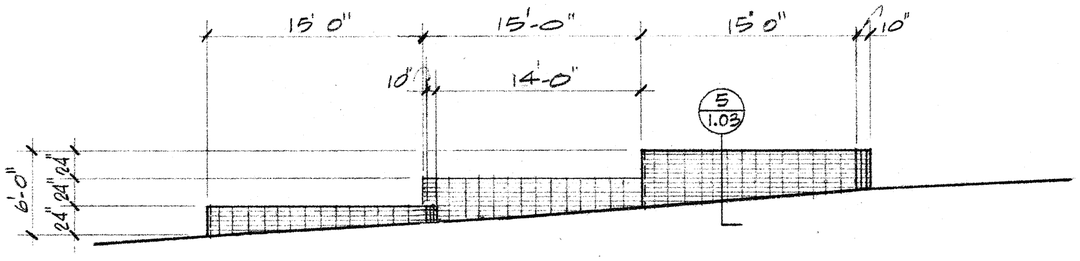
SHEET 4-S OF 42 SHEETS



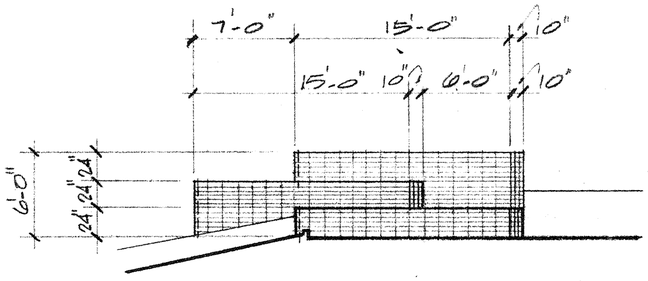
1 EAST ELEVATION



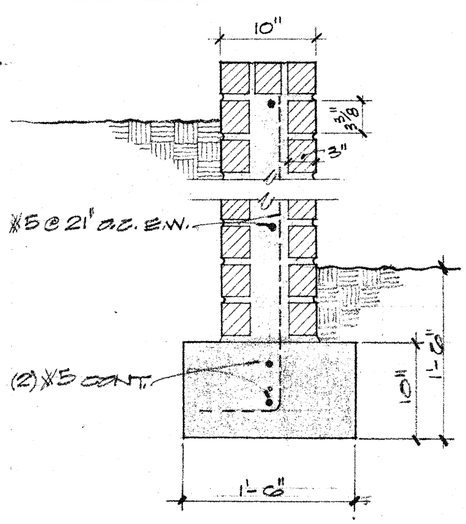
2 SOUTH ELEVATION



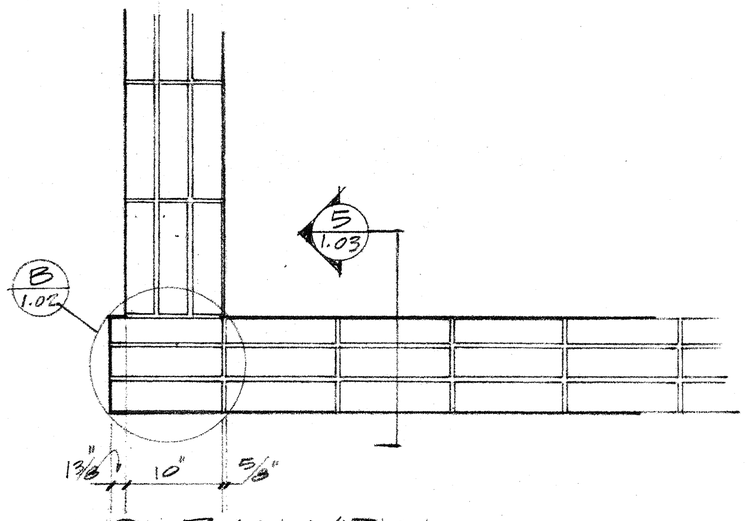
3 EAST ELEVATION



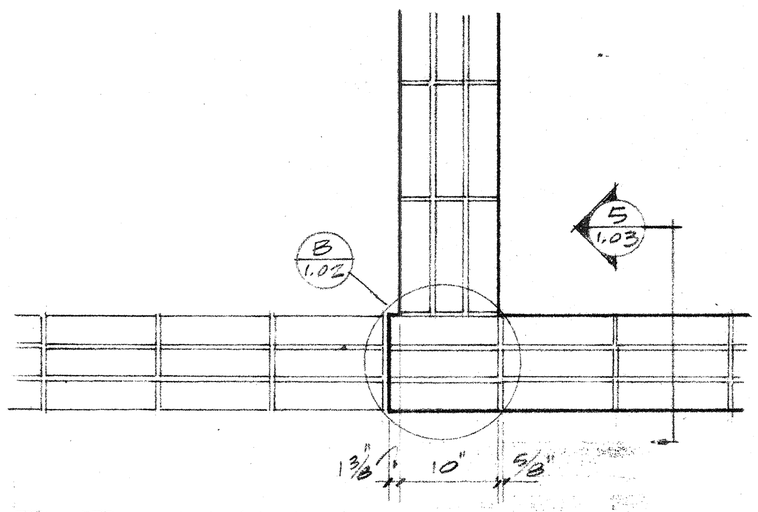
4 SOUTH ELEVATION



5 SECTION
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



6 PLAN VIEW
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



7 PLAN VIEW
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

A RAISED BRICK PLANTERS
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
TYPICAL OF ALL PLANTER ON THIS SHEET - STACK BOND MODULAR BRICK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION
28740 APPROVED MAY 1 - 1967
For [signature]
PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

SCALE AS SHOWN		CHAFFEY COLLEGE	SHEET 1.03
DATE 2 MAY 67		WB ARCHITECTS PLANNERS — WILLIAM E. BLUROCK AND ASSOCIATES, 1550 BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORONA DEL MAR, CALIFORNIA, 714-673-0300	SITE: RAISED BRICK PLANTERS
DRAWN PWB			
JOB C-940			OF 49