Appendix D-2

Historical Resources Technical Report

Historical Resources Technical Report

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update, Los Angeles County, California

APRIL 2025

Prepared for:

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Table of Contents

SECTION **PAGE NO.**

Acronyms and Abbreviations vii

Acknowledgments ix

Executive Summary xi

1 Introduction 1
- 1.1 Project Description 1
  - 1.1.1 Academic and Student Support Services Facilities 7
  - 1.1.2 Student Housing 7
  - 1.1.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities 7
  - 1.1.4 Mobility and Circulation Improvements 7
  - 1.1.5 Utility Infrastructure Improvements 8
  - 1.1.6 Sustainability and Resiliency 8
- 1.2 Near-Term Projects 8
  - 1.2.1 New Construction 8
  - 1.2.2 Renovation 9
  - 1.2.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities 10
  - 1.2.4 Demolition 11
  - 1.2.5 Mobility and Circulation Improvements 11
  - 1.2.6 Utility Infrastructure Improvements 12

2 Regulatory Setting 13
- 2.1 Federal 13
- 2.2 State 14
- 2.3 Local 17

3 Methodology 21
- 3.1 Literature Review and Background Research 21
  - 3.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search 21
  - 3.1.2 Additional Records Reviewed 23
- 3.2 Area of Potential Impacts 25
- 3.3 Field Survey Methodology 30

4 Historic Context 31
- 4.1 Historical Overview of the California State University System 31
- 4.2 Historical Overview of Polytechnic Schools in California 32
- 4.3 Historical Overview of Cal Poly Pomona (1925–1979) 34
  - 4.3.1 Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas (1928–1949) 39

4.3.2 The W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949) 40
4.3.3 California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979) 57
4.4 Historical Overview of Pomona 78
4.5 Historical Overview of Walnut 80
4.6 Architects and Landscape Architects 81
4.7 Architectural Styles 90
4.7.1 Spanish Colonial Revival (1915–1940) 90
4.7.2 Mid-Century Modern (1940–1966) 91
4.7.3 Brutalism (1960–1970) 92
4.7.4 New Formalism (1960–1975) 94
4.7.5 Late Modern (1955–1980) 95

5 Survey Results 97
5.1 Overview of Survey Results 97
5.2 Summary of Eligible Historic Districts 103
5.2.1 W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District 103
5.2.2 Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District 107
5.2.3 Arabian Horse Center Historic District 107
5.3 Summary of Individual Resource Eligibility 113
5.4 Properties in the Master Plan Area That Will Reach Historic-Age by 2040 114

6 Impacts Analysis 119
6.1 Thresholds 119
6.2 Summary of Impacts 119
6.3 Near-Term Projects and Potential Impacts 125
6.3.1 New Construction 125
6.3.2 Renovation 126
6.3.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities 129
6.3.4 Demolition 129
6.4 Long-Term Projects and Potential Impacts 129
6.5 Discussion of Identified Impacts and Affected Resources 130
6.5.1 Impact CUL-HIST-1: Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District 131
6.5.2 Impact CUL-HIST-2: College of Environmental Design (Building 7) 132
6.5.3 Impact CUL-HIST-3: Library (Building 15) 132
6.5.4 Impact CUL-HIST-4: Arabian Horse Center Historic District 133

7 References 135

TABLES

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within the Area of Potential Impacts 21
Table 3-2. Previously Recorded Built Environment Properties Within the API 22
Table 3-3. Built-Environment Properties Within the Area of Potential Impacts 26
Table 4-1. Overview of Dates of Construction by Development Period 35
Table 4-2. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1925–1931) 48
Table 4-3. Extant Campus Buildings (1933–1942) 53
Table 4-4. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967) 67
Table 4-5. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979) 77
Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era 81
Table 5-1. Summary of Survey Results 97
Table 1.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API 97
Table 5-3. Properties Within the Eligible W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District 103
Table 5-4. Properties Within the Eligible Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District 107
Table 5-5. Properties Within the Eligible Arabian Horse Center Historic District 108
Table 5-6. Individually Eligible Properties 113
Table 5-7. Properties in the Master Plan Area Reaching 45 Years of Age by 2040 114
Table 6-1. Identified Historical Resources and Proposed Master Plan Projects 121

EXHIBITS

4-1 Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (ca. 1930); image on right shows the stables (Building 26). 41
4-2 Kellogg Ranch, ca. 1927. The Kellogg House and reservoir are visible to the left, with the rose garden and stables in the background 42
4-3 1928 aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch. The Manor House, Kellogg House, rose garden, stables, ponds (including Building L15), agricultural fields, roadways, and the airfield (not extant). 43
4-4 The rose garden (Building L4) and surrounding landscape (ca. 1930; trellis no longer extant). 44
4-5 April 1927 photograph of W.K. Kellogg with Fasal and Pep, a 12-day old foal, at the stables (Building 26). 45
4-6 Left: 1927 photograph showing Charles Lindberg's Spirit of St. Louis flying over the Kellogg Ranch; Right: Ca. 1930 photograph of the Kellogg air strip; the stable is visible in the lower left corner. 46
4-7 Stables as of ca. 1931, with the show ring and parking area (left), shortly after the show ring's construction, and a view of the crowd watching a Sunday show (right). 47
4-8 Arabian horses training for the Liberty Drill with letters spelling "Kellogg" with Mark Smith (trainer) and the stables (Building 26) in the background ca. 1934. 49
4-9 January 29, 1933, Los Angeles Times layout with photographs and a description of the W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry. 50

4-10 Ca. 1940 photograph of Building 150 (foreground), originally a laboratory and photo lab and today the Mexican American Student Association (MASA) building, with the stables (Building 26) in the background 51

4-11 Aerial photograph showing the ranch in 1938, when it was owned by the University of California. The campus underwent minimal development in this period, with the University primarily utilizing existing ranch structures. 52

4-12 Entry to the Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), ca. 1943 (left); U.S. Army members at the stables (Building 26), ca. 1943 (right) 54

4-13 Renovated stable stall serving as the administration headquarters (left); Army members in front of the stables (Building 26); alteration visible to arch in background (right). 55

4-14 Aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch at the time it was transferred to the USDA, 1948. 56

4-15 March 1956 photograph, a few months before the first school year at the Kellogg campus, showing Arabian horses, the stable (Building 26), and a sign reading California State Polytechnic College. 58

4-16 Rendering of Building 3 (1954). 59

4-17 1953 aerial photograph of the campus center prior to development of Cal Poly's academic buildings (L) and 1965 photograph of the campus center with academic buildings extant (R). 60

4-18 The view of the campus center with Buildings 3, 5, 97, and 6 extant around the quad (Building L1) (ca. 1959) 61

4-19 "Ag Valley," located on the west side of campus, included livestock units used in animal husbandry classes (Buildings 31–34) (ca. 1959). 62

4-20 The Encinitas, Montecito, Alamitos, and Aliso Residence Halls (Buildings 20–23), ca. 1961. 63

4-21 Photograph of the academic core of the campus (ca. 1963). 64

4-22 Cal Poly 1967 master plan revision map showing the existing (red) and planned (yellow) buildings on campus. 66

4-23 Cal Poly Pomona campus core in 1972 (left) and in 1980 (right). 69

4-24 Students and faculty help move books from the former library to the new, almost-completed library (Building 15) in December 1968. 71

4-25 Aerial view of Kellogg West (ca. 1975). 72

4-26 School of Environmental Design (ca. 1971). 73

4-27 Bronco Student Center (formerly the University Union), Cal Poly Pomona, 1975. 75

4-28 Map from Project '88 master plan showing existing construction (red) and planned construction through 1988 (yellow) 76

FIGURES

Figure ES-1 Project Location xiii
Figure ES-2 Built Environment Properties within the Area of Potential Impacts xv
Figure 1-1 Illustrative Campus Master Plan 3
Figure 1-2 Proposed Near Term Projects 5
Figure 4-1 Extant Historic-Age Campus Properties by Development Period 37
Figure 5-1 W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District 105
Figure 5-2 Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District 109
Figure 5-3 Arabian Horse Center Historic District 111
Figure 5-4 Individually Eligible Properties 115
Figure 5-5 Properties That Will Reach 45 by 2040 117

APPENDIX

A DPR Forms

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
API	Area of Potential Impacts
BRIC	Bronco Recreation and Intramural Complex
ca.	circa
Cal Poly Pomona	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSU	California State University
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GSF	gross square feet
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I	Interstate
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MASA	Mexican American Student Association
MEChA	Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PDF	Project Design Feature
PRC	Public Resources Code
proposed Master Plan	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update
SCR	Spanish Colonial Revival
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLO	San Luis Obispo
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Acknowledgments

Primary Report Authors: This report was prepared by Dudek architectural historians Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP; Claire Cancilla, MSHP; Katie Ahmanson, MHC; and Fallin Steffen, MPS. All team members meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history.

Team Support: Kyle Holmes, GIS Analyst, managed the geographic information system data and created the figures in the report. Kathryn Landoe, Technical Editor, reviewed the report for grammar, mechanics, style, and consistency. Rachel Dobrolenski, Publications Specialist, formatted report for style and consistency.

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Executive Summary

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona) retained Dudek to prepare a Historical Resources Technical Report for the proposed Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update (proposed Master Plan) in Los Angeles County, California. The proposed Master Plan area encompassing the main campus is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the cities of Pomona and Walnut and unincorporated Los Angeles County (Figure ES-1, Project Location). The proposed Master Plan would provide facility, space, and infrastructure improvements to support a planned enrollment of approximately 30,000 full-time equivalent students on the Cal Poly Pomona main campus. The proposed Master Plan, with a planning horizon through year 2040 and subject to available funding, includes renovation of existing buildings (renovation), demolition and/or replacement of existing buildings in the same general physical location (replacement), minimal construction of new buildings on undeveloped sites at the core of campus (new construction), and retention of most buildings in their existing locations and configurations (buildings to remain). The proposed Master Plan would provide renovated, replacement, and new space for academic, student support services, housing, and athletic and recreational facilities, for a total net increase of approximately 600,000 gross square feet (GSF) of building space. The proposed Master Plan identifies priority projects to be implemented in the near-term and longer-term projects for which less detailed information is currently available. Near-term projects identified in the Master Plan are expected to be constructed in the next 5 to 10 years.

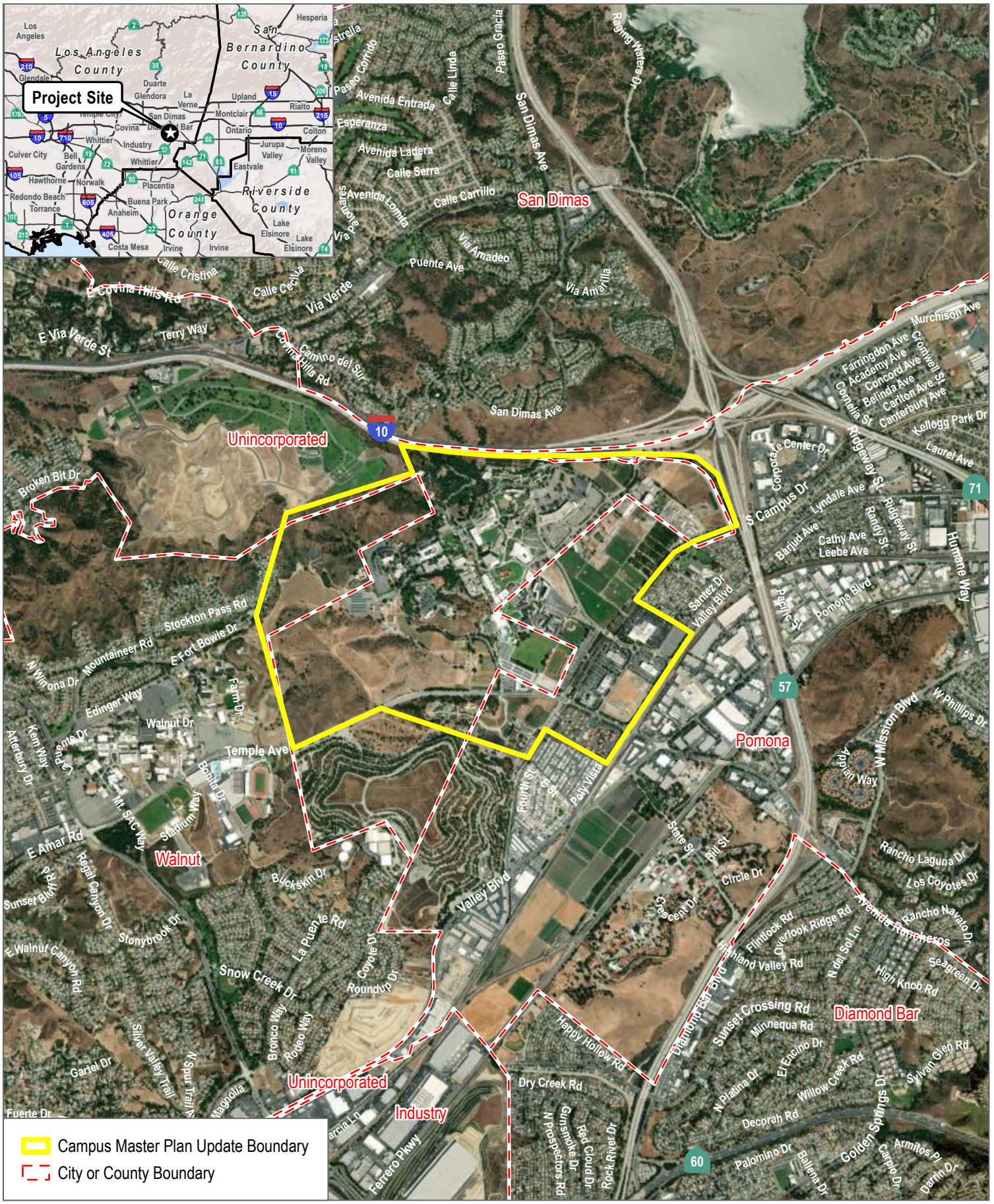
This study was prepared to facilitate Cal Poly Pomona compliance with provisions for historical resources codified in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources. These efforts included a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); the identification of an Area of Potential Impacts (API), consisting of the main campus; an intensive-level survey of historic-age properties (i.e., 45 years of age or older) within the API; building-specific and archival research; the creation of a focused historic context to serve as a framework for evaluations; recordation and evaluation of historic-era properties in the API under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Historic Landmark (CHL) designation criteria; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and PRC 5024 and 5024.5. The impact assessment considered both the buildout of the Master Plan as a whole (at the program level) and assesses near-term projects at a more detailed level (project-level analysis).

In total, the API, which as stated previously spans the main campus, includes 83 historic-age properties (Figure ES-2, Built Environment Properties within the Area of Potential Impacts). Among these 83 historic-age buildings and facilities, a total of 34 were identified as historical resources under CEQA. This includes 3 eligible historic districts: the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District (with 15 “contributors” or historically significant components), the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (with 14 contributors), and the Arabian Horse Center Historic District (with 5 contributors). Among district contributors, 9 are also individually eligible for landmark designation.

Among the 83 historic-age resources surveyed in the API, a total of 49 were identified as ineligible for federal- or state-level designation.

Based on the site visit, research, and analysis, the proposed Master Plan has the potential to result in four significant adverse direct impacts to historical resources. This analysis is provided in Chapter 6, Impacts Analysis.

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SOURCE: ESRI 2024; Los Angeles County

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0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE ES-1

Project Location

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Area Boundary
Area of Potential Impacts

Properties in the Area of Potential Impacts

Historic-age Buildings (pre-1980)

1 - Old Administration (1961)
2 - College of Agriculture (1963)
3 - Science Laboratory (1956)
5 - College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (1959)
6 - College of Education and Integrative Studies (1959)
7 - College of Environmental Design (1971)
8 - College of Science (1976)
9 - College of Engineering (1959)
13/13A - Art Department/Engineering Annex (1965)
15 - University Library (1969)
16 - Library Mechanical Equipment (1970)
20 - Encinitas Residential Hall (1960)
21 - Montecito Residential Hall (1960)
22 - Alamitos Residential Hall (1960)
23 - Aliso Residential Hall (1960)
24 - Music (Arts Complex) (1963)
25 - Drama Department/Theatre (1963)
26 - University Plaza (1926)
26A - Student Orientation Center (1970)
28 - Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse(1970)
29 - W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (1974)
29A - Horse Arena (1974)
29B - Weaning Barn (1974)
29C - Animal Health Science (c. 1974)
29H - Horse Barn (1974)
30 - Agriculture Unit (1957)
31 - Poultry Unit (1957)
32 - Beef Unit (1957)
33 - Feedmill (1957)
34 - Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) (1959)
35 - Bronco Student Center (1976)
37 - Swine Unit/Shelters (1960)
38 - Sheep/Wool Unit (1960)
41 - Darlene May Gymnasium (1957)
43 - Kellogg Gymnasium (1966)
45 - Apparel Merchandising and Management (1960)
46 - Student Health Services (1975)
47 - Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop (1960)
48 - Custodial Services (1960)
49 - Training Center (1928)
50 - Old Rose Float Lab (1927)
55 - Foundation Administration Offices (1965)
57 - Palmitas Hall (1968)
58 - Cedritos Hall (1968)
59 - La Cienga Center
64 - Rose Float Laboratory (1960)
65 - Pesticide Building (1979)
70 - Los Olivos Dining Commons (1968)
71 - Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (1975)
75 - Procurement/Receiving (1960)
76 - Kellogg West Education/Dining (1971)
76A - Kellogg West/Addition (1975)
77 - Kellogg West Main Lodge (1971)
78 - Kellogg West Addition (1978)
81 - Facilities Management (1960)
81A - Environmental Health and Safety (1960)
82 - Facilities Management Warehouse (1960)
82A - Carpenter's Shop (1960)
83 - Auto Shop (1960)
95 - Cultural Centers (1926)
96 - Paint Shop (1960)
97 - Campus Center (1957)
111 - Manor House (1926)
112 - Kellogg House Pomona (1926)
113 - Kellogg Guest House (1928)
114 - Unnamed Residence (1928)
115 - Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane) (1928)
141 - Unnamed Maintenance Building (1926)
150 - MASA House (1933)

Historic-age Fields and Landscapes (pre-1980)

L1 - University Quad (c. 1970)
L4 - Rose Garden (1926-1927)
L8 - Voorhis Ecological Preserve (c. 1975)
L9 - Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill (1926)
L13 - Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane (c. 1926)
L14 - Agricultural Fields (c. 1970)
L15 - Pond (c. 1928)
L16 - Manor House Orchard (c. 1928)
L17 - Orchard (c. 1964)
S1 - Tennis Courts (c. 1960)
S2 - Scolinos Baseball Field (c. 1970)
S3 - Kellogg Stadium (c. 1960)
S4 - Soccer Field (c. 1975)
S5 - Outdoor Basketball (c. 1970)

SOURCE: World Navigation Map; Cal Poly Pomona 2024

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0 337.5 675 Feet

FIGURE ES-2

Built Environment Properties within the Area of Potential Impacts

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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1 Introduction

This Historical Resources Technical Report documents the identification and evaluation of built environment historical resources within the identified Area of Potential Impacts (API) of the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Cal Poly Pomona) Campus Master Plan Update (proposed Master Plan). This study was prepared to facilitate agency compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5. This Historical Resources Technical Report includes the following components: (1) an introduction including project location and description; (2) regulatory context; (3) project methodology including a review of previously recorded built environment properties included in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a summary of background and archival research efforts, delineation of an API, and an intensive-level survey of the API; (4) a focused historic context for the proposed Master Plan area; (5) survey results; (6) an impacts analysis; and (7) references. Mitigation measures are included in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

1.1 Project Description

This section summarizes the proposed Master Plan; the complete project description is included in Chapter 3, Project Description, of the Draft EIR. The proposed Master Plan would provide facility, space, and infrastructure improvements to support a planned enrollment of approximately 30,000 full-time equivalent students on the Cal Poly Pomona main campus. The proposed Master Plan, with a planning horizon through year 2040 and subject to available funding, includes renovation of existing buildings (renovation), demolition and/or replacement of existing buildings in the same general physical location (replacement), minimal construction of new buildings on undeveloped sites at the core of campus (new construction), and retention of most buildings in their existing locations and configurations (buildings to remain). The proposed Master Plan would provide renovated, replacement, and new space for academic, student support services, housing, and athletic and recreational facilities, for a total net increase of approximately 600,000 gross square feet (GSF) of building space. At buildout, there would be a total of approximately 6.5 million GSF of building space on the Cal Poly Pomona main campus. Additionally, outdoor athletics and recreational facility improvements are planned. To enhance campus connectivity and access to transit, mobility and circulation improvements are also proposed.

The proposed Master Plan addresses Cal Poly Pomona's current and future needs with a focus on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus. The proposed Master Plan also identifies priority projects to be implemented in the near term (first 5 to 10 years of Master Plan implementation).

No new development is proposed for Spadra Farm, Spadra Landfill, University Village, Innovation Village, or the Lanterman Development Center under this proposed Master Plan, and these locations are not addressed further in this study. Figure 1-1, Illustrative Campus Master Plan, shows existing and proposed building development under the proposed Master Plan. Figure 1-2, Proposed Near Term Projects, provides the approximate locations and footprints of the proposed near-term projects.

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Master Plan Boundary

Campus Core

DEMOLITION

13/13A - Art Department/Engineering Annex (1965)

24A-F - Music Department Modulars

41 - Darlene May Gymnasium (1957)

46 - Student Health Services (1975)

66 - Bronco Bookstore (c. 1988)

86 - English Language Institute (2009)

97 - Campus Center (1957)

116 - Child Care Center (c. 1980)

NEW CONSTRUCTION

10 - Campus Center and Interdisciplinary Academic Resources Building

14 - Engineering Graduate Building

35C - Bronco Student Center Conference Center Expansion

44 - Student Health & Wellness Center Replacement

217 - Children's Center Replacement

252, 253 - Student Housing Replacement Project (Phase II)

A - Softball Facility

RENOVATIONS

1 - Old Administration (1961)

2 - College of Agriculture (1963)

5 - College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (1959)

6 - College of Education and Integrative Studies (1959)

7 - College of Environmental Design (1971)

8 - College of Science (1976)

9 - College of Engineering (1959)

13B-D - ROTC Relocation & Site Reuse

15 - University Library (1969)

17 - Engineering Labs (2001)

24 - Music (Arts Complex) (1963)

25 - Drama Department/Theatre (1963)

29 - W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (1974)

35 - Bronco Student Center (1976)

35A - W. Keith and Janet Kellogg University Art Gallery (1987)

41 - Darlene May Gymnasium (1957)

42 - Bronco Recreation & Intramural Complex Expansion

43 - Kellogg Gymnasium (1966)

76 - Kellogg West Education/Dining (1971)

76A - Kellogg West/Addition (1975)

77 - Kellogg West Main Lodge (1971)

78 - Kellogg West Addition (1978)

85 - I-Poly High School (2013)

94 - University Office Building (1984)

98 - Classroom/Laboratory/ Administration Building and Tower (1993)

B - Recreational Fields Support Facilities

C - Soccer and Track & Field Stadium Replacement

MOBILITY AND CIRCULATION IMPROVEMENTS

133 - Bronco Mobility Hub

D - Kellogg Drive and East Campus Drive Roadway Reconfigurations (including I-10 Gateway)

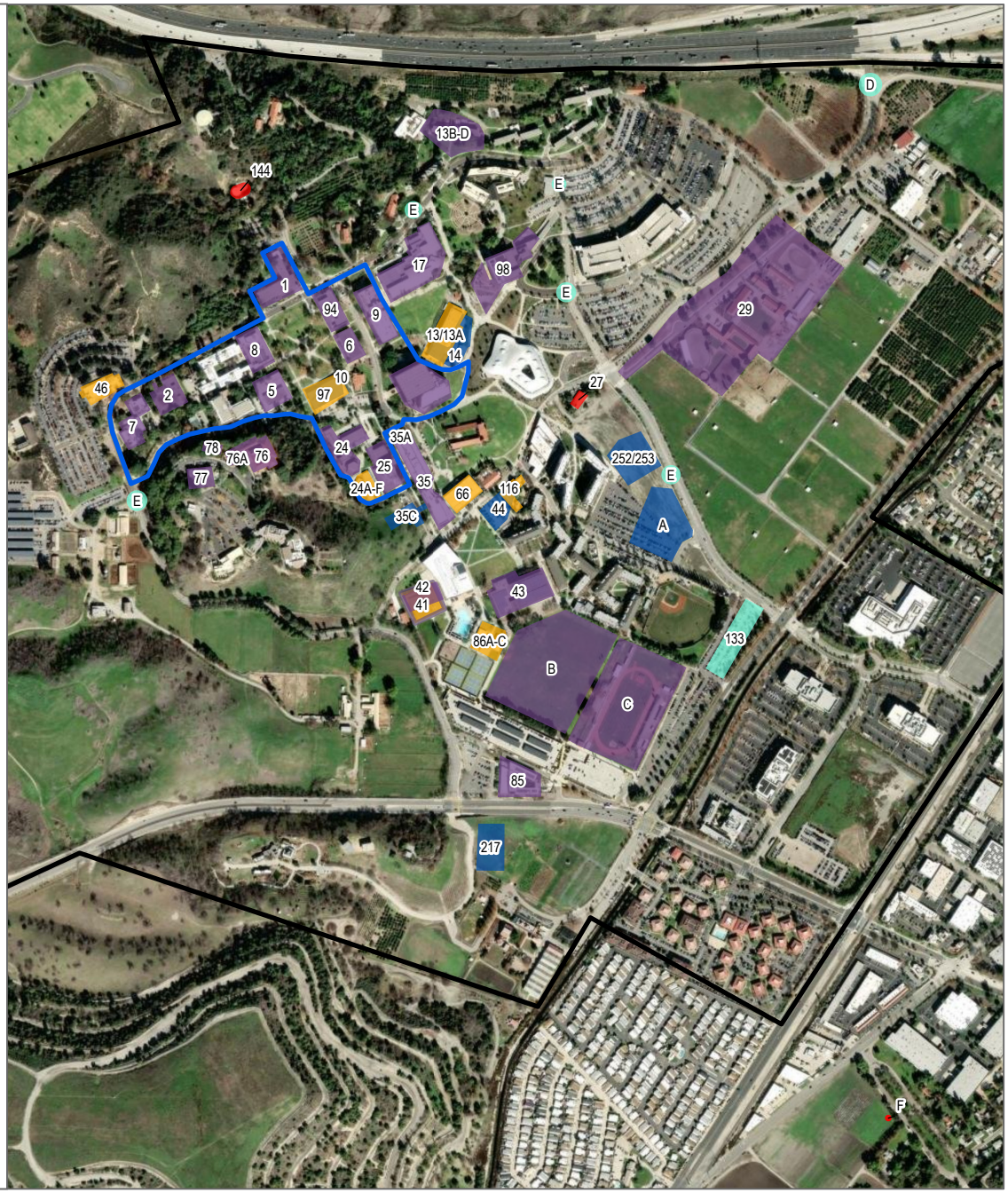
E - Campus Loop Construction

UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS

27 - Well Water and Water Treatment Plant Expansion

144 - Lower Reservoir Tank Replacement

F - Spadra Well Waterline Extension



SOURCE: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona 2024; World Imagery

Cal Poly Pomona is in the process of auditing and updating their building information (names/numbers). There may be future inconsistences due to these changes.

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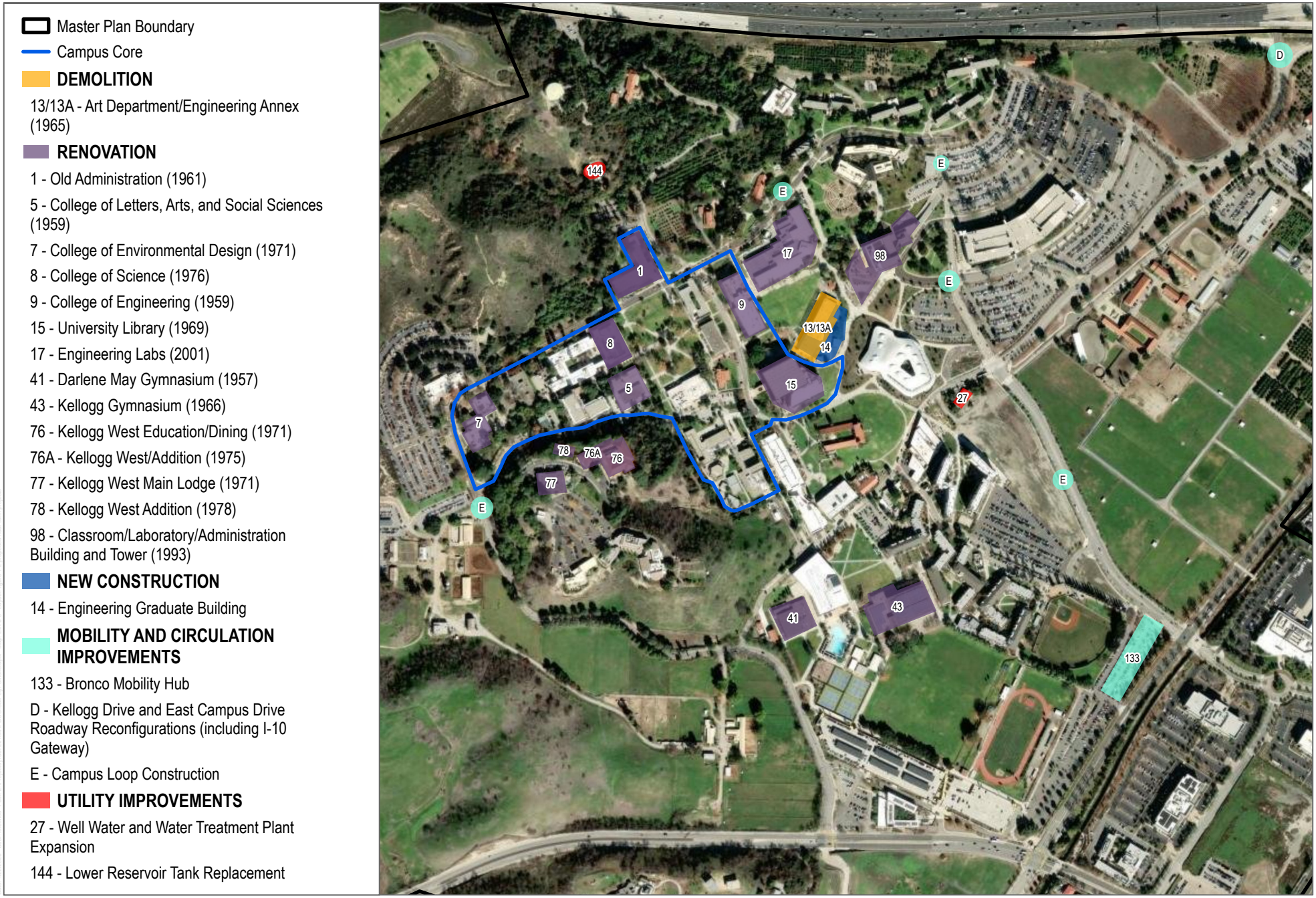
0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1-1

Illustrative Campus Master Plan

Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Update

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SOURCE: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona 2024; World Imagery

Cal Poly Pomona is in the process of auditing and updating their building information (names/numbers). There may be future inconsistences due to these changes.

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0 375 750 Feet

FIGURE 1-2

Proposed Near Term Projects

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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1.1.1 Academic and Student Support Services Facilities

The proposed Master Plan would update and better utilize academic and student support services facilities throughout the campus. The proposed Master Plan would include major renovation of the College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences; College of Environmental Design; Old Administration Building; College of Science; College of Agriculture; College of Education and Integrative Studies; Theater; Kellogg West; Engineering Labs/College of Engineering; and University Office Building. Replacement, new construction, or expansion projects include the New Campus Center and Interdisciplinary Academic Resources Building; Engineering Graduate Building; New Child Care Center; Conference Center and Mixed-Use Building; Student Health and Wellness Center; Music Building Renovation and Addition; Bronco Student Center Renovation, Addition, and Site Improvements; and Mobility Hub. Demolition of the English Language Institute (Buildings 86A–C), Campus Center (Building 97), Art Department/Engineering Annex (Building 13), Student Health and Wellness Center (Building 46), , and Child Care Center (Building 116) would occur to accommodate new construction. See Section 1.2, Near-Term Projects, for additional information about near-term academic and student support services projects.

1.1.2 Student Housing

The proposed Master Plan proposed Student Housing Phase III, which would provide 1,040 beds in two mid-rise buildings. With the existing beds on the main campus and the new beds proposed as part of a previously approved and environmentally cleared student housing replacement project, the proposed Master Plan would provide for a total of 5,109 beds. No student housing projects are proposed for the near term.

1.1.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities

The proposed Master Plan includes the renovation and limited expansion of existing athletic and recreational facilities, designed to support student athletes. Renovation and improvement projects include improvements to the recreation fields and major/total renovations of the Darlene May and Kellogg Gymnasiums. New construction and expansion projects include a replacement soccer, track, and field stadium; a new women's softball field; and expansion of the Bronco Recreation and Intramural Complex (BRIC). In the longer term, demolition of the Darlene May Gymnasium would occur after the BRIC expansion project occurs. See Section 1.2 for additional information about near-term athletic and recreation projects.

1.1.4 Mobility and Circulation Improvements

The proposed Master Plan prioritizes campus-wide improvements to enhance pedestrian and bicyclist safety and expand access to public transit opportunities. The proposed Master Plan includes Kellogg Drive and East Campus Drive roadway reconfiguration improvements, which include an Interstate (I) 10 Gateway. The proposed Master Plan also involves improvements to the existing Campus Loop, including the repaving and restriping of University Drive as well as improvements for shuttles. A new campus transit center (Bronco Mobility Hub) is proposed to provide a central place to make transportation connections and access services and information. The campus is also developing a Transportation Demand Management Plan that will identify demand management and marketing strategies to reduce single occupant vehicle commutes to campus. Wayfinding and signage would be improved for ped-bikeways, pedestrian malls, and multi-modal malls, with lighting, signage, and marked crossings (using color and texture) to enhance pedestrian and bicyclist safety. The Master Plan would result in no net change in parking spaces. See Section 1.2 for additional information about near-term mobility and circulation projects.

1.1.5 Utility Infrastructure Improvements

The proposed Master Plan would advance the backlog of deferred maintenance projects and integrate this work into the Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan for the campus. Projects range from building system upgrades (fire alarm system; elevators; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC]; etc.) to infrastructure repair, capital renewals, and upgrades. Infrastructure repair and upgrades would be implemented for the existing potable water, sewer, stormwater, gas, and electric systems. See Section 1.2 for additional information about near-term utility infrastructure projects.

1.1.6 Sustainability and Resiliency

The proposed Master Plan would expand on-campus renewable energy production with the installation of solar photovoltaic shades on building roofs and solar shades between buildings. In accordance with the 2024 CSU Sustainability Policy, all new buildings and major building renovations will be designed and built to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver, striving for LEED Gold or Platinum. Additionally, new construction and renovation projects shall exceed all applicable energy codes and regulations (Building Energy Efficiency Standards, 24 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 6) by 10%. Other relevant elements of the 2024 CSU Sustainability Policy also apply to proposed Campus Master Plan development and will be implemented as described in the policy.

1.2 Near-Term Projects

Projects anticipated to be constructed within the first 5 years following proposed Master Plan approval (near-term projects) are described and evaluated in detail to provide comprehensive environmental clearance in this document. The complete list of near-term projects and a description of each are presented below. All relevant figures are included in the full project description in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR.

1.2.1 New Construction

Engineering Graduate Building

The new Engineering Graduate Building (Building 14) would support the continued growth of the College of Engineering with new facilities to consolidate the graduate programs and space for student research labs. The new building would be located southeast of the existing Engineering Building and would have a total building area of approximately 80,000 GSF. The new building would be up to three stories.

The new Engineering Graduate Building would be located adjacent to two historical resources—the College of Engineering (Building 9) and the Library (Building 15)—and just outside of the boundaries of the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

1.2.2 Renovation

College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences

The total renovation of the 76,600 GSF College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (Building 5) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and improvements to the exterior envelope for greater efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with active learning classrooms, spaces for study and collaboration, and shared faculty and departmental workspaces.

The College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (Building 5) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

College of Environmental Design

The total renovation of the 51,000-GSF College of Environmental Design (Building 7) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and improvements to the exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to expand usable space and better utilize the courtyard for "hands-on" project space.

The College of Environmental Design (Building 7) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and is individually eligible for the CRHR.

Kellogg West Buildings

This project would seismically retrofit the 42,600 GSF Kellogg West Education/Dining Building (Building 76). Renovation would also involve elevator and roof upgrades. Fire, life, and safety upgrades as well as HVAC improvements are proposed for the Main Lodge and Kellogg West Addition (Buildings 77 and 78).

The Kellogg West Building is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

Engineering Labs/College of Engineering

The 12,000 GSF Engineering Labs (Building 17) and 137,900 GSF College of Engineering (Building 9) renovation would address deferred maintenance and make required code upgrades, including the total replacement of all building systems and improvements to the exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet active learning space standards and to add lab capacity as needed to advance strategic and academic goals for the College of Engineering.

The College of Engineering (Building 9) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

Old Administration

The 82,000 GSF major renovation of the Old Administration Building (Building 1) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing and replacement of building systems. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with more efficient resources and workspaces.

The Old Administration Building (Building 1) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

College of Science

This project would include repurposing space in the 136,300 GSF College of Science (Building 8) for instructional labs. This major renovation would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and potential improvements to the exterior envelope, including the roof and windows, for efficiency and sustainability. Where needed, the interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals and the needs of the College of Science.

The College of Science Building (Building 8) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

Library

The renovation of the existing 218,000 GSF Library (Building 15) includes several site improvements, such as the demolition of the existing pedestrian bridge, widening of the fire lane and turnaround, and installation of two additional fire hydrants. Interior improvements to the library include staircase and elevator improvements, drinking fountain replacement, full restroom renovation, lighting upgrades, acoustical ceiling system upgrades, and wall and floor replacement.

The Library (Building 15) and its adjacent support structure, the Library Mechanical Equipment building (Building 16), are historical resources pursuant to CEQA; they are contributors to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR, and they are individually eligible for the CRHR.

Classroom/Lab/Administration

The 102,000 GSF Classroom/Lab/Administration Building (Building 98) renovation would involve the renovation of the remaining classroom and laboratory wing, reconstruction of utility connections, and landscaping and hardscape improvements. An approximately 10,000 GSF addition would be constructed in place of a previously demolished portion of the building. Renovation of the classroom and laboratory wing would include an HVAC system upgrade, replacement of plumbing fixtures, wall and ceiling renovation, lighting and electrical upgrades, and acoustical upgrades.

The Classroom/Lab/Administration Building (Building 98) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

1.2.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities

Darlene May Gymnasium Renovation

The Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41) is 31,750 GSF and houses lockers and restrooms that do not meet the gender equity requirements of Title IX. This project involves the immediate targeted renovation of the restroom and locker facilities specifically to meet current code requirements for accessibility (Americans with Disabilities Act). Then locker and restroom facilities for female athlete-students would be installed within the Kellogg Gymnasium facility. In the longer term, the Darlene May Gymnasium would be demolished to accommodate the expansion of the BRIC to meet the needs of a growing student body. The Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

Kellogg Gymnasium

Improvements to this facility would initially involve the renovation of the 114,000 GSF Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43) to provide locker and restroom facilities for female student-athletes to meet the intentions of Title IX. In the longer term, the proposed Master Plan includes major renovation and a small expansion of the Kellogg Gymnasium facility, including replacement of major building systems and accommodation of uses from the Darlene May Gymnasium (to be demolished for the BRIC expansion). The Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

1.2.4 Demolition

Art Department/Engineering Annex Building

The Art Department/Engineering Annex Building and ROTC trailers (Buildings 13 and 13B-D) totals 53,845 GSF and is located north of the Library (Building 15). Building 13 will be demolished and replaced with the proposed new Engineering Graduate Building, and ROTC Buildings 13B–D will be relocated.

The Art Department/Engineering Annex Building (Buildings 13 and 13B-D) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

1.2.5 Mobility and Circulation Improvements

Kellogg Drive Improvements (Including I-10 Gateway)

The Kellogg Gateway project is intended to enhance campus identity, entry, and wayfinding and improve safety by relocating traffic around the campus. This project is being proposed as a Transportation Demand Management improvement. The proposed Master Plan includes the following:

- New controlled intersections on Kellogg Drive at East Campus Drive and University Drive
- Conversion of East Campus Drive from a one-way road to a two-way road
- Intersection improvements at East Campus and South Campus Drive (with left turn added)
- New signage to direct traffic around the campus to access I-10 (on South Campus Drive at both Kellogg Drive and East Campus Drive)
- Signage and gateway elements, including monument sign, landscaping, and lighting with banners
- Narrowing of Kellogg Drive to reduce vehicular speed and enhance pedestrian safety with wider sidewalks, pedestrian scale lighting, and enhanced crosswalks

New Campus Transit Center (Bronco Mobility Hub)

The approximately 30,000 GSF Bronco Mobility Hub (Building 133) would be a central place to make transportation connections and access services and information. This project is being proposed as a Transportation Demand Management improvement. The proposed location is Parking Lot B-1 (north) off South Campus Drive and Kellogg Drive. Existing Foothill Transit bus stops on Temple Avenue and South Campus Drive will be consolidated at the new Bronco Mobility Hub, reducing the number of pedestrian crossings and reducing the traffic back-ups behind the buses. The Bronco Mobility Hub is envisioned as a front-door to the campus with wayfinding and transportation information to support alternative transportation modes, including the following:

- Foothill Transit bus plaza with 10 bus bays and passenger amenities

- Preferential parking spaces for carpools/vanpools
- Car-share, bike-share, e-bike, and e-scooter rental programs
- Bicycle lockers/storage
- Electric vehicle charging stations
- Pick-up/drop-off areas for rideshare vehicles and ride-hailing services
- University Police guard shack and operator restroom facility
- On/off-site traffic and bus access improvements; temporary replacement parking

Campus Loop Construction

A proposed circulating shuttle would loop around the core of the campus in a clockwise direction with stops proposed at Camphor Lane, University Quad, the Rose Garden, Parking Structure 1, and the Bronco Mobility Hub. Until the Bronco Mobility Hub project is completed, one or more temporary stops may be needed to serve the temporary and overflow parking lots. A future stop is planned along Kellogg Drive to serve future student housing projects. The required street and shuttle stop improvements would be phased, with the first phase involving the resurfacing and striping of the shuttle lane on University Drive between Camphor Lane and Red Gum Lane. This work would require widening the road in two places, adding lane markers and signage, and consolidating shuttle stops. Later phases would extend the dedicated lane, improve the north end of Red Gum Lane and the west portion of University Drive (which requires widening the road and adding a curb and gutter), and connect the shuttle lane along Kellogg Drive to loop through the new Bronco Mobility Hub.

The new Campus Transit Center (Bronco Mobility Hub) is not adjacent to eligible historical resources. In addition, none of the proposed activities involve properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040, the year marking the build-out of the proposed Master Plan.

1.2.6 Utility Infrastructure Improvements

Well Water and Water Treatment Plant Expansion

This project would involve the installation of a volatile organic compound wellhead treatment system at Well 2 to expand the availability of source groundwater for potable use. It will include repairing or replacing existing controllers and sensors, upgrading the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system, and adding an additional reverse osmosis water treatment train to expand the system capacity to produce an additional 300,000 gallons per day of domestic water. The system currently has capacity to treat 792,000 gallons per day.

Lower Reservoir Tank Replacement

This project would involve the installation of a new 570,000-gallon welded steel tank to replace the existing lower reservoir tank. The tank would be installed at the same location of the existing tank at the lower reservoir site. The new tank would provide the domestic water storage needed for distribution, and would provide for backup storage. The new water storage tank would supply water to the fire suppression system. The existing tank would be demolished and removed accordingly.

These proposed Master Plan components do not involve historical resources, nor are they adjacent to known historical resources. In addition, none of the impacted facilities involve properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040, the projected year of build-out of the proposed Master Plan.

2 Regulatory Setting

The following sections provide a brief overview of the federal and state regulatory framework in which historic properties and historical resources are identified and evaluated.

2.1 Federal

National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC Sections 300101 et seq., including Section 106 of the NHPA, 54 USC Sections 306108)

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Under the NHPA, significant cultural resources are referred to as historic properties, which include any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or determined eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. Historic properties that are designated by the Secretary of the Interior to be National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. A property is considered historically significant if it meets one of the NRHP criteria and retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance.

Implementing Regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800)

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The Section 106 process consists of four principal steps: 1) initiation of the Section 106 process, which includes identifying and initiating consultation with Native American tribes, local governments, and other interested parties; 2) identification of historic properties; 3) assessment of adverse effects; and 4) delineation of stipulations to resolve adverse effects in an agreement document.

Section 106 affords the ACHP and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as well as other consulting parties, a reasonable opportunity to comment on any project that would adversely affect historic properties. The ACHP is an independent administering agency that develops procedures at the federal level to protect cultural resources included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. The SHPOs administer the national historic preservation program at the state level, in addition to reviewing NRHP nominations, maintaining data on historic properties, and consulting with federal agencies during the Section 106 review.

The NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR Section 60.4) considers the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Because the concept of integrity is based on significance, the assessment of a property's integrity can only proceed after its significance has been fully established. In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, the assessment of integrity requires consideration under the following seven aspects or qualities: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and generally most, of these aspects (NPS 1995:44).

Certain properties are not typically considered for listing in the NRHP: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past 50 years. These properties may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if the property meets one of the four criteria listed above and if the property also meets the appropriate Criteria Consideration for the property.

2.2 State

California Environmental Quality Act (PRC Section 21083.2) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR Section 15064.5)

CEQA requires that the lead agency consider the impacts of a project on historical resources. PRC Section 21084.1 defines historical resources as those listed, or eligible for listing, in the CRHR, or those officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local county or city ordinance or jurisdiction, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. Historical resources also include "historic properties" in California that are listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the NRHP and CRHR. The CEQA Guidelines provide specific guidance for determining the significance of impacts on historical resources. As described in in Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, a "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."

- A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired (Section 15064.5[b][1]).
- The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (Section 15064.5[b][2][A]); or
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for it inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant (Section 15064.5[b][2][B]); or
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historic significance and that justify its inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (Section 15064.5[b][2][B]); or

The CEQA Guidelines also provide guidance on minimizing or avoiding significant adverse impacts on historical resources as outlined in the following provisions of Section 15064.5(b)(3)-(5).

- Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource (Section 15064.5[b][3]).
- A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures (Section 15064.5[b][4]).
- When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of the environmental documents (Section 15064.5[b][5]).

California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1 and 14 CCR Section 4850)

PRC Section 5024.1 establishes the CRHR, which lists all significant resources in California that are considered to be historical resources. In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. As such, a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria outlined under PRC Section 5024.1(c):

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the significance criteria described in PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource must also possess sufficient integrity to qualify for listing in the CRHR. Integrity as defined in 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 4852(c) 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" as evaluated with regard to the resource's retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historical resources that lack sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP may still be eligible

for listing in the CRHR if they have the potential to yield significant scientific, historical information, specific data. The CRHR's special considerations for certain property types are limited to moved buildings, structures or objects; historical resources achieving significance within the past 50 years; and reconstructed buildings. The CRHR includes not only listed prehistoric and historic cultural resources but also resources that are identified through local historical resource surveys or designated under local ordinances provided the survey and ordinance meet the criteria in 14 CCR Section 4852(e) and (f).

California Public Resources Code Sections 5024 and 5024.5

PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 establish provisions that require state agencies to preserve and document state-owned historical resources under the agency's jurisdiction. State programs and projects are reviewed pursuant to PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 and require consultation with the SHPO. Under these sections, "state agency" is defined as any agency, department, division, commission, board, bureau, officer, or other authority of the State of California. These sections of the PRC are summarized below.

PRC Section 5024 states that on or before January 1, 1982, each state agency shall formulate policies to preserve and maintain, when prudent and feasible, all state-owned historical resources under its jurisdiction listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or registered or eligible for registration as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) provides such agencies with advice and assistance as needed. On or before July 1, 1983, each state agency shall submit to the SHPO an inventory of all state-owned structures over 50 years of age under its jurisdiction that are listed, or may be eligible for listing, in the NRHP or that are registered or may be eligible for registration as a CHL. The SHPO, with the advice of the State Historical Resources Commission, shall establish standards for the submittal of inventories and the development of policies for the review of identified historical resources. These review procedures allow the SHPO to determine which historical resources meet NRHP and CHL criteria and warrant inclusion in the master list of historical resources. The master list comprises all inventoried resources submitted and determined significant pursuant to this section and all state-owned historical resources currently listed in the NRHP or registered as a CHL under state agency jurisdiction. The list is maintained by the SHPO and informs agencies with historical resources included in the master list of funding sources for preservation activities, including rehabilitation and restoration. On or before July 1, 1984, and annually thereafter, each state agency shall submit inventory updates to the SHPO and a statement of its year's preservation activities. Each state agency shall submit to the SHPO for comment documentation for any project having the potential to affect historical resources listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or registered as or eligible for registration as a CHL.

PRC Section 5024.5 directs that no state agency shall alter the original or significant historical features or fabric, or transfer, relocate, or demolish historical resources on the master list without, early in the planning processes, first giving notice and a summary of the proposed action to the SHPO who shall have 30 days after receipt of the notice and summary for review and comment. If SHPO determines that a proposed action will have an adverse effect on a listed historical resource, the head of the state agency having jurisdiction over the historical resource and the SHPO shall adopt prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects. The SHPO shall consult the State Historical Building Safety Board for advice when appropriate. Each state agency shall maintain written documentation of the SHPO's concurrence with proposed actions which would have an effect on an historical resource on the master list. The SHPO shall report to the Office of Planning and Research for mediation instances of a state agency's refusal to propose, to consider, or to adopt prudent and feasible alternatives to eliminate or mitigate adverse effects on historical resources on the master list. The SHPO may monitor the

implementation of proposed actions of any state agency. Until such time as a resource is evaluated for possible inclusion in the inventory state agencies shall assure that any such resource which might qualify for listing is not inadvertently transferred or unnecessarily altered. The SHPO may also provide local governments with information on methods to preserve their historical resources.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks (CHL) are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a CHL, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

2.3 Local

For assessments of significance, local criteria are not included in this study, given that the California State University is a state agency.[1] In terms of preservation planning resources at the local level, however, this study included a review of the City of Pomona Historic Context Statement, which was prepared by Historic Resources Group in September 2022 (HRG 2022). The historic context statement created a consistent, thematic framework for evaluating properties in Pomona, including institutional and educational properties such as Cal Poly Pomona. Behind the framework for each context and theme is a set of eligibility standards, along with typical character-defining features and thresholds for the retention of historic integrity.

The following summarizes the contexts and themes that were found to be most relevant for Cal Poly Pomona and that were considered in the survey of Cal Poly Pomona (HRG 2022):

- Context: Expansion, Growth, and Depression (1920–1940)

  Theme: Residential Development

[1] Under the California Constitution, the California State University (CSU) is a "state agency created by the Legislature in the field of public higher education which is charged with the management, administration, and control of the State College System of California" (Cal. Const., art. XX, § 23). The California State University system, therefore, is the State of California acting in its higher education capacity. In creating the CSU, the California State Legislature expressly granted it a variety of powers, including the "full power and responsibility in the construction and development of any state university campus, and any buildings or other facilities or improvements connected with the California State University." (Cal. Ed. Code § 66606.) As a result, Government Code sections 53090 and 53091, which require that local agencies comply with zoning and building ordinances, do not apply to the CSU. Accordingly, as a component of the CSU, Cal Poly Pomona is not subject to municipal regulation of uses on property owned or controlled by CSU, in furtherance of the University's education purposes. Cal Poly Pomona may consider, for information purposes only, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the proposed Master Plan area, but it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

Period of Significance: 1920–1940

Property Type Description: Significant property types are those representing important periods of residential development in Pomona, including single-family residences, multifamily residences, tract features, and amenities, including street trees/other significant landscape features and streetlights.

NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 (Events/Patterns of Development)

Individual residential properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant (1) as the site of an event important in history; or (2) for exemplifying an important trend or pattern of residential development.

Residences that are eligible for an association with a trend or pattern of development from this period may be more appropriately evaluated as part of a historic district. A collection of residential properties that are eligible under this criterion as a historic district may be significant.

NRHP/CRHR Criteria B/2 (Important Persons)

Individual residential properties eligible under this criterion may be significant (1) for an association with persons significant in our past; or (2) for a proven association with a specific significant ethnic or cultural group that made a demonstrable impact on the community.

Note that according to National Park Service guidance, "persons significant in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. In addition, the property must be associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance.

NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 (Architecture and Design)

Individual residential properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant as (1) an excellent example of an architectural style, property type, or method of construction; or (2) a distinctive work by a noted architect, landscape architect, builder, or designer.

- Context: Expansion, Growth, and Depression (1920–1940)

Theme: Civic and Institutional Development

Period of Significance 1920–1940

Associated Property Types: Institutional (Post Office, Fire and Police Station, School, Library, Hospital, Religious Building, Social Club, Cultural Institution, Fraternal Organization, Park, Civic Building, Civic Amenity, Public Art).

Property Type Description: Institutional property types include schools, hospitals, religious buildings (including churches, convents, rectories, and schools), clubhouses associated with social clubs or fraternal organizations, parks, civic buildings like post offices and police/fire stations, and civic amenities.

NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 (Events/Patterns of Development)

Individual civic/institutional properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant (1) as the site indKof an event important in history; (2) for exemplifying an important trend or pattern of civic or institutional development during this period of expansion and growth; (3) for an important association with New Deal era programs; or (4) as an excellent and rare example of an institutional building type from the period (e.g., library, church, school, fire or police station, hospital, civic/government building).

NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 (Architecture and Design)

Individual civic/institutional properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant as (1) a good/excellent or rare example of an architectural style, property type, or method of construction; or (2) distinctive work by a noted architect, landscape architect, builder, or designer.

- Context: Postwar Growth, Diversification, and Redevelopment (1946–1980)

  Theme: Civic and Institutional Development

  Period of Significance 1946–1980

  Associated Property Types: Institutional (Post Office, Fire and Police Station, School, Library, Hospital, Religious Building, Social Club, Cultural Institution, Fraternal Organization, Park, Civic Building, Infrastructure Improvement, Civic Amenity, Public Art).

  Property Type Description: Institutional property types include schools, hospitals, religious buildings (including churches, convents, rectories, and schools), clubhouses associated with social clubs or fraternal organizations, parks, civic buildings like post offices and police/fire stations, and civic amenities.

  NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 (Events/Patterns of Development)

  Individual civic/institutional properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant (1) as the site of an event important in history, such as an important community gathering place; (2) for exemplifying an important trend or pattern in civic/institutional development, such as expansion of services in proximity to new residential neighborhoods, or postwar school planning principals, or civil rights–related movements; or (3) as an excellent and rare example of a civic or institutional building type from the period (postwar school plants).

  NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 (Architecture and Design)

  Individual civic/institutional properties that are eligible under this criterion may be significant as (1) an excellent or rare example of an architectural style, property type, or method of construction; or (2) a distinctive work by a noted architect, landscape architect, builder, or designer.

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3 Methodology

This chapter provides an overview of the methodology including the results of the CHRIS records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, a summary of background and archival research efforts, delineation of an API for built environment properties, and the field methodology and the intensive-level survey of the API.

3.1 Literature Review and Background Research

3.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On May 8, 2024, Dudek archaeologist Makayla Murillo conducted a search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center, located on the campus of the CSU, Fullerton. The search provided information on all documented cultural resources and previous investigations within the proposed Master Plan area and a 1-mile radius of this area. For the full results of the records search including archaeological resource studies, see Dudek's 2024 Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update Project, Cities of Pomona and Walnut, Los Angeles County, California.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicate that 53 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the API between 1974 and 2012. Of these, 8 studies intersect the API. Table 3-1 below, includes the 3 cultural resource studies that appear to include built environment resources followed by summaries of those reports.

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies Within the Area of Potential Impacts

IC Report ID	Author	Year	Report Title
LA-03306	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. and Wayne H. Bonner	1993	Historic Property Survey Report Interstate 10 HOV Widening Los Angeles County, California Caltrans District 7
LA-10190	Harbert, Claudia	2002	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the I-10 HOV Lane Between I-605 and the SR-57/SR-71/I-210 Interchange in the Cities of Los Angeles, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Covina, San Dimas, and Pomona in Los Angeles County, CA
LA-11119	Vaughan-Acton, Sandra	2010	Construction of Innovation Way, Innovation Village Research Park, Pomona, CA

LA-03306

Historic Property Survey Report Interstate 10 HOV Widening Los Angeles County, California Caltrans District 7 documents the results of both an archaeological and Built Environment investigation in support the proposed widening of I-10. The area of study overlaps with approximately 10% of the currently proposed Master Plan area to the north. The study

consisted of a records search, archival research, and a pedestrian survey. No archaeological resources were identified as a result of this study. One built environment resource, called the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, was identified. Although called the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, this documentation does not evaluate all resources associated with the Kellogg Ranch on Cal Poly's campus; it only includes a residential complex consisting of a Spanish Colonial Revival (SCR) style residence constructed in 1926, a two-story SCR guest house completed in 1928, a garage, a decorative fountain, the remnants of the original entry gate posts, and a rock-lined driveway were identified within the proposed Master Plan area as potentially eligible for the NRHP. The associated resources are addressed in this report as the Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112) and the Kellogg Guest House (Building 113).

LA-10190

Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the I-10 HOV Lane Between I-605 and the SR-57/SR-71/I-210 Interchange in the Cities of Los Angeles, Baldwin Park, West Covina, Covina, San Dimas, and Pomona in Los Angeles County, California documents the results of both an archaeological and built environment investigation in support of the proposed widening of I-10. This study was a supplemental report based off the Whitney-Desautels and Bonner, 1993, report (Report LA-03306). The area of study overlaps with approximately 10% of the currently proposed Master Plan area to the north. The study consisted of a records search, archival research, a pedestrian survey, and the 1995 SHPO concurrence letter for the Whitney-Desautels and Bonner, 1993, report (LA-03306), on the eligibility of the W K Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (2S2, 03/13/1995, FHWA950113A). No additional cultural resources were identified as a result of this study.

LA-11119

Construction of Innovation Way, Innovation Village Research Park, Pomona, California documents letters between the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and the Cal Poly Pomona Foundation, dated from September 1998 to September 2010. The letters confirmed that the development of the Innovation Village Research Park would not impact historic properties. The Innovation Village Research Park overlaps with less than 5% of the currently proposed Master Plan area to the southeast.

Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources

The South Central Coastal Information Center records search indicates that nine cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the Master Plan area. Of these, two previously recorded built environment resources overlap the API. Both resources are located on the campus of Cal Poly Pomona. See Table 3-2 below for information on these resources.

Table 3-2. Previously Recorded Built Environment Properties Within the API

Primary Number	Description	Recording Events	CHR Status Code	Proximity to the API
P-19-186990	Building 3, California Polytechnic University (Cal Poly), Pomona	2005 (J. Jones, URS Corporation)	6Z	Within
—	W K Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch	1993 (N. A. Whitney-Desautels and W. H. Bonner)	2S2	Within

Notes: API = Area of Potential Impacts; CHR = California Historical Resource.

Designations:
2S2: Individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.
6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

The Science Laboratory (Building No. 3 [P-19-186990]) is a two-story, brick clad, reinforced concrete building with an irregular plan and flat roof. It was first recorded by Jason Jones of URS Corporation in 2005. The building is dated to 1955 and is a good example of institutional architecture built in the mid-century modern style however the building was recommended not eligible as a historical resource and assigned a status code of 6Z. This resource is discussed in the remainder of this report as the Science Laboratory (Building 3).

The W K Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch was first recorded by Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. and Wayne H. Bonner of Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc. in 1993 (LA-03306), however DPR site forms were not returned as part of the CHRIS record search, and the resource does not have an associated primary number. Although called the W K Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, this documentation does not evaluate all properties associated with the Kellogg Ranch on Cal Poly's campus; it only includes the residential complex consisting of a SCR-style residence constructed in 1926, a two-story SCR guest house completed in 1928, a garage, a decorative fountain, the remnants of the original entry gate, and a rock-lined driveway that was identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP. SHPO concurred on this finding in 1995 (03/13/1995, FHWA950113A) and the resource is currently assigned a status code of 2S2. The properties discussed in this previous documentation effort are addressed in this report as the Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112) and the Kellogg Guest House (Building 113).

3.1.2 Additional Records Reviewed

The following sources provide additional information regarding the potential of built environment resources located within the API. This information was used to understand the history of the area, campus, and how the campus has changed and developed over time.

Books

Various printed books were used in the preparation of this report. In particular, three books about the history and development of Cal Poly Pomona and its Arabian horse program were used in the preparation of this report: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona: A Legacy and a Mission, 1938-1989 by Donald Pfleuger (1991); The Kellogg Arabian Ranch: The First Sixty Years by Mary Jane Parkinson (1984); and The Romance of the Kellogg Ranch: A Celebration of the Kellogg/Cal Poly Pomona Arabian Horses, 1925-2000 (2002), also by Mary Jane Parkinson.

Built Environment Resource Directory

The OHP maintains the Built Environment Resource Directory, an inventory of built environment cultural resources that are processed through OHP's office. An August 2, 2024, search of the Built Environment Resource Directory for Los Angeles County identified one building on Cal Poly Pomona's campus that was previously recorded in 2018: the CSU Pomona Kellogg Horse Stables, which is assigned a status code of 3S: Appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation. This resource is discussed in the remainder of this report as the University Plaza (Building 26).

Calisphere

Calisphere provides access to 2,000 collections contributed by more than 300 cultural heritage organizations in California, including universities, libraries, archives, museums, and historical societies. Dudek searched for documents relating to the history and development of Cal Poly Pomona (including its history as the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, the Institute for Animal Husbandry, and as the Pomona Quartermaster Depot) on Calisphere in August 2024. This search identified several historic photographs of the property when it was the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch; historic photographs of the buildings at Cal Poly; and documents related to the development of the College of Environmental Design. Information from these documents is incorporated in this report.

Cal Poly Pomona FacilitiesLink

Cal Poly Pomona Facilities staff provided Dudek with access to FacilitiesLink, which holds plans related to campus buildings. Dudek pulled all available plans for historic-age buildings from FacilitiesLink in July 2024. Dudek identified several historic-age buildings without digitized FacilitiesLink plans and requested copies of available plans from Cal Poly Pomona Facilities staff on July 11, 2024. Dudek received digitized plans for available buildings on August 7, 2024. Information from these plans was used to identify dates of construction, architects, and were used in the preparation of this report.

Historic Aerials

A review of historic aerial photographs was conducted as part of the archival research effort for the proposed Master Plan through the National Environmental Title Research and the University of California Santa Barbara Frame Finder. The aerial photographs provided a general idea of growth in the Cal Poly Pomona property and surrounding area from the 1920s to the present day. Information from these photographs was used to date properties and landscape features on the campus and is incorporated into this report (NETR 2024a; UCSB 2024).

Historical Maps

Historic maps, including U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, were examined to determine the growth in the area and how the Cal Poly Pomona property developed over time (NETR 2024b).

Historical Newspapers

Dudek reviewed historical newspapers from the California Digital Newspaper Collection and Newspapers.com covering the Pomona, Walnut, and the Cal Poly Pomona property to understand the development of Cal Poly and the adjacent cities. These documents were used in the preparation of this report.

Online Archive of California

The Online Archive of California provides free public access to detailed descriptions of primary resource collections maintained by more than 300 contributing institutions including libraries, special collections, archives, historical societies, and museums throughout California and collections maintained by the 10 University of California campuses. Dudek searched for keywords associated with all periods of the Cal Poly Pomona property's development, architects, and relevant associated individuals in August 2024, which aided in identifying relevant collections for in-person research at Cal Poly's W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library.

W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library Special Collections at Cal Poly Pomona

Dudek architectural historians contacted the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library Special Collections on May 3, 2024. Archivist Robert Strauss responded on May 6, 2024 and provided information on relevant archival holdings relevant to the development of Cal Poly's campus. Dudek architectural historians Claire Cancilla and Katie Ahmanson conducted in-person archival research on July 16, 2024. and Ms. Cancilla also conducted additional in-person research on August 15, 2024. Materials were viewed from the following collections: The W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library Photograph Collection; Donald H. Pflueger California State Polytechnic University, Pomona History Papers; and The Chester O. McCorkle Papers. In addition, Dudek viewed materials from an unprocessed university photographs collection, master plans, and books. Materials from these collections are utilized throughout this report.

3.2 Area of Potential Impacts

The API is the study area delineated to assess potential impacts that could result from proposed Master Plan implementation. The API for built environment resources encompasses the geographic areas within which the proposed Master Plan may directly or indirectly cause a substantial adverse change and therefore material impairment (14 CCR Section 15064.5[b][1]) in the significance of a historical resource. In accordance with CEQA, a substantial adverse change to a historical resource can result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the historical resource is "materially impaired" (i.e., it no longer retains historic integrity and therefore no longer qualifies as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA). Under CEQA, material impairment of a historical resource is considered a significant impact, which can be direct, indirect, or cumulative.[2]

A direct or primary effect on a historical resource is one that is caused by the proposed Master Plan and occurs at the same time and place (14 CCR Section 15358[a][1]). Examples of direct effects that are caused by, and immediately related to, a project include, but are not limited to, demolition, destruction, relocation, and alteration of a historical resource as a result of ground disturbance and other construction activities. Direct effects, however, are not limited to physical effects and, in certain circumstances, can be visual, vibratory, auditory, or atmospheric in nature if the effect is immediate and it results in the material impairment of the significance of a historical resource. Visual intrusions within the viewshed of a historical resource, for example, could result in the material impairment of the resource's integrity of setting if an unencumbered view of the surrounding area or a specific area is a characteristic that contributes to the significance of the resource. Similarly, operational noise that exceeds the ambient level of a sensitive noise receptor can cause material impairment to a historical resource that derives part or all its significance from an inherently quiet auditory setting. Finally, atmospheric intrusions, such as those caused by the introduction of high levels of fugitive dust emissions or chemical pollutants, can result in adverse effects that directly and physically affect biological landscape features that have been identified as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Overall, while direct effects clearly include physical effects, they may also include other types of effects that are visual, vibratory, auditory, or atmospheric in nature if the effect is caused by and occurs at the same time and place as the proposed Master Plan and there is no other intervening cause between the activities or components of the proposed Master Plan and the historical resource.

[2] As used in the CEQA Guidelines and 14 CCR Section 15358, the terms "effects" and "impacts" are synonymous in this report.

By contrast, an indirect or secondary effect is a reasonably foreseeable effect caused by the proposed Master Plan that occurs later in time or is farther removed in distance. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems (14 CCR Section 15358[a][2]). Because these types of effects are not immediately related to the proposed Master Plan, they are considered secondary effects.

Cumulative impacts refer to two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or compound or increase other environmental impacts. The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects. The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time (14 CCR Section 15355[a]-[b]). The API for cumulative impacts, if any exist, would include the API for direct effects, indirect effects, or both, since, in order for a cumulative impact to exist, a historical resource must first be directly or indirectly affected by the project.

The proposed Master Plan will guide the physical campus development within the boundaries of the Master Plan area necessary to support the needs of current and projected students, faculty, and staff through 2040. Built environment historical resources investigations for the overarching Master Plan include both programmatic and project-level analysis. Program-level analysis identifies existing historical resources within the Master Plan areas and provides guidance on the treatment of historical resources, as future projects move towards implementation.

Project-level analysis applies to near-term projects, which are planned within the first 5 to 10 years following proposed Master Plan approval. In addition, properties that are not yet of historic age but will be 45 years old by 2040 have also been identified in Chapter 4, Historic Context (to facilitate CEQA compliance throughout implementation of the Master Plan, a set of procedural steps and program-level mitigation measures have been designed for this category of properties and included in the EIR).

Delineation of the API therefore considered proposed Master Plan activities in conjunction with built environment properties 45 years of age and older (those built in or prior to 1979) in the Master Plan area that may sustain impacts due to the construction or operation of the proposed Master Plan. Based on the results of the literature review and the background research described in section 3.1, for the purposes of this study, the API is commensurate with the boundary of the Master Plan area but is limited to the 83 historic-age properties (buildings, structures, and landscapes) within the boundary that would be potentially affected by the proposed Master Plant. The 83 historic-age properties comprising the API are listed in Table 3- 3 below and presented in Figure ES-2, Built Environment Properties in the Area of Potential Impacts. In instances where a property lacked an associated facility code in FacilitiesLink, an identification number (see '**#**' column below) was assigned for the purposes of this study. The properties that were assigned such identification numbers are marked in the table below with an asterisk (*).

Table 3-3. Built-Environment Properties Within the Area of Potential Impacts

No.	Name	AIN	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
1	Building One (Old Administration)	8710-002-903, 9710-002-920	1961	Previously unevaluated

Table 3-3. Built-Environment Properties Within the Area of Potential Impacts

No.	Name	AIN	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
2	College of Agriculture	8710-002-903, 9710-002-902	1963	Previously unevaluated
3	Science Laboratory	8710-002-903, 9710-002-902	1956	6Z P-19-186990
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	8710-002-902	1959	Previously unevaluated
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	8710-003-920	1959	Previously unevaluated
7	College of Environmental Design	8710-002-903	1971	Previously unevaluated
8	College of Science	8710-002-903, 9710-002-902	1976	Previously unevaluated
9	College of Engineering	8710-003-920	1959	Previously unevaluated
13	Art Department/Engineering Annex	8710-003-920	1965	Previously unevaluated
15	Library	8710-003-920	1969	Previously unevaluated
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	8710-003-920	1969	Previously unevaluated
20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
21	Residence Hall, Montecito	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
23	Residence Hall, Aliso	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
24	Music (Arts Complex)	8710-003-920	1963	Previously unevaluated
25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	8710-003-920	1963	Previously unevaluated
26	University Plaza	8710-003-920	1926	3S
26A	Student Orientation Center	8710-003-920	1970	Previously unevaluated
28	Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse	8710-003-921	1970	Previously unevaluated
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	8710-003-921	1974	Previously unevaluated
29A	Horse Arena	8710-003-921	1974	Previously unevaluated
29B	Weaning Barn	8710-003-921	1974	Previously unevaluated
29C	Animal Health Science	8710-003-921	ca. 1974	Previously unevaluated
29H *	Horse Barn	8710-003-921	1974	Previously unevaluated
30	Agriculture Unit	8710-002-902	1957	Previously unevaluated
31	Poultry Unit	8710-002-902	1957	Previously unevaluated
32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	8710-002-902	1957	Previously unevaluated
33	Feedmill	8710-002-902	1957	Previously unevaluated

Table 3-3. Built-Environment Properties Within the Area of Potential Impacts

No.	Name	AIN	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	8710-002-902	1959	Previously unevaluated
35	Bronco Student Center	8710-003-920	1976	Previously unevaluated
37	Swine Unit/Shelters	8710-002-902	1960	Previously unevaluated
38	Sheep/Wool Unit	8710-002-902	1960	Previously unevaluated
41	Darlene May Gymnasium	8710-003-907	1957	Previously unevaluated
43	Kellogg Gymnasium	8710-003-921	1966	Previously unevaluated
45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
46	Student Health Services	8710-002-903	1975	Previously unevaluated
47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
48	Custodial Services	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
49	Training Center	8710-003-920	1928	Previously unevaluated
50	Old Rose Float Lab	8710-003-920	1927	Previously unevaluated
55	Foundation Administration Offices	8710-003-920	1965	Previously unevaluated
57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	8710-003-920	1968	Previously unevaluated
58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	8710-003-920	1968	Previously unevaluated
59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	8710-003-920	1971	Previously unevaluated
64	Rose Float Laboratory	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
65	Pesticide Building	8710-003-920	1979	Previously unevaluated
70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	8710-003-920	1968	Previously unevaluated
71	Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services)	8710-003-920	1975	Previously unevaluated
75	Procurement and Receiving	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
76	Kellogg West Education/Dining	8710-002-902	1971	Previously unevaluated
76A	Kellogg West/Addition	8710-002-902	1975	Previously unevaluated
77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	8710-002-902	1971	Previously unevaluated
78	Kellogg West Addition	8710-002-902	1978	Previously unevaluated
81	Facilities Management	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
81A	Environmental Health and Safety	8710-003-921	1960	Previously unevaluated
82	Facilities Management Warehouse	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
82A	Carpenter's Shop	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
83	Auto Shop	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
95	Cultural Centers	8710-003-920	1926	Previously unevaluated

Table 3-3. Built-Environment Properties Within the Area of Potential Impacts

No.	Name	AIN	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
96	Paint Shop	8710-003-920	1960	Previously unevaluated
97	Campus Center	8710-003-920, 9710-003-902	1957	Previously unevaluated
111	Manor House	8710-003-920	1926	Previously unevaluated
112	Kellogg House Pomona	8710-003-920	1926	2S2
113	Kellogg Guest House	8710-003-920	1928	2S2
114	Unnamed Residence	8710-003-920	1928	Previously unevaluated
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	8710-003-920	1928	Previously unevaluated
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	8710-003-920	1926	Previously unevaluated
150	MASA House	8710-003-920	1933	Previously unevaluated
L1*	University Quad	8710-003-907 8710-003-921	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
L4*	Rose Garden	8710-003-920	1926–1927	Previously unevaluated
L8*	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	8710-003-907	ca. 1975	Previously unevaluated
L9*	University Plaza Horseshoe Hill	8710-003-920	1926	Previously unevaluated
L13*	Landscaping Behind 890 Citrus Lane	8710-003-920	ca. 1926	Previously unevaluated
L14*	Agricultural Fields	8710-003-920	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
L15*	Pond	8709-023-918	ca. 1928	Previously unevaluated
L16*	Manor House Orchard	8710-003-920	ca. 1928	Previously unevaluated
L17*	Orchard	8710-003-920	ca. 1964	Previously unevaluated
S1*	Tennis Courts	8710-003-920	ca. 1960	Previously unevaluated
S2*	Scolinos Baseball Field	8710-003-906	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
S3*	Kellogg Stadium	8710-003-903, 8710-003-921	ca. 1960	Previously unevaluated
S4*	Soccer Field	8709-023-908, 8710-003-920	ca. 1975	Previously unevaluated
S5*	Outdoor Basketball	8710-003-902	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated

Key: AIN: Assessor's Information Number; ca. = circa; MASA = Mexican American Student Association; * This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

California Historical Resources Status Codes:

2S2: Individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.
3S: Appears eligible for NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.
6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

3.3 Field Survey Methodology

Dudek Architectural Historians Claire Cancilla, MSHP and Katie Ahmanson, MHC conducted an intensive survey of the proposed Master Plan area from August 12 to August 14, 2024. Senior Architectural Historian Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP participated in the intensive-level survey on August 12, 2024. Ms. Cancilla, Ms. Ahmanson, and Ms. Howell-Ardila meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history.

In preparation for the survey, the project team compiled a set of field maps that included all historic-age built environment properties (buildings, structures, landscape features, and sports fields) that were cataloged in the Cal Poly Pomona FacilitiesLink system, observed during the preliminary desktop survey of the campus, or were present in historical aerial photographs.

The survey entailed walking around the exteriors of each historic-era building, landscape feature, and sports facility, documenting each with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, and observed alterations. Historic-age properties encountered during the field survey, which were not identified in the initial survey preparations, were documented on site. These properties were subsequently dated through a post-survey review of historical aerial photographs, and if determined to be of historic age, were assigned building number.

4 Historic Context

In accordance with best practices and National Park Service guidance, properties must be evaluated within their historic context to ensure a thorough application of the eligibility criteria in the determination of historical significance. Theme, place, and time are the basic elements that define a historic context. The historic context statement included in historic evaluations typically includes and describes eras of physical development, including the evolution of building forms and architectural styles, as well as highlighting facets of patterns of development or events.

Historic context is also linked to the built environment through the concept of property type. A property type is a grouping of properties with shared physical or associative qualities and characteristics. Characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to associations with a specific individual or group of individuals. In this way, the historic context provides a key tool for considering the significance as well as integrity of potential historical resources.

In order to provide a contextual framework for assessments, this historic context statement provides an overview of the historic themes and the architectural styles that were documented as part of this study and that are most relevant for Cal Poly Pomona. The following sections provide brief overviews of the following separate, though related, themes associated with Cal Poly Pomona: (1) historical overview of the California State University System; (2) historical overview of Polytechnic Schools in California; and (3) historical overview of Cal Poly Pomona. Historical overviews are also provided for Pomona and Walnut. Additionally, information about architects and landscape architects and architectural styles is also provided in this section.

4.1 Historical Overview of the California State University System

The following section discusses the expansion of the California State Normal School system in California and the circumstances that caused the early campuses to become the foundation of the nation's largest public 4-year university system.

The Normal School system began in eighteenth century Europe as a training school for teachers to establish a standard approach to elementary school curriculum in public institutions. As the notion of consistent teacher-training spread beyond Europe, the first Normal School was established in the United States in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1839 (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2024). Nearly 20 years later in 1857, the San Francisco Board of Education established Minns Evening Normal School in San Francisco, named after the school's first principal, George Minns. It was not only the first Normal School in the state but also the first public institution of higher education in operation within the new State of California (Vasche 1959: 5; CSUC 2021a).

Following a vote by the state legislature, Minns Evening Normal School became the California State Normal School in 1862. In 1871, the state legislature voted to relocate the campus from San Francisco to San Jose, where it opened in time for the 1872 term. This campus continues to this day as San Jose State University (CSUC 2021a). Subsequent State Normal School campuses were established in other cities throughout the state during the remainder of the nineteenth century, including Los Angeles (1882), Chico (1889), San Diego (1897), and another in San Francisco (1899) (Vasche 1959: 5).

Following the turn of the twentieth century, the California State Normal School system established several campuses that offered new educational opportunities. The California Polytechnic School in San Luis Obispo (SLO) opened as a state-funded, vocational co-ed high school in 1903. The Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics opened in 1909 as a public institution that adopted the Finnish Sloyd, or education through manual training. The first public junior college opened in Fresno in 1910. Two additional Normal Schools were established during the early twentieth century in Fresno (1911) and Arcata (1913) before the state legislature voted to change all "Normal Schools" in the state system to "teachers colleges" in 1921. The name change marked the program's evolution towards a collegiate-level system of schools. The state teachers colleges were authorized to offer a bachelor of arts in education in 1923, which was followed by the approval to offer courses beyond teacher training when the legislature voted to rename "teachers colleges" to "state colleges" in 1935. At this time, the state college system was serving approximately 8,230 students per year (Vasche 1959: 5).

Prompted by massive post-World War II population growth in California, 10 new campuses were in place by 1961 when the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960 formally established the California State College system. The newest campuses in Los Angeles (1947), Sacramento (1947), Long Beach (1949), Fullerton (1957), Hayward (1957), Stanislaus (1957), San Fernando Valley (1958), Sonoma (1960), San Bernardino (1960), and Dominguez Hills (1960) helped the bourgeoning state system educate students equitably across the state (CSUC 2021a). To construct the facilities necessary to serve the students on the new and expanding California State Colleges campuses, in some cases, the State of California Public Works, Division of Architecture, modified standardized designs to fit the needs of individual campuses to save money and expedite construction schedules.

In 1972, the California State College system became the California State University and Colleges system. Part of this shift established the thresholds and standards for categorizing "universities" and "colleges" for campuses within the system. Following this change, 14 state campuses gained university status, while the remaining 5 retained their designation as a college. In 1982, the California State University and Colleges system schools became the CSU system. Today, the CSU system is one of the extensive public education systems in the United States and presently includes 23 participating campuses throughout the state, which serve nearly 500,000 students every year (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2016; CSUC 2021b).

4.2 Historical Overview of Polytechnic Schools in California

This section provides an overview of the advent of polytechnic schools in California. Emerging during the Progressive Era, this alternative educational approach prioritized practical, hands-on learning in vocational training and education. In California, the earliest polytechnic school was founded in 1901 in SLO, on the Central Coast, with the second campus established in Pomona on the site of current-day Cal Poly Pomona in 1938.

One of the early pioneers in this movement was Myron Angel (1827–1911), a journalist and historian; Angel first championed the creation of a vocationally focused polytechnic school in California in the 1890s. In the 1890s, Angel visited his hometown of Oneonta, New York, and saw that a state normal school, in this case a teacher's school, had transformed the town's economic fortunes. Angel returned to California with the goal of bringing a similar vocationally focused school to SLO. In his view, the purpose of such a school was to "teach the hand as well as the head, so that no young man or woman will be sent off in the world to earn their living as poorly equipped for the task as when I landed in San Francisco in 1849" (The Tribune 1976: 28). Angel used his newspaper contacts to rally support for a state school and formed committees with business and political leaders to advocate for the

creation of the state vocational school that emphasized hands-on educational methods, in a reflection of the Progressive Era and the educational reforms it catalyzed throughout the United States (Middlecamp 2018; Pflueger 1991: 18; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a).

Angel and his supporters lobbied the state legislature for the creation of a vocational school for several years with no success. On Christmas Day in 1896, for example, the SLO Breeze published an editorial from Angel in which he solicited the support of Senator S.C. Smith of Bakersfield to submit a bill to the legislature to establish a polytechnic school. Angel wrote that "a Normal School, if it can be established here, will be the most important institution that we can hope for as an aid to our fame and property" (Hayes 1974: 22). Two years later, in an 1898 article, Angel explained that a polytechnic school was "a great school for the practical application of the arts and sciences…it is labor that does something for the public good. The architect and the builder, the road maker, and the engineer, the minder, and worker of metals are all the workers of the future, the developers of America, the ones to be ennobled by higher education" (Hayes 1974: 22).

In 1901, the years of advocacy and organizing spearheaded by Angel resulted in a bill that created the California Polytechnic School. The bill was passed by both houses and signed into law on March 8, 1901, by California Governor Henry T. Gage. The bill stated the school would provide a school to educate "young people of both sexes [in] mental and manual training in the arts and sciences, including agriculture, mechanics, engineering, business methods, domestic economy and other branches as will fit the students for non-professional walks of life" (Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024b). Upon opening, the school offered courses for high school students and a Junior College Division in addition to its higher education offerings. The state provided $50,000 to purchase land and construct buildings for the school in SLO, and on October 1, 1903, the California Polytechnic School opened as a co-educational vocational school in SLO with 20 enrolled students. By 1904, enrollment had increased to 60 students, including 46 men and 14 women. At the time, courses included agriculture, domestic science, and mechanics, with the agriculture program becoming the leading program of its kind in the state (Middlecamp 2018; Pflueger 1991: 18; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a, 2024b).

During the Great Depression, the second polytechnic school was established in Southern California, when Pomona's Voorhis School was acquired in 1938 for use as a horticultural training center; the center became the Southern California branch of Cal Poly, called the Voorhis Unit, and later evolved into Cal Poly Pomona. From 1938 to 1966, Cal Poly, which consisted of the SLO campus and the San Dimas/Pomona campus, was led by President Julian McPhee, who viewed the role of the polytechnic college as offering practicable job skills to students who may otherwise not thrive in a typical academic collegiate environment (Parkinson 1984: 327). In 1940, the State Board of Education granted collegiate status to the California Polytechnic School, with the first bachelor's degrees presented in 1942.

Following the Pomona campus' establishment, Cal Poly SLO and Pomona became two of only three campuses in California offering bachelor's degrees in agriculture (the third was Fresno State College). The Pomona campus was endowed with 500 acres devoted to pasture, field crops, ornamental horticulture, orchards, vegetable crops, 1,000 cows, slaughtering and processing plants, and a packing house. In addition, the Pomona campus inherited the W.K. Kellogg Arabian horse breeding program (which continues to operate on campus), one of the largest and oldest Arabian programs in the United States and the only such program at a higher education institute in California (Pfleuger 1991: 171; Seacrest and Larson 2011 :5–6).

Both the SLO and the Pomona campus of Cal Poly experienced substantial student enrollment growth and corresponding course and campus expansion through the 1950s and into the 1960s. In 1960, control of Cal Poly and all other state colleges was transferred from the State Board of Education to an independent Board of Trustees.

Cal Poly's rapid growth led to philosophical conflict among the administration, faculty, and students about the direction of the school's academic programs. President Julian McPhee viewed the liberal arts as the purview of the University of California and was concerned that the rise in liberal arts enrollment would diminish the institution's polytechnic focus. In 1965, President Julian McPhee implemented more stringent enrollment limitations on liberal arts majors while maintaining enrollment caps at the same level for vocational majors. This prompted a bitter debate about the future of the institution among students, faculty, and administrators; over 1,200 students signed a petition protesting this action. The Pomona campus handled enrollment caps differently, opting to place even across-the-board enrollment caps on all majors rather than specifically limiting liberal arts majors (Pflueger 1991: 101; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a, 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b).

During 1970s, California provided 40% of the nation's vegetables and fruit annually, and Cal Poly provided education for many future farmers of the state. In 1972, the SLO and Pomona campuses both became universities, and their names were changed to California Polytechnic State University. Although the 1970s saw slower growth in physical campuses due to statewide budgetary restrictions, the polytechnic universities continued to see high rates of student enrollment throughout the decade, even as other universities in the state saw enrollment declines. Today, while Cal Poly SLO and Pomona both still emphasize a polytechnic education, they also have robust liberal arts programs and offer a wide variety of majors (Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Pflueger 1991: 100–102, 171).

4.3 Historical Overview of Cal Poly Pomona (1925–1979)

The following section provides a chronological history of the growth of the Cal Poly Pomona campus as demonstrated by the following campus development periods. Figure 4-1, Extant Historic-Age Campus Properties by Development Period, provides a visual overview for this context:

- Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas (1928–1949)
  - Voorhis School for Boys (1928–1938)
  - The Voorhis Unit (1938–1949)
- The W.K. Kellogg Years, 1925–1949)
  - W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)
  - W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)
  - Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)
- California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)
  - Campus Establishment (1949–1955)
  - Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)
  - Campus Maturation (1968–1979)

The following table provides an overview of the dates of construction of buildings on the Cal Poly Pomona campus by period of construction. The period "Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas, 1928–1949" is not included in Table 4-1 below as this period discusses the establishment of Cal Poly's Voorhis Unit at a geographically distinct campus in San Dimas.

Table 4-1. Overview of Dates of Construction by Development Period

Development Period	Number of Buildings and Landscape Features	Percentage Constructed with the Specified Period
The W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)		
W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)	15	19
W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)	1	1
Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)	0	0
U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)	0	0
Total (1925–1949)	*16*	*20*
California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)		
Campus Establishment (1949–1955)	0	0
Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)	38	45
Campus Maturation (1968–1979)	29	35
Total (1949–1979)	*67*	*80*
		Total (1925–1979): 83

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- Cal Poly Pomona Master Plan Area Boundary
- Buldings and Structures
- Fields and Landscaping

WK Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, 1925-1931

- 26 - University Plaza (1926)
- 49 - Training Center (1928)
- 50 - Old Rose Float Lab (1927)
- 95 - Cultural Centers (1926)
- 111 - Manor House (1926)
- 112 - Kellogg House Pomona (1926)
- 113 - Kellogg Guest House (1928)
- 114 - Unnamed Residence (1928)
- 115- Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane) (1928)
- 141 - Unnamed Maintenance Building (1926)
- L4 - Rose Garden (1926-1927)
- L9 - Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill (1926)
- L13 - Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane (c. 1926)
- L15 - Pond (c. 1928)
- L16 - Manor House Orchard (c. 1928)

WK Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry, 1932-1943

- 150 - MASA House (1933)

Initial Period of Campus Development, 1956-1967

- 1 - Old Administration (1961)
- 2 - College of Agriculture (1963)
- 3 - Science Laboratory (1956)
- 5 - College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (1959)
- 6 - College of Education and Integrative Studies (1959)
- 9 - College of Engineering (1959)
- 13/13A - Art Department/Engineering Annex (1965)
- 20 - Encinitas Residential Hall (1960)
- 21 - Montecito Residential Hall (1960)
- 22 - Alamitos Residential Hall (1960)
- 23 - Aliso Residential Hall (1960)
- 24 - Music (Arts Complex) (1963)
- 25 - Drama Department/Theatre (1963)
- 30 - Agriculture Unit (1957)
- 31 - Poultry Unit (1957)
- 32 - Beef Unit (1957)
- 33 - Feedmill (1957)
- 34 - Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) (1959)
- 37 - Swine Unit/Shelters (1960)
- 38 - Sheep/Wool Unit (1960)
- 41 - Darlene May Gymnasium (1957)
- 43 - Kellogg Gymnasium (1966)
- 45 - Apparel Merchandising and Management (1960)
- 47 - Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop (1960)
- 48 - Custodial Services (1960)
- 55 - Foundation Administration Offices (1965)
- 64 - Rose Float Laboratory (1960)
- 75 - Procurement/Receiving (1960)
- 81 - Facilities Management (1960)
- 81A - Environmental Health and Safety (1960)
- 82 - Facilities Management Warehouse (1960)
- 82A - Carpenter's Shop (1960)
- 83 - Auto Shop (1960)
- 96 - Paint Shop (1960)
- 97 - Campus Center (1957)
- L17 - Orchard (c. 1964)
- S1 - Tennis Courts (c. 1960)
- S3 - Kellogg Stadium (c. 1960)

Campus Maturation, 1968-1979

- 7 - College of Environmental Design (1971)
- 8 - College of Science (1976)
- 15 - University Library (1969)
- 16 - Library Mechanical Equipment (1970)
- 26A - Student Orientation Center (1970)
- 28 - Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse(1970)
- 29 - W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (1974)
- 29A - Horse Arena (1974)
- 29B - Weaning Barn (1974)
- 29C- Animal Health Science (c. 1974)
- 29H - Horse Barn (1974)
- 35 - Bronco Student Center (1976)
- 46 - Student Health Services (1975)
- 57 - Palmitas Hall (1968)
- 58 - Cedritos Hall (1968)
- 59 - La Cienga Center (1971)
- 65 - Pesticide Building (1979)
- 70 - Los Olivos Dining Commons (1968)
- 71 - Recreation/Maintenance (Univesrity Housing Services) (1975)
- 76 - Kellogg West Education/Dining (1971)
- 76A - Kellogg West/Addition (1975)
- 77 - Kellogg West Main Lodge (1971)
- 78 - Kellogg West Addition (1978)
- L1 - University Quad (c. 1970)
- L8 - Voorhis Ecological Preserve (c. 1975)
- L14 - Agricultural Fields (c. 1970)
- S2 - Scolinos Baseball Field (c. 1970)
- S4 - Soccer Field (c. 1975)
- S5 - Outdoor Basketball (c. 1970)

SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

DUDEK

0 295 590 Feet

FIGURE 4-1

Extent Campus Properties by Development Period

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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4.3.1 Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas (1928–1949)

During its early years, the institution that would become Cal Poly Pomona was known the Voorhis Unit of Cal Poly SLO. The Voorhis Unit was located at the former campus of the Voorhis School for Boys in San Dimas, which is approximately 8 miles northwest of Pomona. In 1949, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation donated the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch in Pomona to Cal Poly, which is the University's present-day campus. Educational operations moved to that campus in 1956. The Voorhis Unit and the Kellogg campus are geographically distinct. This section discusses the establishment of the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas.

Voorhis School for Boys (1928–1938)

The Voorhis School was founded by Charles Voorhis, a wealthy General Motors executive and petroleum investor, and his son Jerry Voorhis. The residential school, which included a component of religious training, was established to provide hands-on vocational and agricultural education to "boys in need of a better environment" (Pflueger 1991: 44). The younger Voorhis served as the school's headmaster from its establishment until 1936, when he was elected to Congress and stepped down. The elder Voorhis subsequently took over the headmaster position that year; 2 years later, in 1938, he retired and Voorhis School closed that same year. Searching for a new use for the campus, Charles Voorhis met with Cal Poly President Julian McPhee to discuss the potential donation of the campus to the state. Believing that Cal Poly's emphasis on vocational training aligned with the educational ethos of the Voorhis School, Voorhis donated the nearly 160-acre campus to the state in July 1938 with the provision that if Cal Poly ever vacated the campus, the property would continue to support an educational institution (Pflueger 1991: 44).

The Voorhis Unit (1938–1949)

The transition from the Voorhis School to the Voorhis Unit of Cal Poly was rapid; the first class of students attending the Voorhis Unit arrived in September 1938. Administrators and faculty were sent to the Voorhis Unit from Cal Poly SLO to support the campus' three courses of study (citrus production, ornamental horticulture, and agricultural inspection), while general education courses continued to be taught in SLO (Pflueger 1991: 46, 49). In 1940, the state granted Cal Poly approval as a 4-year college with the ability to grant bachelor's degrees. During these early years, administrators emphasized that Cal Poly was one college with two units (SLO and Voorhis) and these campuses were not separate institutions (Pflueger 1991: 47–48).

Following the United States' entry to World War II in 1941, many students at the Voorhis Unit volunteered or were drafted into service. Although the school remained operational, albeit with diminished enrollment numbers, it closed its doors in the spring of 1943 for the duration of the war. The SLO campus remained open, though its enrollment dropped below 100. Following the conclusion of World War II in 1945, former Voorhis students returned to campus to finish their studies, and many new students enrolled with the help of the G.I. Bill. As a result, enrollment at the Voorhis Unit skyrocketed, and the campus reopened in September 1946. At this time, the student enrollment was 280; by 1949, enrollment had reached more than 400 (Pflueger 1991: 51–52).

The challenges of supporting a rapidly increasing student population arose quickly. Paramount among these challenges were a lack of access to public transportation around the isolated campus and a lack of housing to accommodate the influx of new students. The housing challenge was temporarily addressed through the quick construction of Dallas huts, prefabricated war surplus buildings. Students colloquially called the cluster of huts on

campus "West Point" (Pflueger 1991: 47). The Voorhis Unit campus in San Dimas was used until 1956, when most educational operations were moved to the Kellogg campus, Cal Poly Pomona's present-day home. After classes moved to the Kellogg campus, the Voorhis property was gradually converted to an education and conference center called the Voorhis Educational Center. In 1972, Cal Poly vacated the Voorhis campus entirely and leased it to the Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College, who purchased it in the late 1970s and then sold it to a developer in the late 1980s (Pflueger 1991: 47, 52, 103, 169). As the Voorhis Unit was a different campus than the current Cal Poly Pomona campus, there are no extant built environment properties associated with this period on campus.

4.3.2 The W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)

During the period of the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas, Cal Poly Pomona's current campus was an Arabian horse ranch started by famed cereal entrepreneur Will Keith (W.K.) Kellogg (1860–1951). Next, the property was transferred to the University of California, then to the War Department, and finally to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) before being donated back to the state for use as a Cal Poly campus. This section discusses the history of the Kellogg Ranch, prior to its use as Cal Poly Pomona.

W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)

The present campus of Cal Poly Pomona was originally the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, owned by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan. Kellogg and his brother John Harvey (J.H.) Kellogg pioneered the process of making flaked wholegrain cereal in the 1890s while working at the Battle Creek Sanitorium, a Seventh Day Adventist health resort managed by J.H. Kellogg from 1876 to 1943. Intended as a healthier alternative to other commonly consumed breakfast foods of the time, the brothers produced the whole-grain cereal together for several years until disagreements about the direction of the product led to an acrimonious separation. As a result, W.K. Kellogg started his own business called the Toasted Corn Flake Company in 1906, which eventually became the Kellogg Company (Strauss and Patel 2019; Michigan State University 2024).

In 1925, after achieving substantial financial success from the Kellogg Company, W.K. Kellogg purchased 377 acres from Cecil George, a local rancher, for $250,000 with the intention of establishing a ranch to breed and train Arabian horses (Exhibit 4-1). In June that year, 11 Arabian horses arrived in Pomona, initially housed at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds in Pomona until stables were built at the Kellogg Ranch. Most of these original horses were bred by Hingham Stock Farm in Massachusetts and were purchased from the Diamond Bar Ranch, located near the Kellogg Ranch. As the ranch developed, Kellogg began to import horses from further afield, including England, Poland, and Egypt. Through the establishment of the ranch, Kellogg funded the development of an Arabian horse breeding program, which was originally housed in the stables (Building 26). The program continues to this day at the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center at Cal Poly Pomona, with its own purpose-built facility (Building 29). It is the oldest Arabian horse breeding program in the United States and the fifth largest in the country (Parkinson 2002: 32, 35; Parkinson 1984: 30; HRG 2022: 134, 151; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024).

Exhibit 4-1. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (ca. 1930); image on right shows the stables (Building 26).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

Kellogg hired architect Myron Hunt to design the buildings on the ranch, which included two residences, a guest house, a duplex for the ranch manager, and the stables, among other buildings that are no longer extant. The centerpiece of the ranch, the stables (Building 26) were completed in September 1926. Landscaping included two full-grown, 40-foot royal palms, a fountain in the courtyard, and top-of-the line stalls for the Arabian horses. Local newspapers reported the completion of the stables, and visitors came to the ranch in droves; for example, the ranch saw more than 1,000 visitors per month in 1927 (PPB 1927: 14; Parkinson 1984: 28, 95, 119; Pflueger 1991: 78).

The Kellogg House (Exhibit 4-2) served as a winter respite for the Kellogg family, who were primarily based in Michigan. Completed in 1926 and occupied by Kellogg in January 1927, the residence is situated on the top of a hill and designed to take advantage of sweeping panoramic views of the ranch. The Kellogg House was originally furnished by the Los Angeles firm Barker Brothers. Photographs of the exterior and interior of the house, as well as surrounding landscaping, were featured in Architectural Digest in 1926. Subsequent uses of the Kellogg House have included housing for Army personnel, student housing, and an educational center. It currently serves as an event venue for weddings, meetings, and special events (Parkinson 1984: 99, 484; Parkinson 2002: 113; Kellogg House ND; Architectural Digest 1929: 4; Kellogg 2006: 19).

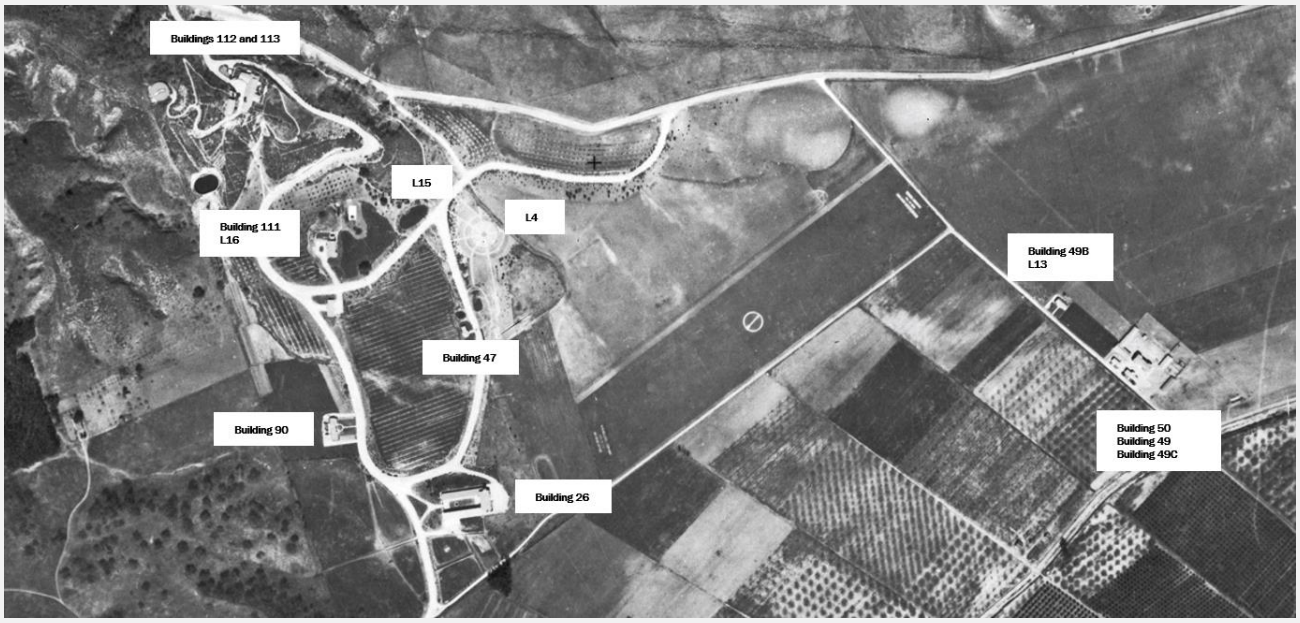
Exhibit 4-2. Kellogg Ranch, ca. 1927. The Kellogg House and reservoir are visible to the left, with the rose garden and stables in the background.



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

The Manor House (Building 111) was constructed in 1926 at a cost of $125,000. It was briefly occupied first by Kellogg's son, Dr. Karl Kellogg. From 1927 until it became U.S. Army property in 1943, the ranch was occupied by Kellogg's daughter, Beth, and son-in-law, Norman Williamson. Today, the Manor House is occupied by Cal Poly Pomona's president and her family. The duplex for ranch employee housing (Building 26) and a seven-car garage (not extant), located at the present location of the Engineering Building, were also completed that year. Additional buildings were constructed at the southeast of the ranch to provide additional support to ranch operations, including stables for livestock, a cookhouse for employees, grain storage, equipment storage (Building 50), and employee garages (Building 49, later remodeled by the Army during World War II). Residences for ranch employees were also constructed, including Buildings 114 and 115, which was occupied by Arabian trainer Harry Ogden (Exhibit 4-3) (PPB 1927: 14; Parkinson 2002: 114; Parkinson 1984: 28, 51, 94, 263; Pflueger 1991: 79; Kellogg House ND).

Exhibit 4-3. 1928 aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch. The Manor House, Kellogg House, rose garden, stables, ponds (including Building L15), agricultural fields, roadways, and the airfield (not extant).



Source: UCSB 2024

In 1925, Kellogg hired renowned Los Angeles-based landscape architect Charles Gibbs Adams to design the ranch's landscaping, including planting around the Manor and Kellogg Houses. Adams was a prolific landscape architect who designed the landscaping at William Randolph Hearst's Castle in San Simeon, among many other projects. Landscaping around the ranch included Australian fig trees; a cactus garden with more than 100 varieties; citrus and fruit trees, including the Manor House orchard (Building L16); much of the planting in the Voorhis Ecological Preserve (Building L8); several human-made ponds (including Building L15); and the rose garden (Building L4). The rose garden (Exhibit 4-4) was designed with seven concentric circles of rose bushes, divided by seven spokes, reportedly because Kellogg was superstitious about the number seven. The rose garden was "without comparison in the Southland" according to the Pomona Progress Bulletin (PPB 1927: 14). In late March 1927, Adams reported spending nearly $75,000 on landscaping at the ranch. The ranch also supported various agricultural crops, including hay and alfalfa fields (PPB 1927: 14; Kellogg 2006: 19; Syeda 2002: 16; Parkinson 2002: 120, 153; Kellogg House ND).

Exhibit 4-4. The rose garden (Building L4) and surrounding landscape (ca. 1930; trellis no longer extant).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

In addition to its physical development, Kellogg invested in finding qualified employees to manage the ranch, develop the Arabian breeding program, maintain the property, and care for the horses. Herbert Harshman (H.H.) Reese became the manager of the Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch in January 1927, having previously overseen the first U.S. Army Horse Breeding District. Reese managed the ranch, living at the duplex until 1939. Kellogg continued to be actively involved in the acquisition of new Arabian horses (Exhibit 4-5) and communicated regularly with experts in the field, including professors of animal husbandry at the University of California, Davis, and private breeders. In addition to the ranch manager, the Kellogg Ranch employed a number of Latino workers to care for the grounds and the Arabian horses (HRG 2022: 134; PPB 1963: 15; Parkinson 1984: 94, 96).

Exhibit 4-5. April 1927 photograph of W.K. Kellogg with Fasal and Pep, a 12-day old foal, at the stables (Building 26).

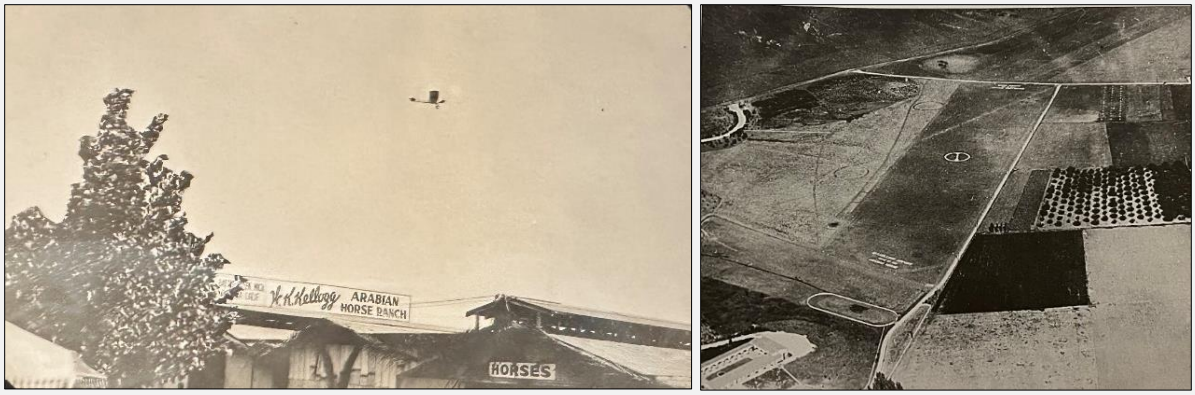


Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

Kellogg also encouraged the promotion of the ranch by offering it as a filming location and by inviting celebrities to visit. The ranch and the Arabian horses were featured in several 1920s Hollywood movies. The Kellogg horse named Jadaan was featured as Rudolph Valentino's horse in Son of Sheik (1926), Valentino's last film before his death. Kellogg horses were also featured in Will Roger's A Texas Steer (1927). Other celebrities and notable figures who visited the ranch included Louis Wilson, Gary Cooper, Clara Bow, Will Rogers, Laura La Plant, and California Governor C.C. Young (Parkinson 2002: 123, 127, 129; Parkinson 1984: 95; PPB 1927: 14).

The vast, flat land of the ranch allowed Kellogg to explore a secondary interest: aviation. In 1927, Kellogg asked Charles Lindbergh to fly over the Kellogg Ranch during the Reno-to-Los Angeles portion of Lindbergh's 8,000-mile trip flying the Spirit of St. Louis. Lindbergh agreed, and the ranch held an event for spectators to watch (Exhibit 4-6). From 1927 to 1928, Kellogg added a landing strip to a 40-acre former hay field located east of the stables (called the W.K. Kellogg Emergency Airport; not extant), the first aviation infrastructure in the Pomona Valley and the nation's largest privately owned airport. The infrastructure included a government airmail beacon sitting on a 60-foot tower adjacent to the Kellogg house, which was lit for the first time in 1928 (PPB 1928a: 9; Pflueger 1991: 82; Parkinson 1984: 128; Parkinson 2002: 130; HRG 2022: 134).

Exhibit 4-6. Left: 1927 photograph showing Charles Lindberg's Spirit of St. Louis flying over the Kellogg Ranch; Right: Ca. 1930 photograph of the Kellogg air strip; the stable is visible in the lower left corner.

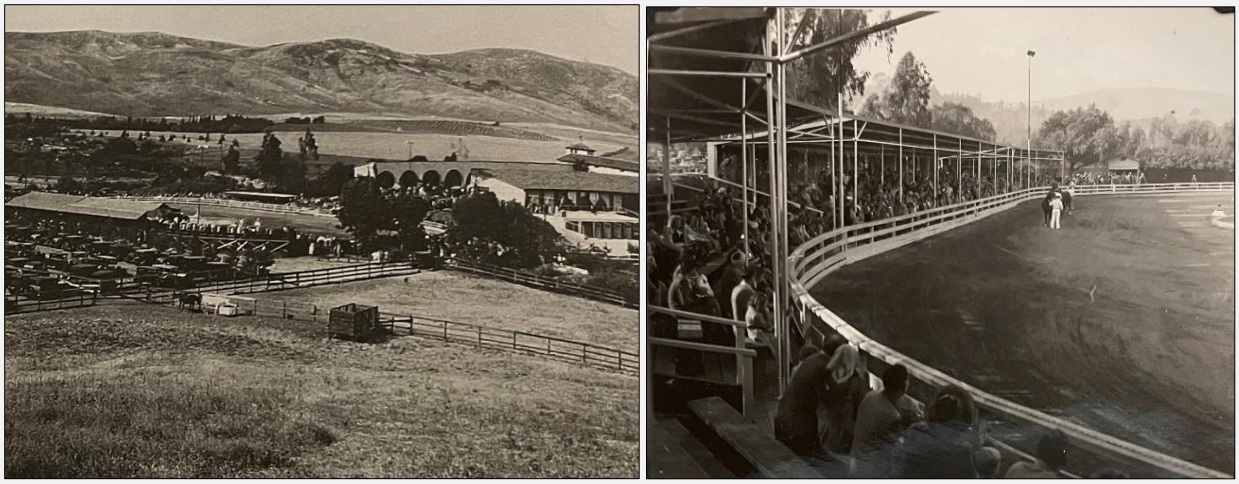


Sources: Left: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20
Right: Mary Jane Parkinson, The Romance of the Kellogg Ranch: A Celebration of the Kellogg/Cal Poly Pomona Arabian Horses, 1925-2000, page 145

By the end of 1927, the ranch had 40 Arabian horses and 30 employees. At this time, Kellogg was one of the three largest breeders of Arabian horses in the country. Three years later, in 1930, the ranch had 75 pure-bred Arabian horses. Kellogg opened the ranch to the public, advertising the ranch on roadside billboards. The ranch put on public Sunday shows every week; Cal Poly continues to put on monthly Sunday shows from October to May. The ranch was a popular destination, seeing approximately 86,000 visitors in 1930. Kellogg continued to improve the ranch, hiring Myron Hunt to design the Kellogg Guest House (Building 113), which was completed in 1928 and is located adjacent to the Kellogg House. The Kellogg Arabian horses formed part of the Tournament of Roses Parade for the first time on New Year's Day in 1929. In April 1930, Kellogg purchased an additional 425 acres of land from the State of California, located to the west of the stables (Building 26). With this acquisition, the ranch totaled more than 800 acres. That year, a new stable was constructed (not extant). Additional extant buildings from this period include Building 49, now the Training Center, and Building 50, the Old Rose Float Lab, as well as two unnamed residences (114 and 115) (PPB 1928b: 9; PPB 1932a: 35; Parkinson 1984: 137; Parkinson 2002: 135–136, 170; HRG 2022: 134).

Improvements occurred at the ranch from 1930 to 1931. These projects included expanding alfalfa fields, paving the front of the table courtyard, improving roads, and planting new orchards. Most significant, and to accommodate the ever-growing crowds at the Sunday shows, in 1931 Kellogg constructed a large show ring with a grandstand, bleachers that seated up to 300 people, and a public address system to play music or introduce the horses and describe their tricks to the audience (Exhibit 4-7). The show ring (not extant) was located west of the stables and was built by Peter Turnbull, a Scottish carpenter. The construction of the 100 by 250 feet show ring necessitated physical changes to the ranch's landscape, including the relocation of various plants and corrals, the addition of a new parking area, and the re-configuration of existing roads. The year the show ring was constructed, annual attendance rose to 132,000 (PPB 1932a: 35; Parkinson 1984: 166, 169; Parkinson 2002: 188).

Exhibit 4-7. Stables as of ca. 1931, with the show ring and parking area (left), shortly after the show ring's construction, and a view of the crowd watching a Sunday show (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 2002: 188
Right: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

Since purchasing the property in 1925, Kellogg intended to ensure the perpetuation of the ranch and the Arabian breeding program after his death, having contacted the University of California as early as 1926 about eventually stewarding the program. As he aged and his health deteriorated, Kellogg spent less time in California, prompting him to reach out to the University of California about acquiring the ranch for use by the University's School of Agriculture. In March 1931, Kellogg's attorney prepared a trust instrument specifying conditions under which the ranch could become a part of the University of California. The plan, submitted for review by the Board of Regents, was rejected by C.B. Hutchinson, the Dean of the College of Agriculture (Parkinson 1984: 177; Parkinson 2002: 193; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Negotiations between Kellogg's foundation and the state ensued, and Kellogg assured the Board of Regents that he would provide an endowment to care for the ranch and animals. Eventually, the state agreed to accept the ranch, and the following conditions were established: the state would reroute the proposed highway near the ranch; Kellogg would subsidize salaries; Kellogg would be consulted on policy matters; 75 purebred Arabian horses would be maintained by the state (later reduced to 50); the exhibitions on Sundays and holidays would continue; and Kellogg would retain the Kellogg House and 50 acres around it. Another stipulation was that the Arabian horse breeding program be continued for 40 years (Parkinson 2002: 199).

To complete details of the transfer, a committee was formed composed of University President Robert Gordon Sproul; California Governor James Rolph; Harry W. O'Melveny, the chairman of the state park board; and Harry Chandler, the powerbroker publisher of the Los Angeles Times. A 1932 newspaper article stated that the gift amounted to $2,000,000 and included 98 Arabian horses along with an endowment of $600,000 (approximately $13.7 million in 2024 dollars) to propagate the breed (Sacramento Union 1932: 11; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1925–1931)

There are 15 extant buildings and landscape features from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1925–1931)

Year	No.	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1926	26	University Plaza	Stables	Myron Hunt
1926	95	Cultural Centers	Duplex	Myron Hunt
1926	111	Manor House	Manor House	Myron Hunt
1926	112	Kellogg House	Kellogg House	Myron Hunt
1926	113	Kellogg Guest House	Kellogg Guest House	Myron Hunt
1926	141	Maintenance Building	N/A	Unknown
1926	L9*	University Plaza Horseshoe Hill	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
ca. 1926	L13*	Landscaping behind 115	N/A	Unknown
1926–1927	L4*	Rose Garden	Rose Garden	Charles Gibbs Adams
1927	50	Old Rose Float Lab	N/A	Unknown
1928	49	Training Center	N/A	Unknown
1928	114	Unnamed Residence	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1928	115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1928	L15*	Pond	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
ca. 1928	L16*	Manor House Orchard	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
				Total: 15 (10 buildings and 5 landscape features)

Notes: N/A = not applicable; ca. = circa.
* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

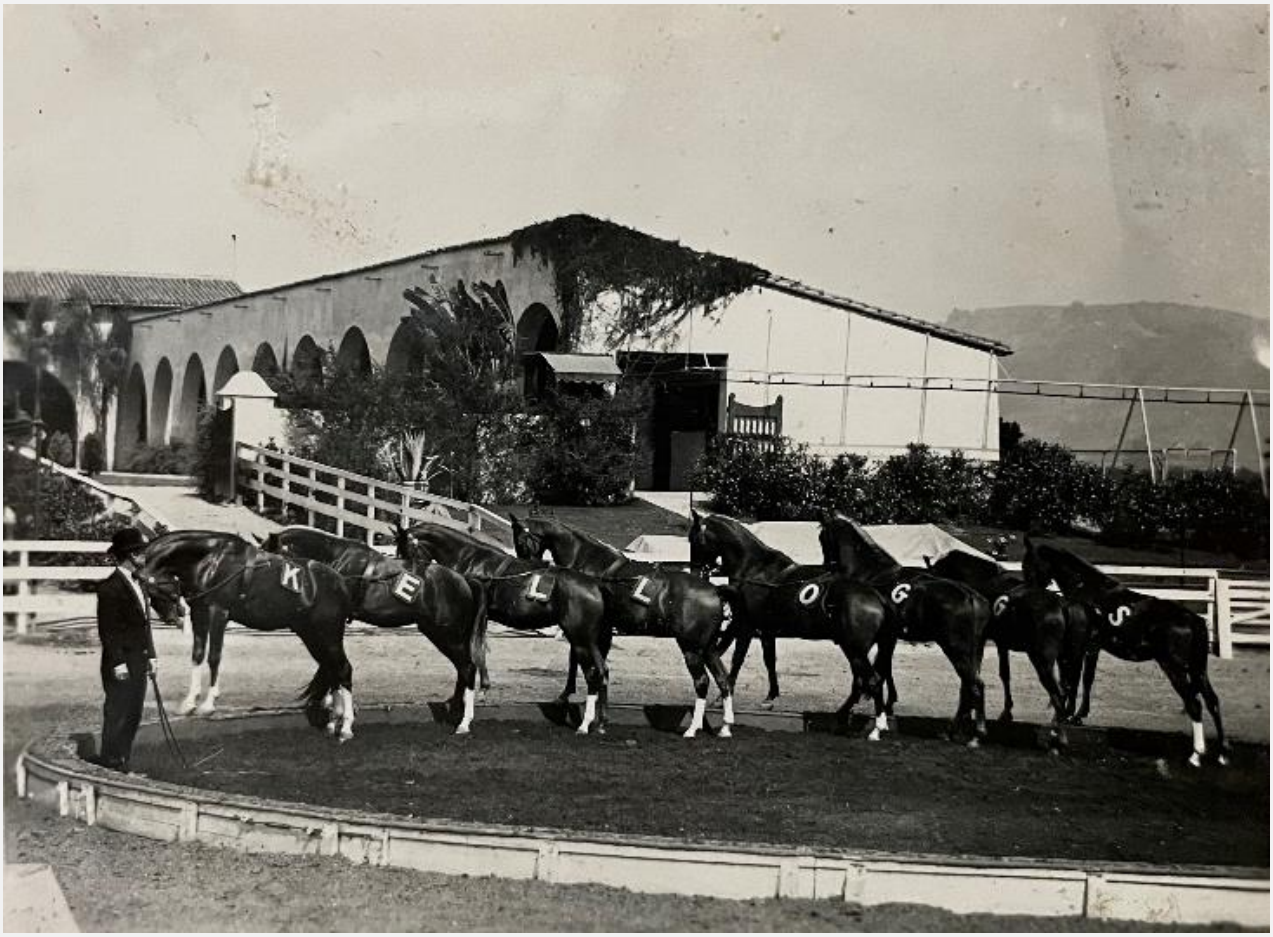
W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)

On May 17, 1932, the Kellogg Ranch hosted a ceremony celebrating the transfer of the ranch to the State of California for use as the University of California's W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry. The celebration, which was hosted by actor and comedian Will Rogers and attended by more than 25,000 people, included appearances from Governor James Rolph Jr. and performances by costumed riders on Arabian horses. The ranch officially came under university ownership on July 1, 1932 (Pflueger 1991: 85; Parkinson 1984: 185–186, 195).

Initially, the relationship between Kellogg and the University seemed mutually beneficial, and the ranch continued to sell, breed, and raise horses and support public events. Kellogg finished the final payment on the $600,000 endowment in October 1932, more than a year earlier than their agreement specified. On December 31, 1932, the W.K. Kellogg Emergency Airport was closed, and the land became alfalfa fields. Ranch operations continued and the Sunday shows remained popular; 200,000 visitors came to the ranch in 1932, as well as various celebrities including heavy-weight champion Jack Dempsy and actress Olivia de Haviland. The ranch also continued to train and breed Arabian horses. In 1932, nine horses at the Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry were shipped to the state fair in Sacramento to perform; this was the first time Arabians from the ranch went to a state fair (Exhibit 4- 8).

The Pomona Progress Bulletin reported, "the Liberty drill is expected to be one of the sensations of the equestrian events" and is the "grand climax of the regular Sunday horse shows held at the [Kellogg Ranch]" (PPB 1932b: 12; Parkinson 1984: 195, 220; Parkinson 2002: 212).

Exhibit 4-8. Arabian horses training for the Liberty Drill with letters spelling "Kellogg" with Mark Smith (trainer) and the stables (Building 26) in the background ca. 1934.



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

In 1933, near the nadir of the Great Depression, an estimated 220,000 members of the public visited the ranch, including a number of international dignitaries and delegations. That year, the ranch sold 45 horses, including several to William Randolph Hearst for his home in San Simeon. In addition to Sunday shows, the ranch hosted special events, such as a Fourth of July performance in 1934. The activities of the ranch continued to be highly publicized, including through the local Pomona Progress Bulletin, as well papers such as the Los Angeles Times, which devoted a full page spread to photographs and a description of visiting the ranch in January 1933 (Exhibit 4-9) (Rogers 1933: 51; PPB 1934: 9; Parkinson 2002: 219).

Exhibit 4-9. January 29, 1933, Los Angeles Times layout with photographs and a description of the W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry.



Los Angeles Times
MOTORING - SECTION - OUTDOORS

VOL. LII. [Copyright, 1933, by the Times-Mirror Company] SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1933. PART VI.

SCENE AT THE RANCH ON THE DAY OF DEDICATION NOV. 12 OF 1932 Photo by Forrester Pomona...

Scenes at the W. K. Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry, University of California. This famous Arabian horse ranch near Pomona was visited recently by The Times scout party driving a 1933 Studebaker Commander eight sedan from the Paul C. Hoffman Company. Page by Charles H. Owens.

THE KELLOGG WEATHER VANE

MARSH, A PURE-BRED ARAB WHICH APPEARS IN THE SUNDAY AFTERNOON SHOWINGS

TOWER OF ONE OF THE ARABIAN HORSE STABLES...

THE TIMES-STUDEBAKER SCOUT CAR...

ARABIAN HORSE RANCH VISITED BY THOUSANDS

Famed Institution for Breeding Fine Strain of Saddle Stock Holds Unbounded Interest

BY LYNN J. ROGERS

Motorists who desire to make a short trip on Sunday will find, within an hour's drive from Los Angeles, one of the most interesting trips in Southern California, by heading out over either the Valley or Foothill Boulevard to the W. K. Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry, University of California, near Pomona.

Last May when this beautiful Arabian horse ranch was presented to the people of California by W. K. Kellogg, Battle Creek cereal manufacturer, he made a contribution which now is beginning to be appreciated by the citizens of this State. The gift came to California both as a practical and esthetic asset. The ranch, 800 acres in extent, is typical of a grand old California hacienda, when the splendid horseflesh of yesteryear was considered the prize possession of the early dons. Its valuation as it stands today is placed at $2,500,000.

TRADITION KEPT ALIVE

To keep alive the tradition of the architectural characteristics of the early days, individuals, historical and architectural societies have made careful studies and well founded plans to preserve the tradition of the times. However, little has been done in the perpetuation of horse breeding prior to 1925, when Mr. Kellogg purchased the beautiful acres that now comprise the ranch.

With the coming of the machine age, California's magnificent highway system and the urge for splendid and luxurious travel, the breeding of fine horses was slowly passing into the discard. It was Theodore Roosevelt who said, "The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse."

As the novelty of motoring wore off and the use of the automobile became a matter of fact, a question of transportation, the sport of equestrian activities again entered the consciousness of outdoor lovers.

PERMANENT INSTITUTION

Too late came the realization that the propagation and breeding of fine saddle stock had suffered to the extent that it would not be long until saddle animals of distinctive qualifications whould be extremely difficult to produce. Realizing this situation and understanding the qualifications of the Arabian horse for beauty, intelligence, stamina and weight-carrying quality, Mr. Kellogg determined to provide a permanent stable institution where the work of propagating thoroughbred animals could be carried on.

He selected only pure-bred Arabian stock from Europe, the deserts of Arabia and those which had already been imported to America to start his herd. The Pomona ranch at present boasts of having one quarter of all the Arabian horses in America. His gift to California includes an endowment sufficient to carry on the work for a period of years. Under the guidance of the University of California, the study and improvement of horse breeding takes on an academic standing.

CARRIED VALENTINO

Proud stallions, one of which carried Rudolph Valentino in his stirring scenes of "The Sheik," another whose desert forbears were more carefully tended than the Sheik's own family, all perform in a ring surrounded by interested spectators who occupy the grand-stand seats. You may stroll through the famous gardens with luxurious tropical and semi-tropical plants, miniature lakes with swans and other water fowl floating peacefully upon the mirrored surfaces.

The University of California extends a hearty welcome to visitors and you will find the trip to be most interesting, one that will charm you if you are a horse lover, enchant you if you love beautiful shrubs and flowers, and if you have children, no more need be said.

After a very interesting afternoon at the ranch our party returned by way of Foothill Boulevard, through Pasadena, as the purple shadows of the mothering Sierra Madres were silhouetted against the glory of the sunset sky.

Black arrow locates the Kellogg Ranch...

PASADENA MONROVIA FOOTHILL BLVD. AZUSA GLENDORA CLAREMONT SAN BERNARDINO COVINA ONTARIO ALHAMBRA VALLEY BLVD. POMONA SPADRE LOS ANGELES RIVERSIDE

SAN JOSE HILLS AND SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND

CO-EDS FROM U.C.L.A. MOUNTING AN ARABIAN HORSE...

A TYPICAL SUNDAY AFTERNOON EXHIBITION IN THE PATIO OF THE STABLE...

W.K. KELLOGG PRESENTING AN ARABIAN COLT TO MR. GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA (right)

Source: Rogers 1933: 51

Although the ranch remained popular to visitors, Kellogg himself was said to have grown disappointed with the University's maintenance of the ranch. Despite no longer owning a majority of the ranch, Kellogg maintained an active and often hands-on role in its management. Wanting to encourage the study of animal husbandry, in 1933 Kellogg funded an additional $1,500 for the construction of a 15-by-35-foot building to the north of the stable, which was intended to serve as a laboratory for experiments in nutrition (Exhibit 4-10) (Building 150, now the Mexican American Student Association [MASA] building). This initially cordial relationship, however, became increasingly strained. Kellogg visited in May 1936 and was dissatisfied with the property's upkeep, observing weeds, peeling paint, broken fences, and morale problems among ranch employees. Kellogg was so upset with the state of the ranch that he got in touch with University personnel and Kemper Campbell, an attorney who facilitated the original transfer of the ranch to the University, to discuss changing the ranch's ownership (Parkinson 1984: 231; Parkinson 2002: 223; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Exhibit 4-10. Ca. 1940 photograph of Building 150 (foreground), originally a laboratory and photo lab and today the Mexican American Student Association (MASA) building, with the stables (Building 26) in the background.

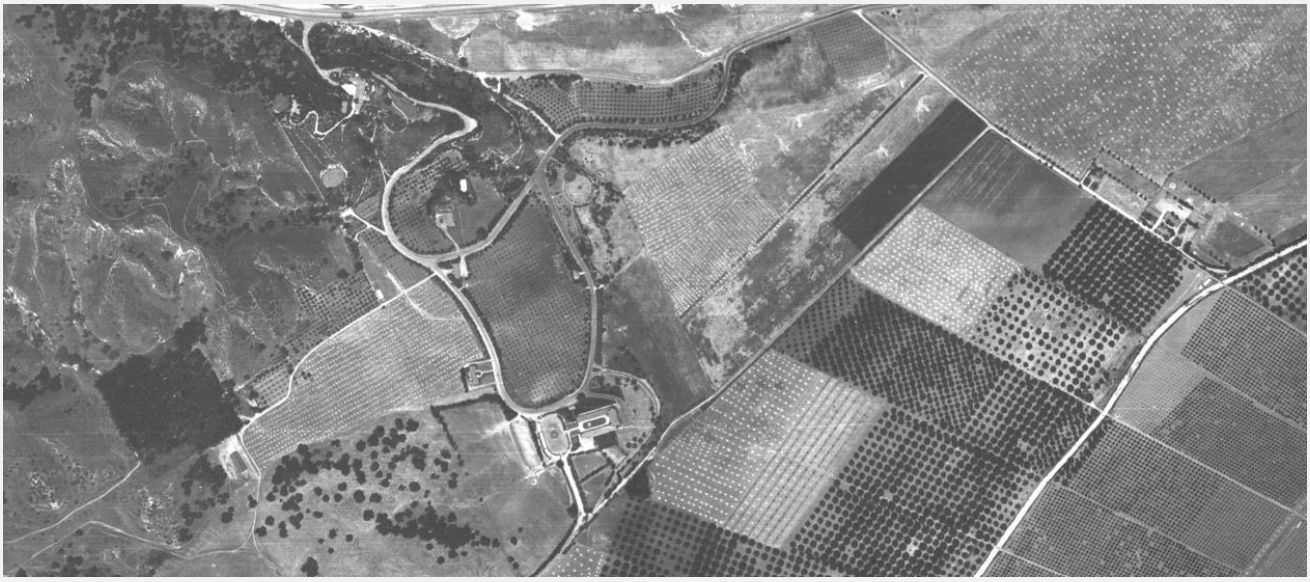


Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

While Kellogg had intended for his gift of the ranch to the University to help in the establishment of an animal husbandry program, this goal progressed slowly, and the ranch was "probably more of a burden than a blessing to the University" (Parkinson 1984: 231). Kellogg had attorneys investigate the possibility of re-deeding the ranch back to Kellogg or alternatively turning it over to the California Institute of Technology, where Kellogg had recently funded a radiation laboratory. This proved challenging, as a transfer required a vote from the Board of Regents. In the meantime, Kellogg's dissatisfaction increased (Parkinson 1984: 231; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Despite repeatedly complaining to the University, including meetings with University President Robert G. Sproul that "invariably ended in shouting matches" (Pflueger 1991: 85), little was done by the University to maintain the ranch. Eventually, the University supported hiring another ranch employee to help maintain the property; however, Kellogg invested his own money to add an entrance from the highway, resurface roads, and add new plantings and fences. The relationship between Kellogg and the University got worse when the University ousted ranch Manager H.H. Reese in 1938 in favor of Professor Carroll E. Howell, a staff member at the Division of Animal Husbandry at University of California, Davis. Howell oversaw the development of phenothiazine at the ranch in 1941, which was a drug that helped to rid horses and other domestic animals of internal parasites (Springview Herald 1941: 7). Kellogg, outraged, contacted his friend and former President Herbert Hoover to intervene on Reese's behalf; however, this proved ineffective, and Reese left the ranch in 1939. Despite the internal chaos, the Institute of Animal Husbandry had the largest number of Arabian horses out of any stables in the country in 1940 (PPB 1940: 8; Parkinson 1984: 234, 240–241, 245; Pflueger 1991: 83). Exhibit 4-11 shows an aerial view of the ranch in 1938.

Exhibit 4-11. Aerial photograph showing the ranch in 1938, when it was owned by the University of California. The campus underwent minimal development in this period, with the University primarily utilizing existing ranch structures.



Source: UCSB 2024

The contentious relationship continued as Kellogg's health deteriorated, and World War II broke out in Europe. Although the United States had not yet entered the war, the Army Remount Service took note of Germany's large reserve of horses and stepped up its own horse-buying program. At this time, the United States was divided into seven remount areas, each consisting of a block of states with an individual headquarters. The Western Remount Area consisted of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and California and had headquarters in San Mateo, California. By 1941, the Remount Service had about 750 horses located throughout the country. Kellogg learned that the Remount Service wanted to start a small Arabian stud in Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and gave three of his personal mares to the Remount Service to help the propagation effort. This experience prompted Kellogg to write, "I wish the whole proposition at Pomona could be turned over to the Government" (Parkinson 1984: 254). In September, Kellogg wrote to the Regents of the University asking that the ranch and horses be re-conveyed to him so he could give the ranch to the Army; the Regents swiftly rejected his proposal in October (Parkinson 1984: 253).

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, prompted the United States' entry into World War II and caused Kellogg to intensify his efforts to transfer the ranch to the Army Remount Service. However, it was not until the resignation of President Sproul, Kellogg's adversary, in January 1943 that the University Regents expressed willingness to give the ranch to the Army. The deal then moved quickly; in March, the Regents accepted a proposal to give the ranch to the Army, and by August, most of the details had been agreed upon. To facilitate this ownership transfer, Kellogg conceded the $600,000 endowment to the University (Pflueger 1991: 83; Parkinson 1984: 253, 263).

Extant Campus Buildings (1933–1942)

There is one extant building from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3. Extant Campus Buildings (1933–1942)

Year	Number	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1933	150	Mexican American Student Association (MASA)	Laboratory/Photo Lab	Unknown

Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)

On October 28, 1943, the Army took ownership of the ranch, and it became the Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (Exhibit 4-12). The ranch was valued at nearly $1.4 million and included 802 acres of land; 31 buildings, including the Manor House, the Kellogg House, and the Kellogg Guest House; 10 vehicles; and 113 horses. In addition, the ranch had robust crops of citrus, avocado, pomegranate, hay, and alfalfa. The headquarters of the Western Remount Area, as well as the War Dog Reception and Training Center, were moved from San Mateo and San Carlos respectively to the Kellogg Ranch in Pomona. The Commanding Officer of the Depot was Colonel F.W. Koester, officer in charge of the Western Remount Area. Koester was a member of the U.S. Olympic Equestrian Team in the 1932 Olympic Games and had more recently served as General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence officer (Parkinson 1984: 283; Parkinson 2002: 291–293).

Exhibit 4-12. Entry to the Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), ca. 1943 (left); U.S. Army members at the stables (Building 26), ca. 1943 (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 1984: 272
Right: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 29

During the period of Army ownership, Colonel Koester occupied the Manor House, and the duplex was used as officer quarters. Shortly after moving to the ranch, the Army launched an improvement program, including road resurfacing, fence restoration, and the addition of a flagpole by the stables. The ranch also quickly received 24 Arabian horses from the Fort Robinson Remount Station in Nebraska. At the end of 1944, a report on the status of the ranch stated that a quarry was discovered and developed as a source of decomposed granite used for resurfacing the roads. Additional work conducted that year included the construction of shelter sheds, rehabilitation of the irrigation system, and filling-in of erosion ditches. This work was completed by German and Italian prisoners of war who were being held at the Pomona Fairgrounds (Parkinson 1984: 266–267, 281, 274; Pflueger 1991: 85)

The Army primarily completed maintenance work and remodeled existing buildings rather than construct new facilities. These renovations included alterations to the stable (Building 26) and conversions of Building 49 on the east side of the ranch from employee garages to storage, carpentry, plumbing, and space for fire control services. An additional room was added to the southeast corner of the stable, and office spaces were created by infilling two arches and enclosing the space behind them (Exhibit 4-13) (Parkinson 1984: 282). The ranch saw minimal new development during the Army's period of ownership.

Exhibit 4-13. Renovated stable stall serving as the administration headquarters (left); Army members in front of the stables (Building 26); alteration visible to arch in background (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 1984: 308
Right: Parkinson 1984: 272

Kellogg received a letter of appreciation from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that stated that the acquisition of the ranch was an important addition to the war effort because it, among other reasons, "will provide a potential depot for supply of animals to overseas units and troops on the West Coast" (Parkinson 1984: 267). However, World War II did not actually provide many opportunities for the use of American horses and "since there was little direct military use for the ranch and the horses, there was increasing evidence that the Army's tenure of the ranch was little more than a holding action" (Pflueger 1991: 85). In 1945, prisoner-of-war laborers continued the restoration of irrigation systems and worked on the rehabilitation of citrus groves. Despite this maintenance, the landscaping, streets, and fences were largely ignored. The Army also reportedly brought in non-Arabian horses to breed with the Kellogg purebred horses, and several Arabian horses were said to have simply been released (Parkinson 1984: 283; Pflueger 1991: 85; PPB 1943a: 9).

Sunday shows continued during the Army's ownership and Arabian horses brought to the Kellogg Ranch in earlier years from England, Spain, Egypt, France, and Poland continued to draw large public crowds. After the conclusion of World War II in 1945, the Depot received 14 Arabian stallions and mares from Germany that were paid for in the reparations program. The Army did not have the capacity to care for that many horses and sold off some of the Kellogg Arabians. However, the Depot continued to operate, and in 1947, several Polish Arabian horses were accepted for registration and moved to the ranch. That year, the ranch hosted a special performance for Amir Al-Saud, crown prince of Saudia Arabia. Also in attendance were representatives from the Representatives of the State Department, USDA, and the Arabian American Oil Company, as well as 5,000 other attendees (PPB 1943b; PPB 1947: 15; MNG 1946: 2; Parkinson 1984: 311).

That year, the ranch faced significant uncertainty. The legality of the Arabian horses taken after the war was challenged by Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia; the State Department favored returning the horses. Colonel Koester was reassigned to a post in Stockton, California, and Major Charles B. Team became the commanding officer. The Army also announced it was abandoning its Arabian breeding program in April 1947, and shortly

thereafter, the ranch was categorized as surplus property. Efforts were made to move the ranch to a different government agency that would, in theory, have the resources to maintain the ranch and the Arabian program. Proponents advocated for the transfer of the ranch to USDA and crafted H.R. 3483 outlining the details of the transfer. It was passed in Congress and signed by President Truman in 1948 (Parkinson 1984: 315, 317; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024).

Extant Campus Buildings (1943–1947)

According to available records, there are no extant buildings from this period on the Cal Poly campus.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)

The ranch was transferred from the Army to the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA on July 1, 1948 (Exhibit 4-14). In addition to the more than 800-acre ranch, USDA received 174 horses, 151 of which were purebred Arabians (Pflueger 1991: 86–87; Parkinson 1984: 322). However, USDA stewardship of the ranch was short-lived as the cost to maintain the ranch and Arabian program proved unsustainable. Soon after acquiring the property, USDA announced they would relinquish ownership of the ranch in January 1949 and sell the land. USDA announced the last public Sunday show for November 22, 1948. According to the Pomona Progress Bulletin, "fully 5,000 were crowded in Sunday and for every one that got in, two were denied admittance" (PPB 1948: 2). The end of the ranch seemed imminent; an auction for 100 Arabian horses was scheduled for December 1948, ranch equipment was sold, and the land itself was expected to be turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposition as surplus property. Horses were also sent to the Remount Station in Fort Reno, Oklahoma (Parkinson 1984: 322; Pflueger 1991: 86–87; PPB 1948: 2).

Exhibit 4-14. Aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch at the time it was transferred to the USDA, 1948.



Source: NETR 2024b

National reaction to the announcement of the sale of the Kellogg Ranch and its horses from the public, Arabian horse breeders, and political leaders was swift. Governor Earl Warren, Senator William Knowland, and Congressman Richard Nixon all advocated against splitting up the ranch; the Mayor of Pomona James B. Pettit appealed directly to President Truman to intercede. Kellogg, who was by then 88 and only informed about the proposed sale of the ranch from reading the newspaper, asked his foundation to find a new steward for the ranch. The foundation spoke with several potential owners, including Mount San Antonio College, whose campus is located to the west of Cal Poly, and Los Angeles County, who wanted to acquire the ranch for use as a recreational area. In November 1948, Cal Poly President Julian McPhee confirmed that he also sought to acquire the ranch and Arabian horses. McPhee advocated for a campus that could offer a curriculum focusing on agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, which would allow the continuation of the Arabian program, a solution he believed would be mutually beneficial for Cal Poly's overcrowded Voorhis Unit and Kellogg (Parkinson 1984: 322; Pflueger 1991: 86–87).

After considerable political pressure, the California State Board of Education approved a resolution for the legislature to make the ranch a part of the San Dimas branch of California Polytechnic College. Although Kellogg had been skeptical after the previous experience with state-ownership, the Kellogg Foundation and Cal Poly contract included 12 points of agreement and 22 terms and conditions to ensure the Arabian horse program would be stewarded on the campus for a minimum of 25 years (until 1974, at which point its feasibility would be re-evaluated), the property would remain an educational institution, and the public Sunday shows started by Kellogg would continue. In February 1949, USDA prepared a bill to transfer the ranch to the Kellogg Foundation; it passed in April and was signed by President Truman on June 4. On June 21, the California Assembly in Sacramento voted in favor of turning the ranch over to the State of California for the use of Cal Poly. At the time, Kellogg wrote "I am feeling very much elated over the prospect that this property will be continued in the future as originally planned" (Parkinson 1984: 333; 322, 327–329; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024; Pflueger 1991: 86–87).

Extant Campus Buildings (1948–1949)

According to available records, there are no extant buildings constructed in this period on Cal Poly's campus.

4.3.3 California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)

Campus Establishment (1949–1955)

Cal Poly officially took over the Kellogg Ranch on November 1, 1949, and by December had installed signage reading "California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg Unit" (Exhibit 4-15). Before construction began, the state had to appropriate then release funding for campus development, which took several years. As President McPhee stated in 1950, "plans at the present time are necessarily nebulous" (The Tribune 1950: 1). That year, the Governor Earl Warren signed Assembly Bill 19, which allowed the state legislature to appropriate $1 million a year for 3 years to finance the development of the Kellogg campus; however, as required by the 1952 Budget Act, these funds could not be released until the State Director of Finance approved the funds and recommend to the state legislature that construction should proceed. This occurred in January 1953, at which point the first $1 million of funds to develop the Kellogg campus was released. The initial funding appropriated by the state legislature was earmarked for the construction of a science building (Building 3), a cafeteria (Campus Center Building 97), a gymnasium (Darlene May Gymnasium, Building 41), and facilities to support the school's agriculture program (Buildings 31–34, 37, and 38 in "Ag Valley"). However, W.K. Kellogg did not live to see the development of his ranch into Cal Poly; he died in Battle Creek, Michigan, in October 1951 (Parkinson 1984: 333, 346, 364; Pflueger 1991: 90; HRG 2022: 230; PPB 1953: 11; PPB 1951: 13).

Exhibit 4-15. March 1956 photograph, a few months before the first school year at the Kellogg campus, showing Arabian horses, the stable (Building 26), and a sign reading California State Polytechnic College.



Source: Los Angeles County Public Library/Whittier Unincorporated Heritage Project

In 1954, the state hired Los Angeles–based architectural firm Allison and Rible to design the initial campus master plan when the State Office of the Architect was too busy with other projects. The master plan anticipated enrollment up to 3,600 students and called for the construction of 22 buildings, which included educational buildings as well as service buildings such as a library, a student union, dormitories, a health center, and an administration building. While this master plan guided the campus' initial growth, the rapid increase in the student body in the late 1950s and early 1960s quickly outpaced enrollment estimates, requiring the development of a new master plan (completed in 1964 and revised in 1967 and discussed in the following section) (Santa Maria Times 1951: 10; HRG 2022: 230; PPB 1951: 9; Pflueger 1991: 97).

During this period of planning, the Arabian horse program continued, and Sunday shows were reinstated in 1950; however, due to cost-cutting requirements, the Sunday shows were reduced from year-round to only occurring during the fall and spring seasons. Students form the Voorhis Unit began using the ranch facilities that year for practical classes, which included caring for the Arabians, maintaining the landscaping, and working the ranch's groves and fields. As planning continued, Cal Poly opened the campus to the community, hosting various events and organizations at the ranch. To commemorate the gift of the ranch to Cal Poly, Kellogg Foundation and Cal Poly

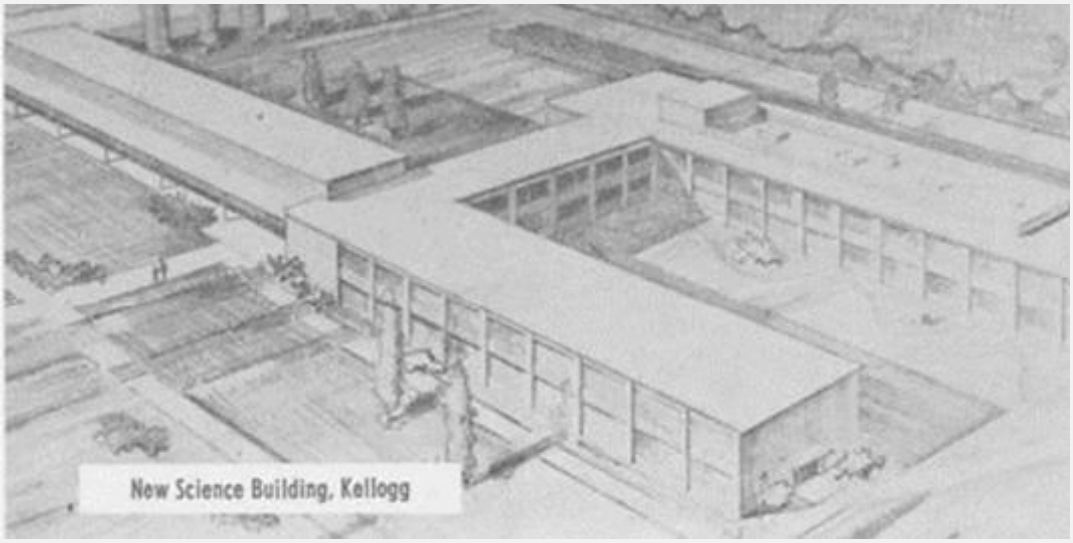
officials installed a plaque at the flagpole in front of the stables. Cal Poly also maintained existing buildings, such as the duplex (Building 95), which was repainted and prepared for Dr. Gordon G. Stockling, the new manager of the Arabian program (Parkinson 1984: 335–336, 341–342, 359).

Despite substantial planning efforts that took place during this period of campus development, according to available records, there are no extant buildings that were developed during this period on the Cal Poly campus.

Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)

Planning for the Initial period of the campus building program began in 1955, and ground broke on the Science Building (Building 3, now called the Science Laboratory) on May 15, 1955. Designed by the State Office of the Architect, and completed in 1956 at a cost of $2 million, Building 3 was the first purpose-built educational facility on campus (Exhibit 4-16). It had 13 lecture rooms, 17 laboratories, and offices for 50 instructors—more educational space than at the entire Voorhis Unit (Parkinson 1984: 364; Pflueger 1991: 90; PPB 1951: 9).

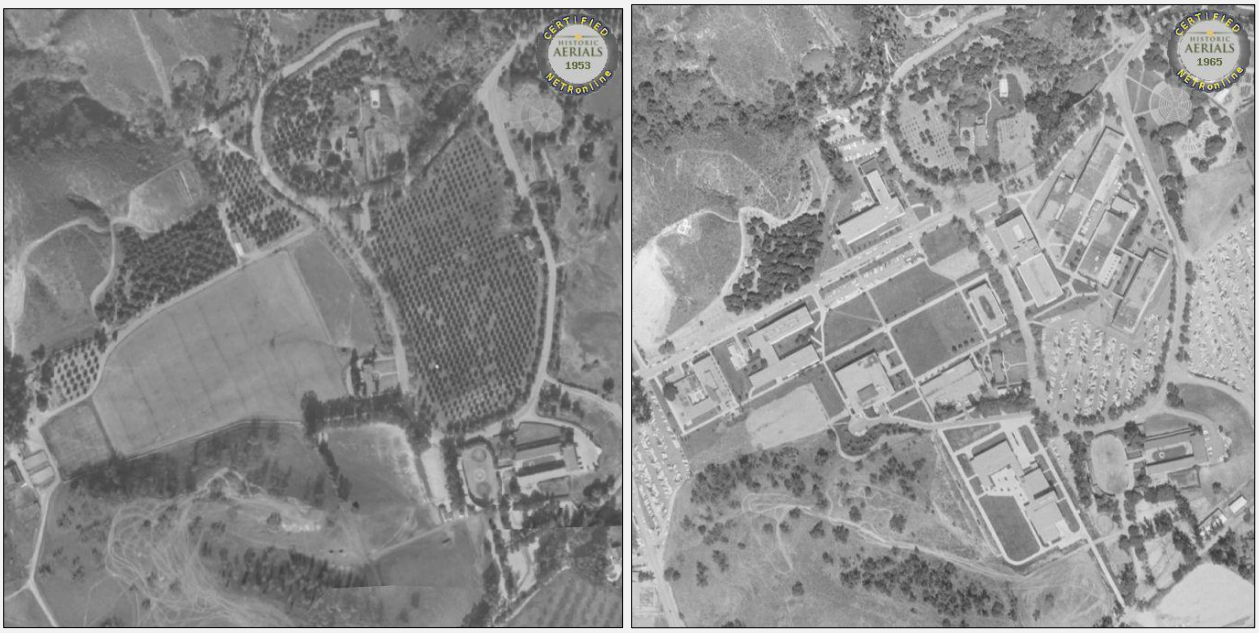
Exhibit 4-16. Rendering of Building 3 (1954).



Source: HRG 2022: 231 (Bulletin, 1956–1957; Robert E. Kennedy Library, Cal Poly Pomona)

Cal Poly's campus developed substantially between 1956, when the first campus building was completed, and 1967, when Cal Poly's revised master plan for physical development was approved by the Board of Trustees. Cal Poly's campus developed on an axial plan, with the campus quad (Building L1) at the center and buildings developed around it (Exhibit 4-17). In this period of Cal Poly's development, prior to the 1964 master plan, most buildings were constructed by the State Office of the Architect. Cal Poly became its own campus independent from Cal Poly in SLO in 1966 and was called California Polytechnic College, Kellogg.

Exhibit 4-17. 1953 aerial photograph of the campus center prior to development of Cal Poly's academic buildings (L) and 1965 photograph of the campus center with academic buildings extant (R).

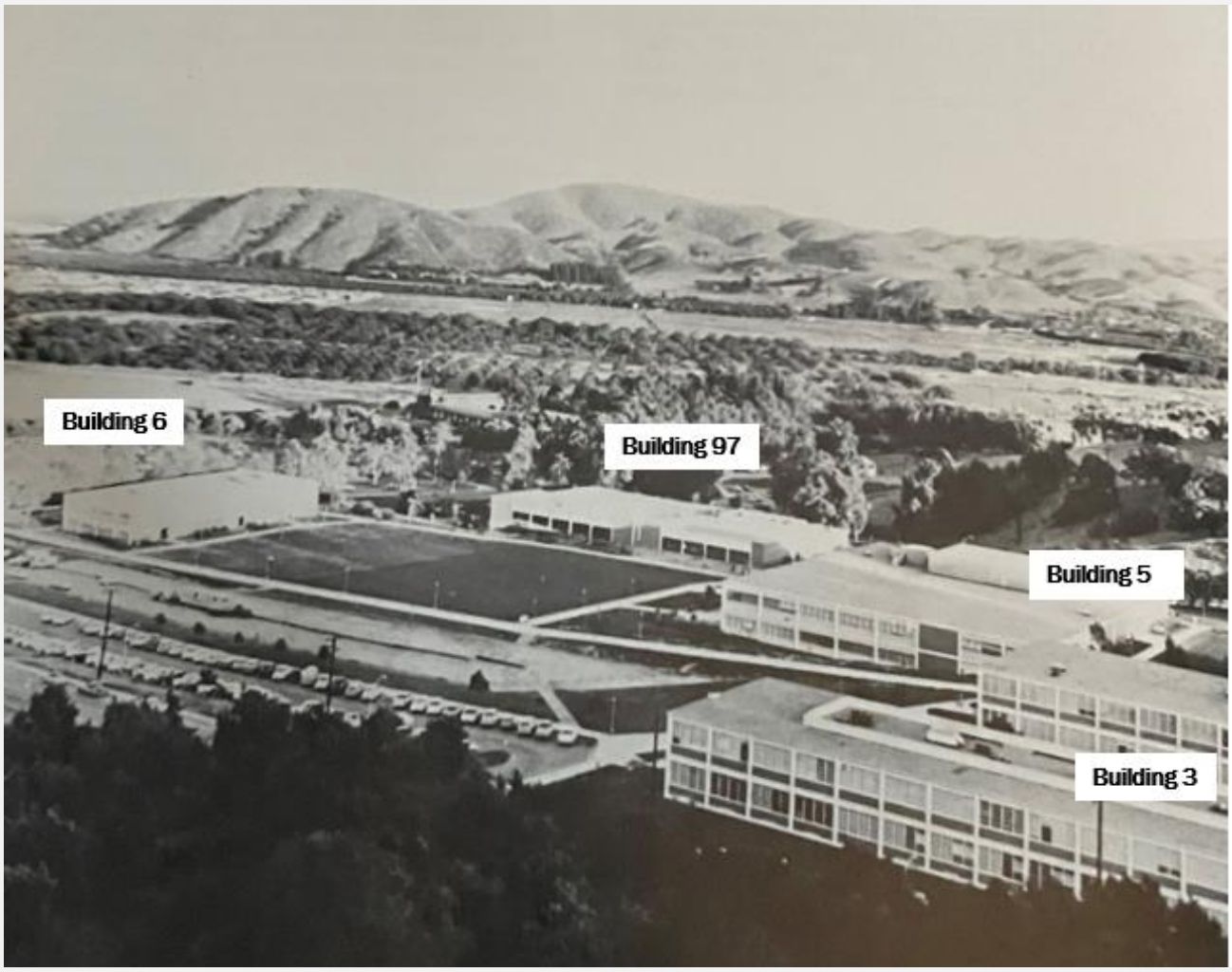


Source: NETR 2024b

The move from the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas to the Kellogg campus occurred in the summer of 1956. Enrollment at the new campus consisted of 508 students and 110 faculty and staff. Although most academic courses were taught at the Kellogg campus, some courses remained at Voorhis, and students continued to live at the Voorhis campus. As the Science Building (Building 3) was the only purpose-built educational building on campus during the school year of 1956–1957, it was used for every facet of college operations, including administrative functions, the library, a bookstore, faculty offices, and classrooms. Although the condensed space challenged Cal Poly's students, faculty, and staff, the year's commencement ceremony was held in the rose garden (Building L4) in the spring of 1957 (PPB 1951: 13; Pflueger 1991: 89–91; HRG 2022: 230; Syeda 2002: 16; Parkinson 1984: 364).

Buildings and facilities were constructed in swift succession following Cal Poly's first operational year, including the 32,000-square-foot gymnasium (1957, Building 41, now the Darlene May Gymnasium), the Campus Center Marketplace (1957, Building 97), the library (1959, Building 5, now the College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences), the Business Classroom Building (1959, Building 6, now the College of Education and Integrative Studies), and a two-story Engineering Building (1959, Building 9, now the College of Engineering). These buildings, which received funding from the state, were all designed by the State Office of the Architect (Exhibit 4-18). In addition, more than 30 acres of land was developed for outdoor activities, including a football field, a track, and tennis courts. Despite the rapid pace of development of the campus, few of the original Kellogg buildings were altered, except the duplex (Building 95), which was modified for use by student organizations. Landscaping planted during Kellogg's ownership of the ranch had matured by this time, and "insofar as possible, the placement of buildings was selected to minimize the destruction of earlier plantings" (Pfleuger 1991: 91–92).

Exhibit 4-18. The view of the campus center with Buildings 3, 5, 97, and 6 extant around the quad (Building L1) (ca. 1959).



Source: Parkinson 1984: 384

Cal Poly prioritized the expansion of the agriculture program upon receiving state appropriations, including the development of "Ag Valley" from 1957 to 1959. Ag Valley is composed of the swine unit/shelters (Building 37) and sheep/wool unit (Building 38) concentrated at the southwest of campus and the poultry unit (Building 31), a beef unit/feed shed (Building 32), a feedmill (Building 33), and the meat lab (meat processes unit) (Building 34), located at the northwest of campus (Exhibit 4-19). These buildings and facilities continue to support the agriculture and animal husbandry courses at Cal Poly.

Exhibit 4-19. "Ag Valley," located on the west side of campus, included livestock units used in animal husbandry classes (Buildings 31–34) (ca. 1959).



Source: Parkinson 1984: 376

The growth of the student body was "probably the greatest in the history of the institution during the late 1950s and early 1960s" (Pflueger 1991: 97). By 1959, enrollment at Cal Poly was approximately 1,200, nearly three times more than when the campus first opened for classes in 1956. Academic programs also expanded, corresponding with Cal Poly's growth in student enrollment and development of the campus' built environment. While the College of Agriculture retained the majors offered at the Voorhis Unit, consisting of animal husbandry, fruit production, crops production, agricultural services and inspection, and ornamental horticulture, it also added majors in agricultural business management and landscape architecture. Other divisions were also quickly established, including engineering (1957) and arts and sciences (1958–1959), which included majors in biological sciences, English, math, physical education, physical sciences, and social sciences. Business majors were also offered in accounting, business administration, and marketing and sales (Pflueger 1991: 92, 108; HRG 2022: 231; Parkinson 1984: 376; PPB 1951: 13).

In 1960, the California State College system (the predecessor to the CSU system) was formed, and Cal Poly became part of the system. Four residences halls were constructed that year (Encinitas, Montecito, Alamitos, and Aliso Residence Halls; Buildings 20–23; Exhibit 4-20). The residence halls were "red brick and architecturally match[ed] nothing else [on campus]" (Pflueger 1991: 97). Each residence hall, designed by the State Office of the Architect,

was identical and funded by revenue bonds with low interest rates underwritten by the federal government. Students first occupied the residence halls in the fall of 1960. Additional physical changes occurred to the campus during the early 1960s, when Temple Avenue (which runs east from Mt. San Antonio College along the southern perimeter of Cal Poly's campus before moving south towards the I-57 freeway) was constructed, which went through Cal Poly's agricultural land. This period also saw the addition of agricultural land to the campus, located to the south of the existing ranch, adjacent to the Lanterman State Hospital (Pflueger 1991: 93, 97; Parkinson 2002: 159; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a).[3]

Exhibit 4-20. The Encinitas, Montecito, Alamitos, and Aliso Residence Halls (Buildings 20–23), ca. 1961.



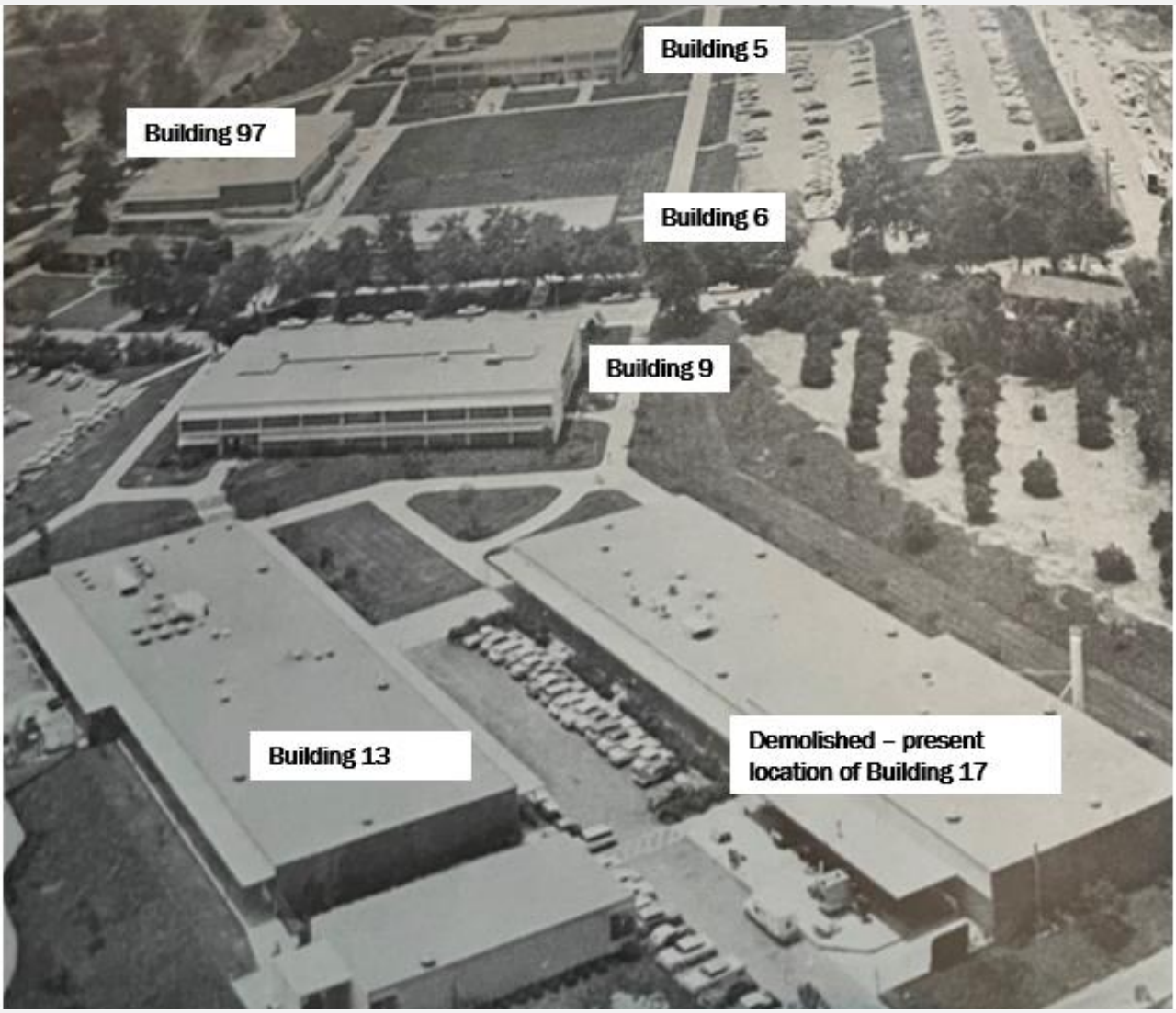
Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/Unprocessed Cal Poly Campus Photographs

The year 1961 marked change for Cal Poly's campus. Women were permitted to enroll at Cal Poly for the first time; in fall, Cal Poly's enrollment consisted of 322 female students and 2,750 male students. The Old Administration Building (Building 1), designed by the State Office of the Architect, was completed the same year, and administrative functions became centralized in that building. The state also allocated more than $9 million for Cal Poly's campus expansion that year, which funded the construction of the Music Building (1963, Building 24), the Drama Department/Theatre (1963, Building 25), the Art Department/Engineering Annex (1965, Building 13), and the Kellogg Gymnasium (1966,

[3] The Lanterman State Hospital was acquired by Cal Poly Pomona in 2016. The 300-acre site includes the former hospital and patient residential facilities. The Lanterman Development Center is not part of the proposed Master Plan.

Building 43), all of which were designed by the State Office of the Architect. The College of Agriculture (Building 2) was constructed in 1963 and designed by Carl Maston, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (Maston also designed an addition to the building in 1968). By 1963, an estimated $23 million had been expended on the building program since the Kellogg campus' founding in 1949 (Pflueger 1991: 91–92, 119; HRG 2022: 231; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b; PPB 1961: 13). Exhibit 4-21 shows the academic core of the campus ca. 1963.

Exhibit 4-21. Photograph of the academic core of the campus (ca. 1963).



Source: Parkinson 1984: 388

The most significant event to shape Cal Poly in the 1960s was the separation of Cal Poly SLO from the Kellogg campus in Pomona to form two independent state colleges in October 1966. As a result of this separation, California Polytechnic College, Kellogg-Voorhis, became California's 16th state college. The separation of the institutions resulted from the challenges of running two campuses separated by 350 miles. Despite multiple attempts to re-organize administrative efforts over the years, final governing decision-making authority was the ultimate responsibility of President Julian McPhee, who was based in SLO and spent "no more time on the Kellogg campus than was absolutely necessary" (Pfleuger 1991: 133). As a result, the administration and faculty at the Kellogg campus felt that the administrative authorities in SLO ignored their concerns. This struggle to govern two distinct campuses with their own interests, geographies, histories, faculty, and student bodies through a single administrative apparatus was further compounded by unprecedented rates of enrollment and ideological disagreement about the direction of Cal Poly's academic programs (discussed in Section 4.4, Cal Poly Pomona: Historical Overview and Construction Chronology [1925–1979]) (The Tribune 1966: 1; HRG 2022: 232; Pflueger 1991: 133).

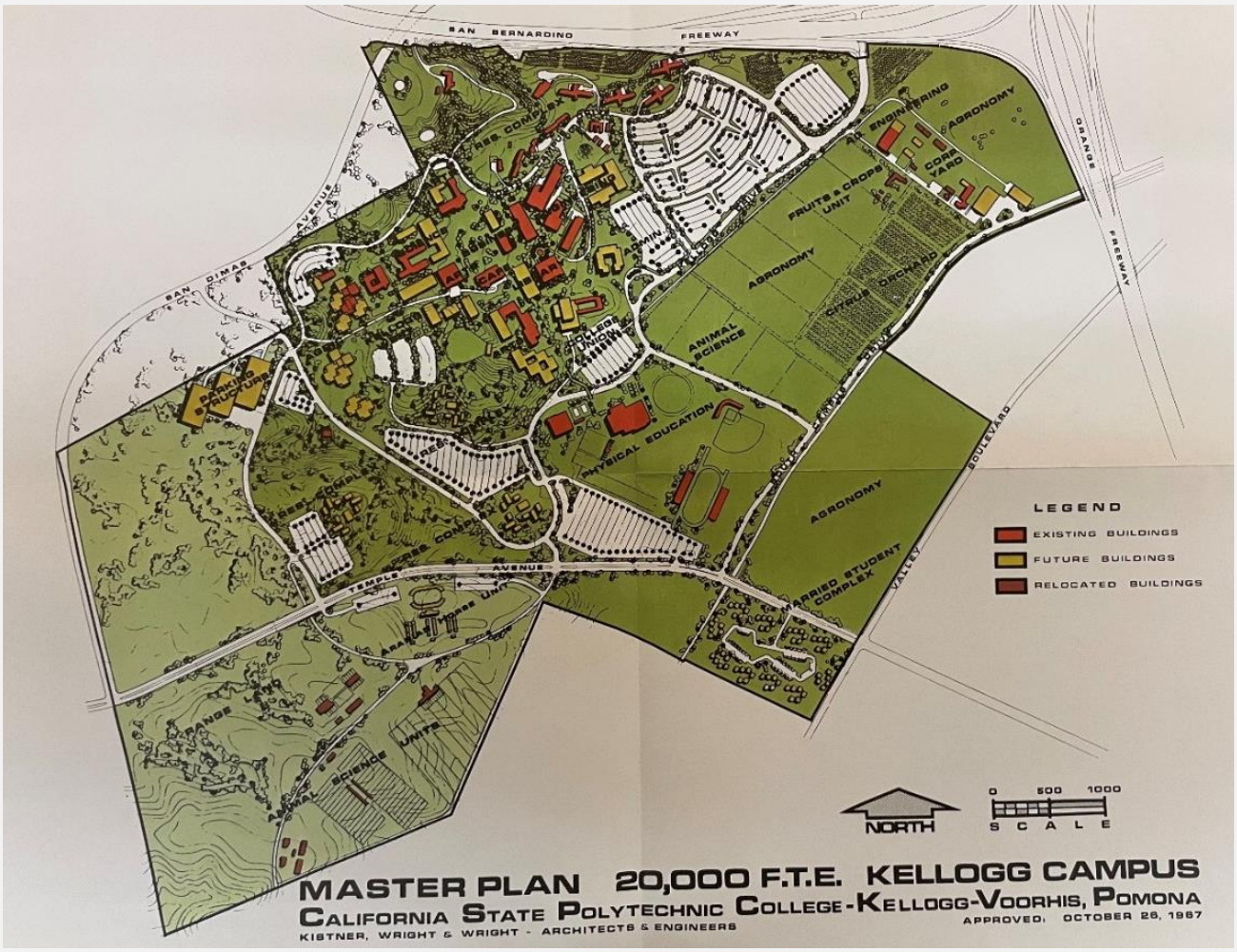
In 1966, the legislature passed Senate Bill 45, authored by President McPhee, who retired that year, which allowed the SLO and Pomona campuses to separate into independent institutions. The bill proposed that Cal Poly's two vice presidents, Robert E. Kennedy in SLO and Robert C. Kramer in Pomona, be appointed presidents of their respective institutions, which was approved by faculty, staff, the Chancellor, and trustees on October 27, 1966. Dr. Dale Andrews, Chief Executive of the College, said "we do not look on this separation as a divorce; it is more analogous to a parting between brothers who share a mutual respect" (The Tribune 1966: 1; Pfleuger 1991: 134). President Julian McPhee retired on July 1, 1966. Robert Kramer was appointed as President in November 1966, with his official inauguration taking place on October 24, 1967. Kramer served as the institution's president until 1977. During Kramer's tenure, Cal Poly Pomona experienced unparalleled growth, both of academic programs and the built environment (Pflueger 1991: 150; Parkinson 1984: 409).

Administrative changes upon Kramer's inauguration included transforming the individual divisions (agriculture, arts and sciences, engineering, and business) into individual schools, each with its own instructional dean. During the 1966–1967 school year, the Schools of Agriculture, Arts, and Engineering were created; the next year, the School of Science. In 1968–1969, the School of Business Administration was inaugurated, and in the academic year of 1970–1971, the School of Environmental Design opened, which was an offshoot of the School of Agriculture and included majors of landscape architecture, architecture, and urban planning. In June 1968, President Kramer stated that $12 million was set aside for additional facilities in the School of Arts and the new School of Business Administration. In 1968, Kramer created the Graduate Studies Division (Pflueger 1991: 151, 159, 162; College of Environmental Design 2024; RDF 1968: 12).

While the separation of Cal Poly into two separate institutions was an important event in Cal Poly's history, the physical development of the campus was most significantly altered by the approval and implementation of its physical master plans. In 1961, Cal Poly hired Kistner, Wright & Wright, a firm that specialized in school design and master plans, to design a master plan to guide the campus' growth. Approved by the Board of Trustees of California State Colleges in September 1964, the $16 million master plan was based on a projected full-time enrollment of 10,000 students by 1980. This number proved to be a significant underestimate of Cal Poly's future enrollment; the institution had almost 18,000 students by 1983. As a result, Kistner, Wright & Wright prepared a master plan revision in 1967, which included a $111 million program to meet the needs of 20,000 students by 1996 (Exhibit 4- 22) (Pfleuger 1991: 229; Montclair Tribune 1968: 28; PPB 1964: 11; HRG 2022: 232; Parkinson 1984: 409–411; Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967).

The master plan provided for three cycles of expansion, ending in 1971, 1981, and 1996, and called for additions to Cal Poly's academic schools and remodeling of the existing library for instructional services (Building 5). New construction outlined in the master plan included a men's gymnasium (Building 43, 1966), a residence dining hall (Building 70, 1968), additional residence halls (Buildings 57 and 58, 1970), and a science building addition (Building 8, 1976). The master plan also called for the construction of Kellogg West (Buildings 76 and 77) with funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Additional plans included student parking to the east of Building 26; the relocation of the Arabian horse program from Building 26 to a new, purpose-built facility (Building 29, 1974); modification of the road configuration and inclusion of two additional access points; and the construction of a student union (Building 35, 1976) (Pfleuger 1991: 229; Montclair Tribune 1968: 28; PPB 1964: 11; HRG 2022: 232; Parkinson 1984: 409–411; Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967).

Exhibit 4-22. Cal Poly 1967 master plan revision map showing the existing (red) and planned (yellow) buildings on campus.



Source: Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library

The master plan also laid out architectural standards for new construction, stating that "the architectural vocabulary shall consist of a blending of existing structural features, forms, materials, and landscape with the most current design concepts and construction techniques" (Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967). The master plan outlined several means to accomplish this visual harmony: horizontal emphasis for low buildings and vertical emphasis for high-rise structures; harmonious exterior colors, brick and concrete cladding, and exposed structural elements; flat roofs; rectilinear plans or combinations of rectilinear shapes; and compatible building heights with existing development (Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967). The approval of the revised master plan in 1967 guided Cal Poly's campus development for the next decade.

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

There are 38 extant buildings, landscape features, and sports fields from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 4-4).

Table 4-4. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

Year	No.	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1956	3	Science Laboratory	Science Building	DPW
1957	97	Campus Center	N/A	DPW
1957	41	Darlene May Gymnasium	PE Facilities	DPW
1957	30	Agriculture Unit	N/A	DPW
1957	31	Poultry Unit	N/A	DPW
1957	32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	N/A	DPW
1957	33	Feedmill	N/A	DPW
1959	34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	N/A	DPW
1959	5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	Library	DPW
1959	6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	Business Classroom Building	DPW
1959	9	College of Engineering	N/A	DPW
1960	37	Swine Unit/Shelters	N/A	Unknown
1960	38	Sheep/Wool Unit	N/A	Unknown
1960	20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	N/A	DPW
1960	21	Residence Hall, Montecito	N/A	DPW
1960	22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	N/A	DPW
1960	23	Residence Hall, Aliso	N/A	DPW
1960	45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	Agricultural Engineering	DPW
1960	47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	N/A	Unknown
1960	48	Custodial Services	N/A	Unknown
1960	64	Rose Float Laboratory	N/A	Unknown
1960	75	Procurement and Receiving	N/A	Unknown
1960	81	Facilities Management	N/A	Unknown
1960	81A	Environmental Health and Safety	N/A	Unknown
1960	82	Facilities Management Warehouse	N/A	Unknown
1960	82A	Carpenter's Shop	N/A	Unknown

Table 4-4. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

Year	No.	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1960	83	Auto Shop	N/A	Unknown
1960	96	Paint Shop	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1960	S1*	Tennis Courts	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1960	S3*	Kellogg Stadium	N/A	Unknown
1961	1	Building One (Administration)	Admin and Classroom Building	DPW
1963	2	College of Agriculture	Agricultural Classroom	Carl Maston
1963	24	Music (Arts Complex)	N/A	DPW
1963	25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	N/A	DPW
ca. 1964	L17*	Orchard	N/A	Unknown
1965	55	Foundation Administration Offices	N/A	Unknown
1965	13	Art Department/Engineering Annex	N/A	DPW
1966	43	Kellogg Gymnasium	Men's Gymnasium	DPW
				Total: 38 (35 buildings and 3 landscapes/sports fields)

Notes: DPW = Department of Public Works; N/A = not applicable; ca. = circa.
* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

Campus Maturation (1968–1979)

Following the approval of Cal Poly's master plan in 1967, campus development occurred rapidly; however, statewide factors and budgetary concerns slowed growth by the mid-1970s. Construction in the 1970s consisted primarily of infill around the central academic quad, as well as in previously undeveloped parts of the campus, such as the location of Kellogg West and the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Exhibit 4-23). The academic buildings constructed in this period were more frequently designed by private architects or architectural firms rather than by the State Office of Architecture, as was typical for Cal Poly's earliest academic buildings.

Exhibit 4-23. Cal Poly Pomona campus core in 1972 (left) and in 1980 (right).



Source: NETR 2024b

During the decade that Robert Kramer served as president (1967–1977), the number of undergraduate majors offered at the university rose from 20 to 60 and Cal Poly offered 14 new graduate degree programs. During these years, Cal Poly also earned multiple accreditations, including by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Engineers' Council for Professional Development, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Chemical Society, and Council of Social Work Education. With these new programs and accreditations came rapid student enrollment, which was also exacerbated by general population growth in the Pomona area. While enrollment grew steadily in the agriculture program, it accelerated most dramatically in the areas of engineering, arts, and business (Pflueger 1991: 151–152).

In the late 1960s and 1970s, student activism against the Vietnam War spread across university campuses nationally. At Cal Poly, there were anti-war rallies every Thursday in the quad beginning in 1967. By 1970, anti-war protestors organized through the People's Committee for Peace to sponsor teach-ins and other campus events to promote non-violent protests against the United States' presence in Vietnam. While political activism was visible on campus, the "vast majority [of students and faculty] helped Cal Poly retain its reputation as being both a quiet and conservative campus" (Pflueger 1991: 131). The Cal Poly Post, for example, published an editorial entitled "Where Was Poly?" in which the author expressed disappointment that less than 1% of the student body participated in anti-war protests (PPB 1971: 7; Pfleuger 1991: 188).

In terms of social history, during the Civil Rights Movement, universities served as important centers for activism and change. By the 1960s, one common goal for student and faculty activism at California universities was increasing diversity and establishing programs for ethnic studies. These initiatives included not just increasing the diversity of students and faculty but also developing fields of study and scholarship in ethnic studies; to this day, much of the scholarship on these respective themes remains foundational. Ultimately, this movement was national, but it had its origins in Californian universities.

While relatively quiet on the topic of the Vietnam War, Cal Poly Pomona was among the universities taking early, pioneering steps toward establishing ethnic studies programs and diversity initiatives. Fueling the need for these initiatives, the student body and faculty at Cal Poly had been predominantly White; in 1960, for example, 100% of the faculty were White (Pflueger 1991: 194). In response to the inequity of representation the student body, faculty, and course offerings, student groups advocated for Cal Poly to more proactively recruit Black and Latino students and faculty, provide greater financial support for student activities, and expand the university's course offerings to include classes related to Black and Chicano history. Groups advocating for these changes at Cal Poly (and other universities) included the Black Students Union (later known as the Black Council for Unity); the United Mexican American Students; the Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA); and the Mexican American Student Association (MASA), which was founded in the mid-1960s and moved to its present location in Building 150 in 1969. The activism organized by these student groups, which included a sit-in at the president's office organized by MEChA, resulted in the creation of a program of ethnic studies in 1969 that included two centers: one for Black studies and one for Chicano and American Indian studies (later becoming a department in the School of the Arts). With this, Cal Poly's ethnic studies programs and initiatives would have been among the earliest to be established in California. The development of these programs necessitated hiring new faculty. This advocacy also led to increased funding for student activities, such as American Indian Culture Week and Black Culture Week, both of which began in 1969 (Pflueger 1991: 195–197, 188; PPB 1971: 7).

The expansive building program that initially began during the years of President Julian McPhee's leadership and that was further outlined in the campus' master plan intensified. From 1967 to 1977, there was an average of one major building constructed per year (Pflueger 1991: 153; Parkinson 1984: 409–411). New buildings included the two-story, 144,000-square-foot university library (Building 15), which was started in 1967 and completed in 1969 at a cost of $4.2 million, jointly funded by the state and federal governments (between 2003 and 2006, an approximately 100,000-square-foot addition was added to the library's side south elevation). A circular building for heating and air conditioning equipment (Building 16) was constructed next door. Both buildings were designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright. In December 1968, students and campus organizations assisted moving 150,000 books from the former library (Building 5), which was remodeled in 1972 for use as classrooms (Exhibit 4-24) (Pflueger 1991: 160–161). In 1968, Smith and Williams designed the residential Palmitas Hall (Building 57) and Cedritos Hall (Building 58), followed by the La Cienega Center (Building 59), which was constructed in 1971.

Exhibit 4-24. Students and faculty help move books from the former library to the new, almost-completed library (Building 15) in December 1968.



Source: Pfleuger 1991: 161

In addition to the construction of new buildings funded by public money, several buildings were constructed with donations from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. In January 1968, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation announced a $3 million gift for the construction of a continuing education and conference center called Kellogg West (Exhibit 4-25). The complex includes a main lodge (Building 77) and an education and dining area (Building 76), which were completed in 1971. Later, two additions (Buildings 76A and 78) were added in 1975 and 1978 respectively. At the time, the gift was the largest given to any campus in the state system. There were several Kellogg conference centers throughout the world, but this was the first to be on the West Coast. Designed by Mosher and Drew, the Kellogg West buildings are of wood frame construction and feature a red tile roof and white stucco intended to match the original Kellogg Ranch buildings (Pfleuger 1991: 15, 161–162).

Exhibit 4-25. Aerial view of Kellogg West (ca. 1975).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Folder 4, Box 4

The Division of Environmental Design within the School of Architecture became its own School of Environmental Design in March 1971, and a new building was constructed that year (Exhibit 4-26). Designed by Carl Maston, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, with landscaping by Armstrong & Sharfman, the Brutalist, 9,000-square-foot School of Environmental Design (Building 7) was constructed of concrete, brick, and glass. It was built

at a cost of nearly $2 million. It is split into two, two-story wings that meet at a right angle and shelter a paved entrance plaza; the design was intended to allow for easy additions in all directions. After the plans for the building were made available for critique, an argument ensued over differences in teaching styles, wants, and purposes. Maston compromised by making changes to meet the students' and faculty's needs, including adding two classrooms at the ends of the upper level and enclosing all the upper- and lower-level studios in glass. The School of Environmental Design received widespread acclaim among professionals and critics; for example, it received an award of merit from the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Master modern architect Richard Neutra served as an honored lecturer at the School of Environmental Design in the 1970s, teaching occasional courses for advanced students in architecture. After his death in 1980, he willed his home and studio in the Los Angeles' Silver Lake neighborhood, the VDL Research House, to the School of Environmental Design. Today, a courtyard area outside Building 7 is named the Richard Neutra Plaza (Pflueger 1991: 160, 174–175, 177; French 2007: 123–125).

Exhibit 4-26. School of Environmental Design (ca. 1971).



Source: Wayne Thom Photography Collection/University of Southern California Special Collections

The overall campus footprint also changed with construction of the San Bernardino and Orange Freeways, intersected by the Corona Expressway and Pomona's Holy Avenue, which led to the building of a four-tiered highway interchange on what was once the eastern end of the Kellogg Ranch (extant by 1972). The state purchased additional compensatory land to the south of the existing campus to compensate for the land lost to the freeway construction, which became new pastures (Parkinson 1984: 406, 409). Also in 1972, the California State College system became the California State University and College system (which became the CSU system in 1982).

Kramer, who had been informed of this planned change several years prior, initiated programs to ensure Cal Poly met the criteria to become a fully accredited university. Accreditation requires that certain thresholds be met, including curriculum requirements, library holdings, and maintaining a certain percentage of faculty with PhDs. In 1965, for example, approximately 25% of the faculty held PhDs; that percentage rose to more than 50% by 1975. Cal Poly became accredited as a university in 1972, one of 14 of the 19 campuses in the system to do so. On June 1, 1972, the institution was officially renamed California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Pflueger 1991: 154, 158; Parkinson 1984: 435).

While buildings already planned for construction continued to be built on Cal Poly's campus, the statewide political climate of the early to mid-1970s led to higher education funds being cut throughout the CSU system, first by California Governor Ronald Reagan, who served from 1967 to 1974, and then by Governor Edmund Brown Jr. who served from 1975 to 1983. Both governors cut operating budgets for universities throughout the state, resulting in slow campus development at Cal Poly Pomona. These issues were further compounded when Proposition 13 passed in 1978, which capped property taxes at 1%, leading to a decline in available funding for public universities. Despite these challenges, however, programs at Cal Poly continued to be successful, including the Arabian program, which continued to host dignitaries including the Crown Prince of Jordan in 1972. Additionally, enrollment numbers at Cal Poly in the 1970s remained high, in contrast to many other universities in the CSU system that saw a decline in enrollment. In 1975, for example, Cal Poly enrolled 14,200 students, higher than its anticipated projections for the year (Parkinson 1984: 434, 438, 459; Pflueger 1991: 168).

Despite cuts in funding, development on Cal Poly's campus continued. In February 1974, a new $8.5 million Science Building (Building 8, now the College of Science) was approved for construction by the state. The five-story, 125,000-square-foot building was designed by MBT Associates and dedicated in October 1976. Although Building 8 was constructed relatively expeditiously, decreased availability of state funding often meant it took more than a decade between recognizing the need for a new building on campus and the building's construction. For example, Cal Poly determined it needed a new University Office Building (Building 94) in 1972; however, it was not constructed until 1984 due to funding challenges (Pfleuger 1991: 177, 225). In 1975, the School of Business Administration was established, and in 1976, the University Small Business Development Center was created, the first of its type in the country. A cooperative effort between Cal Poly, the U.S. Small Business Administration, and California State Colleges, the center encouraged student entrepreneurship. The Engineering School also had one of the largest undergraduate enrollments in the country in the 1970s. The campus grew to 1,246 acres by the mid-1970s, about a third larger than the original 813-acre Kellogg gift (Pflueger 1991: 93, 174).

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation funded the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Building 29), which was completed in 1974 and designed by Don Neptune of Neptune and Thomas Associates and built by the Harvey A. Nichols Company of Los Angeles. By this time, the Arabian horse program, which began with Kellogg and continued as Cal Poly took over the ranch, had grown to one of the largest in the county. It was dedicated on April 6, 1974, at a ceremony attended by 900 people, including members of the student body, faculty, staff, administrators, and dignitaries, including Dr. Russell G. Mawby, President of the Kellogg Foundation, and Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, the Chancellor of CSU, who accepted the center on behalf of the CSU Board. The new center included a 1,200-seat grandstand and show arena (Building 29A), a weaning barn (Building 29B), stables (Building 29H), stalls, paddocks, a fenced pasture, a classroom, a farrier shop, a laboratory, a bedding storage area, a tool storage space, and a veterinarian facility (Building 67, constructed 1980). The Arabian program moved to the new building, and the original Kellogg stables (Building 26) were converted to University Plaza (then known as Union Plaza) in 1981 (RDF 1974: 11; Parkinson 1984: 442–444).

In 1976, the Bronco Student Center (formerly University Union, Building 35), funded with a $3 million federal loan, was completed (Exhibit 4-27). It was designed by James Pulliam (1925–2005), a professor of architecture at Cal Poly at the time, and his firm Pulliam, Matthews and Associates. Building 35 is monumental and modern with thick concrete walls and heavy buttresses. In 1987, an art gallery was attached to its north elevation, which was funded by Will Keith Kellogg II. In 2003, a $25 million expansion and renovation doubled the size of the building, with new facilities including a 500-person capacity food court, meeting rooms, a fitness center, and a theater (Pfleuger 1991: 166, 228; CPP News 2003).

Exhibit 4-27. Bronco Student Center (formerly the University Union), Cal Poly Pomona, 1975.

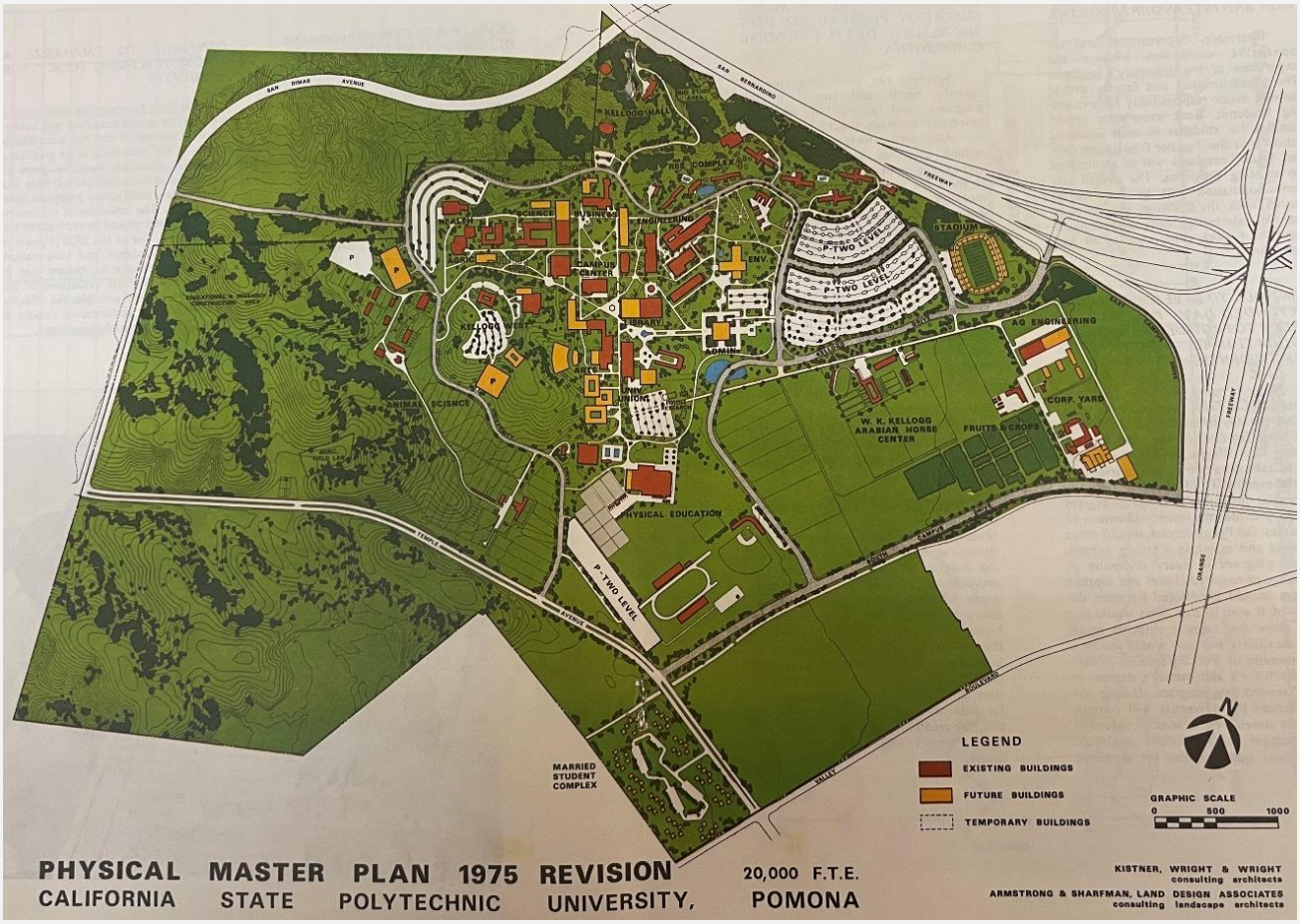


Source: Photo by Julius Shulman. © J. Paul Getty Trust. Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles (2004.R.10)

In 1977, President Kramer announced he was leaving Cal Poly Pomona to take a position with the Kellogg Foundation. After Kramer's resignation, Executive Vice President Hugh O. La Bounty Jr. (1927–2018) became acting president and then permanent president in March 1978 with his inauguration occurring on October 31, 1978. La Bounty served as Cal Poly Pomona's president until 1991. Also in 1978, a new $2 million wing of the Kellogg West Center, designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright, opened (Pfleuger 1991: 219, 223).

A new master plan for the next decade of development, called Project ’88, was released in 1978 and outlined academic and physical development goals for the campus. Goals stated in the master plan focused on student and academic development, including stressing the polytechnic philosophy of career-oriented education; achieving full accreditation in all programs; improving student services, including advising and counseling; making efficient use of the university’s human, physical, and financial resources; and providing the necessary physical facilities and equipment to support quality education. While there was some planning for the physical development of the campus, it was relatively limited as “Cal Poly [was] facing a period of limited resources [and] the university recognize[d] the need for balancing human, financial, and physical considerations and for the efficient and sensitive use of those resources” (Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 20). Goals for the physical master plan focused on “preserv[ing] the aesthetic qualities of the campus” (Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 21). Still, the physical plan (Exhibit 4-28) called for the construction of the University Office Building (Building 94, completed 1984) and the Collins College of Hospitality (Buildings 79, 79A, 79B, completed 1988), as well as various additional support and academic buildings.

Exhibit 4-28. Map from Project ’88 master plan showing existing construction (red) and planned construction through 1988 (yellow).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 16

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

There are 29 extant buildings and landscape features from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 4-5).

Table 4-5. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

Year	No.	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1968	57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	N/A	Smith and Williams
1968	58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	N/A	Smith and Williams
1968	70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	N/A	DPW
1969	15	Library	Library Classroom	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1969	16	Library Mechanical Equipment	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1970	26A	Student Orientation Center	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1970	28	Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse	N/A	DPW
ca. 1970	L1*	University Quad	N/A	DPW
ca. 1970	L14*	Agricultural Fields	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1970	S2*	Scolinos Baseball Field	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1970	S5*	Outdoor Basketball	N/A	Unknown
1971	7	College of Environmental Design	N/A	Carl Maston, FAIA
1971	59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	N/A	Smith and Williams
1971	76	Kellogg West Education/Dining	N/A	Mosher and Drew
1971	77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	N/A	Mosher and Drew
1974	29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	Arabian Horse Unit	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29A	Horse Arena	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29B	Weaning Barn	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
ca. 1974	29C	Animal Health Science	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29H	Horse Barn	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1975	46	Student Health Services	N/A	Unknown
1975	71	Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services)	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1975	76A	Kellogg West/Addition	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
ca. 1975	L8*	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1975	S4*	Soccer Field	N/A	Unknown

Table 4-5. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

Year	No.	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1976	8	College of Science	Science Building	MBT Associates
1976	35	Bronco Student Center	Student Union	Pulliam, Matthews & Associates
1978	78	Kellogg West Addition	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1979	65	Pesticide Building	N/A	Unknown
				Total: 29 (23 buildings and 6 landscape features/sports fields)

Notes: N/A = not applicable; DPW = Department of Public Works; ca. = circa; FAIA = Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

4.4 Historical Overview of Pomona

The City of Pomona hired Historic Resources Group to complete the City of Pomona Historic Context Statement, which was published in September 2022 (HRG 2022). The historic context statement provides an in-depth study of Pomona's history. Each identified historic period within the context includes general historical background followed by information on a series of specific themes: residential development, commercial development, civic and institutional development, industrial development, and infrastructure with period-specific background and eligibility standards for evaluating properties.

The text below is excerpted from the City of Pomona Historic Context Statement's "summary statements," brief paragraphs providing a generalized overview of the City for different development eras beginning in 1837.

Rancho San José (1837–1864)

Following the secularization of Mission lands in 1833, the area of present-day Pomona was included in a large land grant to several local families. What followed was the period of Pomona and Southern California history associated with the Rancho era. This context examines built resources that are associated with the initial acquisition and development of the land comprising the present-day City of Pomona as part of the Rancho San José. There are several extant resources associated with the Rancho San José era of settlement, mostly early adobe residences associated with significant early settlers of the area (HRG 2022: 28)

A Growing Community: Spadra and Pomona (1837–1864)

The Rancho San José dissolved in the 1860s as Anglo settlers acquired the divided ranch lands. The introduction of the railroad, availability of large swaths of land for sale, and early success of various agricultural pursuits signaled a shift away from ranching to early community settlement. Two communities in present-day Pomona were founded on the former ranch lands during the latter part of the 19th century: Spadra and Pomona. Pioneer settlers established schools, churches, and commercial buildings in the early downtown corridor and opportunistically built for expansion. Both Spadra and Pomona experienced early growth followed by periods of decline, but in the case of Pomona, ultimate success (HRG 2022: 33).

Incorporation and Civic Improvements (1888–1899)

The City of Pomona incorporated in January of 1888. This signaled Pomona's shift from a small town to a growing city. During this period, vineyards were uprooted for residential expansion, citrus orchards proliferated throughout the city limits, and civic institutions increased in number and breadth of services offered. This context examines built resources that are associated with the early years of growth following Pomona's incorporation, followed by its short-term bust, and ultimate recovery. This period is characterized by the development of early institutions and municipal services, infrastructural improvements, expanded commercial enterprises, changing demographics, and early industrial operations (HRG 2022: 67).

An Established City (1900–1919)

By the turn of the century, Pomona was again experiencing rapid growth. Transportation diversified with the automobile, bicycles, and railroad; businesses were established to serve new and old residents alike, including new garages and service stations. Residential growth accelerated with subdivisions and proliferation of the popular Craftsman style. New civic and institutional development also accelerated across the city to accommodate the growing population. Citrus production boomed, and Pomona remained a largely agricultural community into the 1910s. Demographics shifted during this period and the racial makeup of Pomona increasingly turned white, partially due to discriminatory practices….This period is characterized by suburbanization and residential growth, expanded institutions, and changing demographics (HRG 2022: 91).

Expansion, Growth, and Depression (1920–1940)

The City of Pomona continued its growth and expansion into the 1920s. The 1920s was a transformational period in Southern California as cities expanded, capital was plentiful, and entertainment became more easily accessible. During this period, the automobile emerged as the prevailing form of transportation, a shift which influenced the design and construction of new residential neighborhoods and commercial centers. New entertainment-related mediums such as radio and motion pictures began to flourish, and Pomona became a commercial and social hub in the Pomona Valley. The Great Depression had a significant impact on the local economy, and growth slowed significantly in the early 1930s. However, due to the establishment of federal New Deal-era programs, there were several civic improvements completed in Pomona, and by the late 1930s, the local economy was steadily recovering (HRG 2022: 128).

Pomona During World War II (1941–1945)

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Pomona remained a growing, largely agricultural town. However, the United States' entry into World War II marked a change for Pomona, Southern California, and the country at large. Development in all sectors was limited during this period; residential construction was largely halted for the duration of the war to divert essential materials to the war effort, and many industrial concerns converted their operations to wartime manufacturing. Civilians and troops alike rallied to the war effort, and various facilities in Pomona were acquired by the U.S. government to serve as training facilities, troop service locations, and in one case, an Assembly Center for Japanese American incarceration. This context examines Pomona's role in World War II

from the Army encampment and internment prison at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds to general development (and lack thereof) in the city during the war years (HRG 2022: 170).

Postwar Growth, Diversification, and Redevelopment (1946–1980)

In post-World War II Pomona, the city dramatically grew in population and diversified in residential, commercial, civic and institutional, and industrial character. Pomona experienced several waves of growth, recession, and redevelopment from the late 1940s through the 1970s. During this period, residential development was mostly composed of single-family tract development, multifamily residences, and some trailer parks. Commercial activity continued to expand beyond downtown along several commercial corridors that connected north, south, and west Pomona. In the 1960s, redevelopment projects were prevalent in Pomona, including completion of the Pomona Mall and Civic Center. Institutional development was located throughout the city to cater to the growing population, and particularly to serve new residential subdivisions. In summary, the postwar period transformed the character of Pomona's industrial, commercial, and residential development. White flight plagued the city and integration was a contested battle in a city with rapidly changing demographics. Pomona experienced one of the most dramatic ethnic shifts among Southern California cities in a relatively short period of time. This context examines Pomona's growth, diversification, and redevelopment in the decades following World War II (HRG 2022: 180).

Pomona Today (1981–Present)

The 1980s to present have seen changing residential, commercial, civic and institutional, and industrial patterns in Pomona. Dynamic economic, demographic, and cultural shifts have characterized the City, which continues to thrive into the 21st century. The economic recession that gripped much of the nation during the 1970s and early 1980s also impacted Pomona, which experienced a heavy increase in the annual budget deficit. In an attempt to bring economic development to Pomona, the Pomona Redevelopment Agency and City Council initiated several ambitious redevelopment projects in the 1980s…Today, the City of Pomona embraces its diversity as well as its history. From early ranchos to the site of a major university, the city's evolution and development is reflective of the broader patterns of history in Southern California, but with a story that is unique to Pomona (HRG 2022: 246–247).

4.5 Historical Overview of Walnut

After the missions were secularized in 1833, the land currently comprising the City of Walnut was divided during the Rancho era. Ultimately, the land of Walnut spanned parts of Rancho Los Nogales, granted to Jose De La Cruz Linares in 1840, and Rancho La Puente, granted to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. The land was used to raise cattle as well as grow a variety of crops including grains, grapes, beans, citrus, and walnuts. After Linares passed away in 1847, Rancho Los Nogales was acquired by Ricardo Vejar. As California entered the American Period in 1848, Rowland and Workman divided Rancho La Puente into equal halves, ending their partnership. Workman and his wife Nicolasa retained their property as the new State of California litigated Hispanic-era land grants and claimed large swaths of privately owned property (LA County Library 2024; City of Walnut 2024).

Although Walnut did not incorporate as an independent jurisdiction until well into the postwar period, services and institutions began to emerge as early as the late nineteenth century. For example, in 1895, the area's first federal post office was established in Walnut (which was originally known as Lemon) in 1895. Walnut took its name from the Rancho Los Nogales, so named for the native black walnut trees in the area. The area remained primarily undeveloped ranch land during the twentieth century. In 1919, the State of California chose the township of Spadra within Walnut to be the location of a new mental hospital called Pacific Colony. After the end of World War II in 1945, residents of Pomona, Covina, La Puente, and Bonita school districts voted to develop a junior college to serve the returning soldiers and local residents, and the former mental hospital property was chosen as the location for Mount San Antonio College (adjacent to Cal Poly Pomona to the west).

In 1959, residents of Walnut voted to incorporate due to fears of annexation by the neighboring cities of West Covina and the City of Industry (University Library 2024). The city reached a population of 1,000 residents by 1962 increasing to about 3,466 residents in 1965 (LAT 1965: 236). With the completion of Mount San Antonio College in 1967, the city's population grew rapidly, and development of the area led to a population increase of nearly 6,000 residents by 1970 (LAT 1975: 293). Historic aerial photography indicates that the development of residential neighborhoods with gridded streets began in the mid-1960s. Infill of agricultural land with residential neighborhoods continued throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The area appears to have been built-out by the early 1990s with the city reaching a population of 30,000 residents in 1990 (NETR 2024a; University Library 2024).

As of 2024, the population of Walnut stands at approximately 26,000. The largest industries in the city are primarily health care and social assistance, retail trade, and professional, scientific, and technical services (Data USA 2024).

4.6 Architects and Landscape Architects

The following section includes information on architects, builders, and engineers responsible for the extant historic-age buildings on Cal Poly's campus. Information on these individuals and entities are organized by associated campus development period (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)	
Charles Gibbs Adams (1884–1953)	
Biography	Born in Los Angeles in 1884, Charles Gibbs Adams was the first landscape architect in Los Angeles (LAT 1997: 42). Adams primarily lived and worked in Southern California his entire life. His admiration for the natural environment began in childhood and led him to study landscape architecture in Italy, Spain, England, and France while working as a correspondent for the Water Company of San Francisco and as an assistant secretary of the Los Angeles Realty Board. He began his own practice in 1916. His office was located at 440 Arroyo Drive in South Pasadena where he designed the property as a show place of his work. Throughout his career he was the landscape architect for several school campuses, including the University of Southern California (USC), the University of Arizona, the Arizona Desert Botanic Gardens, and the Schools of Pasadena. Additionally, he was hired to design the yards of residential properties for stars such as Cecil B. DeMille, W.K. Kellogg, Conrad Nagel, William Randolph Hearst, William Gibbs McAdoo, Jack Holt, Loretta Young, Ruth Chatterton, and Pauline

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	Frederick. His work appeared in numerous publications, including House and Garden, County Life, Architectural Record, Architect and Engineer, Architectural Digest, and Sunset Magazine. In addition to his busy career, Adams also lectured about various garden subjects throughout Europe and the United States and served as president for multiple clubs, including the California Garden Club Inc., Cactus and Succulent Society of America, City Planning Association, Historical Society of Southern California, Los Fiesteros de Los Angeles, and South Pasadena Garden Club. Likewise, he was a member of various organizations, such as the Advisory Board of the Civic Bureau of Music and Arts in Los Angeles; the Citizens Committee on Parks, Playgrounds, and Beaches; the Board of Landscape Architects of Hollywood Bowl; the National Soldiers Home; the Board of Architects of USC; the Rotary Club; Artland; City Club; Masons; American Reforestation Association; American Green Cross; California Botanic; and the Historical Society of Southern California. He was a landscape advisor for the cities of Alhambra, South Pasadena, Covina, and Azusa, as well as the University of Arizona, Forest Lawn Cemetery, Gardens and the Pacific Coast Geographic Society, Larchmont Lodge, A.F. and A.M., Los Angeles, and the Jonathan Club. Adams passed away after month of illness in 1953 (SPR 1953: 1; Stewart 2012: 14).
Selected Projects	▪ Henry and Mary H. Dater House (1915–1918) ▪ Arcady Estate (1917) ▪ Val Verde (1918) ▪ La Cuesta Encantada (Hearst Castle) (1919–1937) ▪ "Glenn-Orr," William Meade Orr House (1920) ▪ Virgina Robinson Estate and Gardens (1924) ▪ Hollywood Bowl (1926) ▪ Harold Lloyd Estate (1928) ▪ Whittier High School (1933) ▪ Pasadena Junior College (1938) ▪ Desert Botanical Garden (1938) ▪ Los Angeles County Arboretum (1951)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Rose Garden (Building L4, 1927) ▪ University Plaza Horseshoe Hill (Building L9, 1927) ▪ Pond (Building L15, ca. 1928) ▪ Manor House Orchard (Building L16, ca. 1928)
Myron Hunt (1868–1952)	
Biography	Myron Hunt was a prolific and significant architect in Southern California, designing more than 400 buildings in the region. Born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, in 1868, Hunt later moved to Chicago where he attended Northwest University from 1888 to 1890. He went on to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology between 1890 and 1893 and received a BS in Architecture. After graduating, Hunt spent 3 years in Europe before returning to Massachusetts to work as a draftsman for the architecture firm, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. In 1903, he moved to Los Angeles where he partnered with Elmer Grey and established the firm of Hunt and Grey in Pasadena until 1908. Hunt subsequently ran his own office until approximately 1920, at which time he joined H.G. Chambers to form the firm of Hunt and Chambers. The firm operated until 1947 when the firm dissolved. Hunt passed away in 1952 at the age of 84. During his career, he worked on numerous projects throughout Southern California, including residences, schools, hotels, libraries, civic buildings, and commercial building. Hunt was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA). The

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	Kellogg buildings were designed by Myron Hunt while at Hunt and Chambers (PCAD 2024a; The Huntington Library 2000: 2; Bricker et al. 1998).
Selected Projects	▪ Campus Plan for Pomona College, Claremont, California (1908) ▪ Webb House/Hastings Guest Cottage at the Webb School (1920s) ▪ The Huntington Library Pasadena, California (1920) ▪ The Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California (1922) ▪ Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena, California (1925) ▪ Bridges Auditorium at Pomona College, Claremont, California (1932)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ University Plaza (Building 26, 1926) ▪ Cultural Centers (Building 95, 1926) ▪ Manor House (Building 111, 1926) ▪ Kellogg House (Building 112, 1926) ▪ Kellogg Guest House (Building 113, 1928)
Initial Period of Development (1956–1967)	
Allison and Rible	
Biography	George B. Allison and Ulysses Floyd Rible founded the architecture firm Allison and Rible in 1944. Allison was born in Indiana in 1904 and graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1925 before graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with a master's degree in architecture in 1926 (City of Riverside 2009: 20). During his early career, he worked as a draftsman for various East Coast architecture firms before moving to Los Angeles in 1930 to work at the firm of Allison and Allison under his uncles, James Edward Allison and David Clark Allison (PAB 2024; LAT 1977: 23). Allison was promoted to partner after David's retirement in 1942 (PCAD 2024b). Rible was born in Illinois in 1904 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929 with a degree in education. He worked as a teacher before enrolling at USC where he earned a master's degree in architecture in 1942 at the age of 38 (Swan 2024). After graduation, Rible was hired by Allison and Allison and was promoted to partner alongside Allison after James E. Allison retired in 1944; thus, the firm became known as Allison and Rible (PAB 2024). The firm is most known for their work on educational buildings throughout Southern California, including elementary schools, high schools, and universities. Among their earliest work was the design for Claremont Men's College in 1947. During the 1950s, they worked on masters plans for various campuses, including the University of California, Riverside; Cal Poly San Luis Obispo (SLO); and Los Angeles City College. Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined the firm in 1958, and it was subsequently renamed Allison, Rible, Robinson, and Ziegler before the firm was absorbed by Leo Daly Architects in 1969. Both men were highly accomplished, with Allison serving as the president of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1948 and Rible serving as the president of the State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1955 to 1956 and as regional director of the AIA district including California, Hawaii, and Nevada (City of Riverside 2009: 20–21).
Selected Projects	▪ Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California (1947) ▪ University of California, Los Angeles, Engineering Building, Westwood, California (1947–1949) ▪ Master Plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, California (1949) ▪ University of California, Riverside (UCR) Campus Master Plan, Riverside, California (1955) ▪ Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall, UCR, Riverside, California (1959) ▪ Administration Building, UCR, Riverside, California (1960)

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	▪ Corporation Yard, UCR, Riverside, California (1960)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	Allison and Rible prepared Cal Poly's initial 1954 master plan
State Office of the Architect	
Biography	The California Division of the State Architect (DSA) oversees the design, construction, and accessibility compliance requirements for all buildings in California, including schools that are publicly funded or in part built with state funds. The DSA began in 1907 with the formation of the Department of Engineering. The new department was led by a civil engineer who was appointed as the State Engineer by the governor for a 4-year term. The State Engineer was permitted to select a State Architect who was tasked with the design and development of state buildings. In 1921, the Department of Public Works replaced the Department of Engineering, allowing for a reorganization of the various existing sectors into the new Divisions of Architecture, Highways, Engineering and Irrigation, Water Rights, and Land Settlement. The widespread destruction of public-school buildings during the 1933 Long Beach, California, earthquake prompted the passage of the 1933 Field Act authorizing the State Architect to develop design standards and quality control for educational architecture in California (CSA 2024). In 1962, the State Architect became a position appointed by the governor that held a 4-year term. In 1963, the Division of Architecture became a division of the new Department of General Services. The title was then changed in 1963 to the Office of Architecture and Construction, in 1977 to the Office of the State Architect, and finally in 1994 to the Division of the State Architect (DSA). Building on the framework of the safety standards developed by the State Architect for the protection of students in academic buildings, the State Architect was integral to the development and implementation of accessibility standards for public buildings. These standards went on to become the foundation for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Today, the DSA's key role is in the development and upkeep of K–12 schools and community colleges and the creation and advancement of building accessibility standards. Typically, State Architects designed in contemporarily popular styles that were also economical, in popular styles of the time such as Mid-Century Modern and New Formalist (CSA 2024).
Selected Projects	The State Office of the Architect designed buildings on public campuses throughout California, including but not limited to Cal Poly SLO, California State University (CSU) Los Angeles, CSU Long Beach, CSU Fresno, and CSU Monterey Bay.
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Science Laboratory (Building 3, 1956) ▪ Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41, 1957) ▪ Campus Center (Building 97, 1957) ▪ Agriculture Unit (Building 30, 1957) ▪ Poultry Unit (Building 31, 1957) ▪ Beef Unit/Feed Shed (Building 32, 1957) ▪ Feedmill (Building 33, 1957) ▪ College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (Building 5, 1959) ▪ College of Education and Integrative Studies (Building 6, 1959) ▪ College of Engineering (Building 9, 1959) ▪ Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) (Building 34, 1959) ▪ Apparel Merchandising and Management (Building 45, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Encinitas (Building 20, 1960)

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	▪ Residence Hall, Montecito (Building 21, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Alamitos (Building 22, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Aliso (Building 23, 1960) ▪ Building One (Old Administration) (Building 1, 1961) ▪ Music (Arts Complex) (Building 24, 1963) ▪ Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex) (Building 25, 1963) ▪ Art Department/Engineering Annex (Building 13, 1965) ▪ Library Mechanical Equipment (Building 16, 1969) ▪ Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse (Building 28, 1970) ▪ University Quad (Building L1, ca. 1970)
Campus Maturation, 1968–1979	
Armstrong and Sharfman	
Biography	Eric Armstrong and Lee Sharfman established the landscape firm Armstrong and Sharfman in 1956. Their practice focused on general landscape design, site planning, and supervision of landscape construction for industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential projects (PPB 1964: 9). In 1967, Sharfman was elected chairman of the Planting Study Committee by the Los Angeles Board of Building and Safety Commissioners (LAT 1967: 141). By 1969, Armstrong and Sharfman were appointed the landscape and irrigation design consultant for major additions to the Los Angeles County jail, arraignment courts, hospital, and detention facilities (LAT 1969: 137). The firm has worked throughout Southern California and were featured in multiple publications including Architectural Digest and Sunset Magazine (SJN 1969: 46).
Selected Projects	▪ Bonita High School (1959) ▪ College Hills (1964) ▪ Alain LeRoy Locke High School (1966) ▪ Coons Center at Occidental College (1967) ▪ Los Angeles Trade-Technical College (1968)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	Armstrong and Sharfman designed landscaping around the following buildings on Cal Poly's campus: ▪ College of Agriculture (Building 2, 1968) ▪ College of Environmental Design (Building 7, 1971)
Kistner, Wright & Wright (1952–1993)	
Biography	The Kistner, Wright & Wright architecture firm was established in 1952 in Los Angeles, California. Initially, Theodore C. Kistner opened an office in Los Angeles in 1923 and hired Henry Lyman Wright as a draftsman while he attended the University of California Los Angeles from 1924 to 1925 and USC from 1927 to 1929. After graduating, Wright became a chief draftsman and office manager under Kistner. In 1933, Kistner partnered with Robert Rice Curtis and focusing on rebuilding schools following the passage of the Field Act as a result of the 1933 Long Beach earthquake that demolished schools throughout Southern California. Wright's brother, William T. Wright was hired as a structural engineer in the mid-1930s and became a partner in 1941; thus, the firm became known as Kistner, Curtis & Wright. During this time the firm also developed a specialty in designing improvements for military installations, including Navy buildings and Marine bases. In 1952, the firm dissolved and was replaced by Kistner, Wright & Wright with Henry Wright working as a partner along with his brother and Kistner. Located in Los Angeles, the firm was known for their school and college

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	building designs. In 1965, Kistner retired, and the firm continued to operate under the Wright brothers. Changes in partnership resulted in the firm's name change to Kistner, Wright, Wright & Luley in 1981 before it was changed back to Kistner, Wright & Wright in 1985, then Kistner, Wright & Preston in 1990. The firm was dissolved in 1993. Since its founding, the firm is attributed to the design of over 540 projects (Heumann 2016: 17–18). Kistner and Wright were both members of AIA and had achieved FAIA status by 1956. Additionally, Wright served as the national president of AIA. from 1962 to 1963. William Wright was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers (Heumann 2016: 18).
Selected Projects	▪ Artesia High School (1952–1954) ▪ Arroyo High School (1954–1955) ▪ Affiliated Teachers Organization of Los Angeles (1955) ▪ Marine Corps Air Station El Toro (1955) ▪ Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (1955) ▪ Cerritos College (1959–1961) ▪ IBM Office Building (1960) ▪ American Presidential Lines Cargo Passenger Terminal, Los Angeles (1961) ▪ World Cruise Terminal (1961–1963) ▪ Mira Costa College (1964–1965) ▪ Norwalk City Hall (1965) ▪ California Teachers Association building (1967) ▪ Engineering Tower, University of California, Irvine (1969)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	Kistner, Wright & Wright prepared Cal Poly's 1964 master plan and the 1967 revision to the master plan. In addition, the firm designed the following buildings: ▪ Library (Building 15, 1969) ▪ Library Mechanical Equipment (Building 16, 1969) ▪ Student Orientation Center (Building 26A, 1970) ▪ Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (Building 71, 1975) ▪ Kellogg West/Addition (Building 76A, 1975) ▪ Kellogg West Addition (Building 78, 1978)
Carl Maston (1915–1992)	
Biography	Born in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1915, Carl Maston was an architect known for his Mid-Century Modern designs. He graduated from USC was a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1937. Before graduating, Maston worked as a draftsman for architects Gordon B. Kaufmann in 1936 and Allan Siple in 1937. After graduation, he worked as a designer architect Ulysses Floyd Rible from 1938 to 1940. During the early 1940s he went on the work for several architect, including Rowland Crawford, A. Quincy Jones, Fred Emmons, Phil Daniel, and Allied Architects, before serving in World War II. Upon his return from the war in 1946, Maston opened his first office, Carl Maston Architect, in Beverly Hills. In 1955, AIA awarded him for his design for the National Boulevard Apartments, and in 1956 he was honored in Progressive Architecture for the Dunham House in Pasadena. Throughout his career he worked on various projects throughout Southern California, including residences, apartment buildings, shopping centers, and institutional buildings. In total, he designed over 100 buildings before passing away in 1992 (Modern San Diego 2024).

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
Selected Projects	▪ Maston, Carl L. House (1947–1948) ▪ Mode O'Day Stores (ca. 1952) ▪ Maston, Carl L. Apartments (1954–1955) ▪ Fox Market (ca. 1958) ▪ Valley Ice Skating Center (1960) ▪ First Orthodox Presbyterian Church (1961) ▪ City Bank of San Diego (ca. 1964) ▪ Interstate Electronics Corp. (1966) ▪ Maston Architectural Office Building (1967) ▪ Kenngott-Brossner Design Studio (1968) ▪ Creative Arts Building (1971)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ College of Agriculture (Building 2, 1963) ▪ College of Environmental Design (Building 7, 1971)
MBT Associates	
Biography	Established in 1974, the MBT Associates was originally known as McCue Boone Tomsick, Architects, after its founders, Gerald Mallon McCue, David Charles Boone, and Frank Tomsick (PCAD 2024c). The firm won its first award in the Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau/AIA Architectural Awards Program for their design of the University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College in 1977 (The Independent 1978: 11). The firm became known as MBT Associates ca. 1984, after receiving the AIA, California Council, Firm Award. From 1997 to 2005, the firm had two offices located in San Francisco, California, and Seattle, Washington, before it was acquired by Perkins + Will in 2005 (PCAD 2024c).
Selected Projects	▪ University of Washington, Seattle, School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center (1948–1950) ▪ University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College (1975) ▪ Seattle Children's Hospital, Ninth and Stewart Life Sciences Building (2004)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ College of Science (Building 8, 1976)
Mosher and Drew	
Biography	Mosher and Drew was founded in 1948 by Robert Mosher and Roy Drew, known for their work in San Diego. Mosher attended USC before obtaining a degree in architecture from the University of Washington. He was drafted by the U.S. Army in 1940 to serve in World War II and later discharged on medical disability. After his discharge, he finished his degree in Seattle and returned to San Diego where he worked for Myron Hunt and H.C. Chambers on various projects for the U.S. Navy and Marines. In 1943, he moved to Los Angeles to complete his state architectural exams while working for Harwell Hamilton Harris. He completed his licensing exam after 8 months and moved to La Jolla where he worked for William Templeton Johnson for a short period before helping his father, Jack Mosher, develop a residential neighborhood called the Green Dragon Colony in 1944. Drew was invited to stay at the Green Dragon Colony where he met Mosher and began their friendship. By 1948, Drew moved from La Canada to La Jolla to establish Mosher and Drew Architect. The firms early work was primarily in La Jolla and included garage remodels, additions, signage, fencing, storefronts, and houses. As they gained notoriety with famous clients such as Gordon Gray, Herbert Kunzel, and James Copley, they became recognized for their modern designs in San Diego. The firm expanded between 1958 and 1968 with the hiring of Bill Watson and Bill Ferguson. During this period, they were

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	retained to design larger projects including alterations and additions to the La Jolla Art Center, the San Diego Children's Home, the Master Plan for John Muir College, and the Applied Physics and Mathematics Building at the University of California San Diego. Additionally, Mosher served as the design consultant for the San Diego/Coronado Bridge in 1965 (Modern San Diego 2024).
Selected Projects	▪ University of California San Diego Married Student Apartments (1961) ▪ San Diego Fine Arts Gallery, West Wing (1964) ▪ Aztec Center, Student Union Building at San Diego State University (1964) ▪ University of California San Diego Student Apartments (1965) ▪ University of California San Diego Matthews Campus Art Gallery (1965)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Kellogg West Education/Dining (Building 76, 1971) ▪ Kellogg West Main Lodge (Building 77, 1971) ▪ Remodel of the Student Health Center (Building 46, 1975)
Donald Neptune/Neptune and Thomas Associates	
Biography	Donald Eugene Neptune was born April 13, 1916, in San Diego, California. In 1940, Neptune received his Bachelor of Arts in architecture from the University of California, Berkeley. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Naval Reserve as a lieutenant from 1942 to 1946 before returning to California to work as an architect. Neptune joined the Pasadena Chapter of the AIA in 1949 and established the firm Neptune and Gregory in 1951 before founding Neptune and Thomas Associates in 1953 with Joseph Fleischman Thomas (Modern San Diego 2024; WCC 2009). Initially known as Neptune and Thomas, Architects, AIA, the firm originated in Pasadena and expanded to San Diego with a second office that later became their headquarters. Ca. 1960, the firm changed its name to Neptune and Thomas Associates. By 1970, the company included three offices in Southern California located in Pasadena, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Neptune retired from architecture in 1986 and moved to Wallowa County, Oregon, where he passed away in 2009. The firm continued to operate as Neptune and Thomas Associates until 1989 when it merged with Davis-Duhaime Associates to create the firm, Neptune, Thomas and Davis, Architects (also known as NTD) before becoming NTD Stichler Architecture after merging with The Stichler Group in 2004. In 2007, it was renamed NTD Architecture. Throughout their history, the firm has worked on various projects, including commercial, high school, university, and medical properties (PCAD 2024d; WCC 2009; Modern San Diego 2024).
Selected Projects	▪ Fontana High School (1954) ▪ Upland High School (1955) ▪ Azusa High School (1956) ▪ Blaire High School (1966) ▪ University of California, San Diego, York Hall (1966) ▪ California Institute of Technology, High-Energy Physics Laboratory (1969) ▪ California Institute of Technology, Moore, Gordon and Betty Hall (1996)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Building 29, 1974) ▪ Horse Arena (Building 29A, 1974) ▪ Weaning Barn (Building 29B, 1974) ▪ Horse Barn (Building 29H, 1974)
Pulliam, Matthews and Associates	
Biography	Pulliam, Matthews and Associates was established by James G. Pulliam and Mortimer Matthews in the early 1960s. Matthews studied architecture at Princeton University before working for Welton Becket in Los Angeles in the 1954. During the early 1960s, he and his

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	colleagues, Pulliam and Bernard Zimmerman founded the architecture firm of Pulliam, Zimmerman, and Matthews before it evolved to become Pulliam, Matthews and Associates (LAT 2007: 171). At the same time, he became involved with politics in the city of Pasadena and served as a chairman on the Planning Commission as well as the Vice-Chairman of Pasadena's Cultural Heritage Commission. He served as the city's mayor from 1974 to 1979, advocating for the revitalization of the city's central district and the completion of Interstate 710 (SDUT 2007: 7). Because Matthews had become preoccupied with his civic duties, Pulliam led the firm during the 1960s and 1970s. Likewise, he was the Assistant Professor of Design at the USC School of Architecture, a member of the board of directors of community design at USC, and the program chair of the Southern California Chapter of AIA (SPR 1969: 3). The firm worked throughout Los Angeles, designing offices, retail buildings, libraries, houses, and banks (LAT 2007: 171). The firm was known for its "clean, crip style" and focus on preservation (SJMN 2006: 35).
Selected Projects	▪ Mortimer Matthews House (1966) ▪ Beacon Street Redevelopment Project (1970) ▪ Aetna Life and Casualty Building (1973) ▪ Bernard Heidemann residence (1973) ▪ Kinsey Office Building (1978)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Bronco Student Center (Building 35, 1976)
Smith and Williams	
Biography	Smith and Williams was a South Pasadena architecture firm established in 1949 by Whitney Rowland Smith and Wayne Richard Williams. Smith studied architecture at USC and graduated in 1934. He went on to work for Harwell Hamilton Harris and William Pereira from 1939 to 1940. In 1945, he became a teacher at the USC School of Architecture. Williams studied architecture at USC before serving in World War II, designing military buildings from 1941 to 1945. After the war, he finished his degree at USC, graduating in 1947. While at USC, he worked under Smith before the two created Smith and Williams. The firm was best known for their designs for private residential properties in Los Angeles and their Mid-Century Modern style commercial buildings that primarily used post-and-beam construction introduced after the war. Smith and Williams was awarded the Award of Excellence from the Pasadena and Foothill Chapter of AIA in 1959 for the design of their office building at 1414 North Fair Oaks Avenue in South Pasadena. The firm dissolved in 1973. William continued to work as an architect in Southern California before moving to Virginia in 2003 where he passed away in 2007. Smith went on to operate his own firm in South Pasadena before he retired in 1987 and moved to Oregon where he lived until dying in 2002. He is most remembered for his experimental and innovative postwar designs (McLellan 2002; Noland 2007; AD&A Museum 2024; Denzer et al. 2014).
Selected Projects	▪ Blue Ribbon Tract Housing (1953) ▪ Buena Park Civic Center (1957) ▪ Community Facilities Planning Office, South Pasadena (1958) ▪ John Marshall Junior High School (1960) ▪ Sunset Canyon Recreation Center (1962–1966) ▪ Dorr-Siegel-Click-Hurley Medical Building (1964) ▪ Friend Paper Company building (1965) ▪ Brea Civic Center (1970)

Table 4-6. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Palmitas Hall (Building 57, 1968) ▪ Cedritos Hall (Building 58, 1968) ▪ La Cienega Center (Building 59, ca. 1971)

4.7 Architectural Styles

4.7.1 Spanish Colonial Revival (1915–1940)

The SCR style in California is based on Spanish architectural forms and was heavily influenced by the rich history of Spain. One huge influence on the history of Spain were the Moors who brought a rich Muslim tradition that was based on the Islamic patterns of development seen throughout the Middle East. The combination of the Spanish and Moorish influences became known as the Hispano-Moorish (also referred to as Hispano-Moresque) architectural style. The height of Hispano-Moorish architecture in the Iberian Peninsula was from the eighth century to the fifteenth century, and there was a significant revival during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout Europe and the Americas (Gebhard 1967: 131–147; McAlester 2019: 521–522).

The SCR in Southern California can be divided into two phases, though the line between the two is somewhat blurred. The first phase was Mission Revival (1880s–1910), which relied on a short list of key features to define the style: simple arcades; gabled ends with parapets, scallops, and often a quatrefoil window; tile roofs; bell towers; and most importantly, broad expanses of rough cement stucco (Gebhard 1967: 131–147).

The second phase of SCR is generally referred to as Mediterranean Revival (1910–1930s). During this phase, the style drew heavily from Spain and Mexico, but also Italy and Islamic North Africa. Deeply rooted in Spanish and Islamic traditions, Hispano-Moorish architecture became a uniquely Southern California tradition following the 1915 Panama–California Exposition in San Diego. Drawing not only from the rich heritage of Southern California and building on the traditions of the incredibly popular Mission Revival movement, architects Bertram G. Goodhue and Carleton Winslow Sr. took the already-ornate style to new levels with their interpretation of the Spanish Colonial principles and precedents from both Spain and Mexico. Goodhue's use of the SCR style at the 1915 exposition was an inspiration to architects and designers throughout California (Gebhard 1967: 131–147).

The SCR style gained popularity in the 1920s as part of a larger period revival movement throughout the country. The SCR style was considered especially well suited for Southern California, as a result of the climate and the region's Hispanic heritage (ARG and HRG 2018: 344–345). The prevalence of the style coincided with a population boom during the 1920s and 1930s, and a need for affordable housing that led to the widespread use of the SCR style for residential buildings. The SCR style was applied to single-family residences, duplexes, apartments, and bungalow courts (like the subject property) throughout West Hollywood in the 1920s in both simple and elaborate iterations. The style continued to grow in popularity through the 1940s because its emphasis on picturesque massing was not limited by scale or use (SurveyLA 2018: 1–16).

Character-defining features of the SCR style include the following:

- Asymmetrical façades

- Simple rectangular or L-shaped massing
- One or two stories in height
- Round, square, or polygonal towers
- Outdoor spaces take the form of courtyards with or without covered arcaded walkways
- Low-pitched side or cross-gabled roof, occasionally hipped or flat roof section
- Minimal eaves with little to no overhang
- Red clay tile roofs either Spanish (S-shaped) or Mission (half-cylinder)
- Painted stucco exterior walls in natural colors, typically white or tan, and walls extend into gable without a break
- Fenestration irregularly placed and recessed
- Elaborately carved wood entry doors with rounded arches above both doors and windows
- Wrought-iron balconies, window grilles, railings, and lanterns
- Elaborate chimney tops
- Decorative vents

4.7.2 Mid-Century Modern (1940–1966)

The Mid-Century Modern style is reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early twentieth century. The development of the Mid-Century Modern style in the United States was largely fostered by World War II. Prominent European practitioners of the International and Bauhaus styles, namely architects Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe and Walter Gropius, fled to the United States during World War II. The United States became a manufacturing and industrial leader. Materials and aesthetics evolved to reflect modern innovations that dominated design and construction following the war. Early Modernists practicing in California included Rudolph Schindler, Richard Neutra, and Frank Lloyd Wright, who brought many elements of these design aesthetics and material experimentation to Southern California in the 1920s (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

Mid-Century Modern design was embraced intellectually as a departure from the past, but it was economically appealing for its ability to be mass-produced with standardized, affordable, and replicable designs that could accommodate many programmatic needs and site requirements. There was a need for a style that could meet the demand for mass construction of many property types—from residences to schools to offices—and convey the modern sensibility of an era that valued a departure from the past, middle-class growth, economic efficiency, and new material technology. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

The Mid-Century Modern style was widely adopted in the building boom that followed World War II, particularly in the newly sprawling developments radiating from Southern California's major urban centers. The characteristics of Mid-Century Modern design could be appropriated for large-scale production in part due to the application of mass-produced building materials like concrete, steel, and glass, which made it the perfect style for growing cities (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

While Mid-Century Modern architecture uses industrial materials and geometric forms, the style often references local vernacular traditions, particularly in the use of wood and the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces. The designs rarely incorporate applied ornamentation or references to historical styles. Many property types exhibit

the characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style; however, not all Mid-Century Modern designs rise to the level of significant examples of the architectural style (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

Characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style for educational properties include the following:

- One to two stories in height
- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions
- Simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration
- Commonly asymmetrical
- Low-pitched gabled or flat roofs without coping at roofline
- Flat roofs hidden behind parapets or cantilevered canopies
- Expressed post-and-beam construction in wood or steel
- Exterior wall materials that include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Mass-produced materials
- Simple windows (metal or wood) flush-mounted and clerestory
- Industrially plain doors
- Floor to ceiling window walls
- Use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns
- Deeply recessed and or angled vestibules
- Integrated planters
- Projecting vertical elements

4.7.3 Brutalism (1960–1970)

The term “Brutalism” originated from the French béton brut, meaning “raw concrete.” As a style, it primarily evolved from Le Corbusier’s 1940s and 1950s experimentation of concrete as a building material and the shapes and massing he utilized in those designs. He sought to expose an honesty to architecture using bare materials rather than the ornament of earlier styles. Brutalist buildings generally were blockish, geometric, and composed of repeating massive shapes. Besides concrete, the style incorporated large expanses of glass, although it would always be deeply recessed to create a play on light and shadows, allowing the concrete to remain dominant. Often associated with “High Modernism,” the bold and unapologetic design and monumentality of Brutalism makes it an easy target for criticism, and it is thought to be one of the most divisive styles of architecture to emerge since the beginning of the twentieth century (Mindel 2016).

Brutalism gained popularity in the United Kingdom in the mid-century as war-torn communities actively sought out inexpensive construction and design techniques in order to create affordable government buildings, housing, and shopping centers. However, Brutalism was also popular among those without budget constraints, as the style came to be artistically appreciated for its honest expression of materials, sculptural qualities, and anti-bourgeois aesthetic (Brutalism Online 2016; SFPD 2010).

In the late 1960s, campus expansions at universities across North America led to a considerable number of Brutalist examples on campuses throughout the United States and Canada. An article about Brutalism states, “Chances are good that if you went to college in the United States after, say, 1975, your campus featured at least

one imposing, bunker-like concrete building in the architectural style known as Brutalism" (Lowder 2013). Brutalism was particularly popular with universities wanting to demonstrate an ultra-modern aesthetic. During the 1960s and 1970s, universities across the country constructed massive Brutalist buildings to house performing arts centers, libraries, and educational departments. Brutalism on campuses began to wane when students and faculty began to complain about both aesthetic and functionality issues (Lowder 2013).

Paul Rudolph, the architect credited for leading the Brutalist movement in the United States and chair of the Yale University School of Architecture, designed the Yale Art and Architecture Building (1963), which is noted to be one of the earliest and best-known examples of Brutalist architecture in the United States. Rudolph also designed the entire University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, campus in Brutalist style. Architect Walter Netsch designed the complete University of Illinois-Chicago Campus (currently known as the East Campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago) in a single, unified Brutalist design. A team of architects, headed by William Pereira, in a style that he termed "California Brutalist" style, designed the original "inner-ring" campus at the University of California, Irvine. Architect Quincy Jones created a master plan for CSU, Dominguez Hills, consisting of both Brutalist and New Formalist-style buildings (1968–1979). Blurock revisited this master plan in 1977 as part of the Revised Master Plan and Student Health Center project (Lowder 2013).

Rumors circulated that Brutalist buildings were intentionally placed on campuses in an effort to prevent student riots and occupations during the Vietnam War. The notion that the complex floor plans and oddly placed entrances were intentionally designed to discourage campus upsets has been debunked and shown to be little more than a myth, as the philosophy behind Brutalism began well before student war protests and was, itself, fundamentally opposed to the concepts of repression and control. Many Brutalist campus projects were planned (if not completed) before student movements. In addition, Brutalism offered campus administrators a win-win since it was both architecturally "in-style" and relatively affordable to build. Regardless of the fact that the riot-prevention theory has proven false, Brutalist buildings on college campuses would witness scenes of political protest where there was a distinct disconnect between the generations that went far beyond architectural taste (Lowder 2013).

Despite the popularity of adding Brutalist buildings to campuses during the 1960s and 1970s, extant examples of entire planned campuses in the style appear to be less common in California. Some notable extant examples of Brutalist style educational buildings in California include the following:

- The University of California, San Diego, which contains the most significant concentration of Brutalist buildings in San Diego, with 11 concrete-and-glass buildings built between 1958 and 1970, the most notable of which is arguably the Geisel Library designed by William Pereira in 1970 (City of San Diego 2007)
- The Salk Institute for Biological Sciences in La Jolla, designed by Louis Kahn in 1963
- The Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive at the University of California, Berkeley, designed by Mario Ciampi in 1970
- Wurster Hall, College of Environmental Design at the University of California, Berkeley, designed by Vernon DeMars, Donald Olsen, and Joseph Esherick in 1964
- Yosemite Hall at Cal Poly, SLO, designed by Falk & Booth in 1969
- Briggs Hall at the University of California, Davis, designed by an unknown architect in 1971
- Cal Poly, Pomona, College of Environmental Design building, designed by Carl Maston in 1971
- CSU, Dominguez Hills (containing a combination of Brutalist and New Formalist style buildings), designed by Quincy Jones between 1968 and 1979
- Braille Institute of America in Los Angeles, designed by William Pereira & Associates in 1975

Characteristics of the Brutalist style include the following:

- Rough, unadorned poured-concrete construction
- Massive form and heavy cubic shapes
- Visible imprints of wood grain forms
- Recessed windows that read as voids
- Repeating patterns of geometric patterns
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Deeply shadowed irregular openings
- Rectangular, block-like shapes
- Precast concrete panels with exposed joinery

4.7.4 New Formalism (1960–1975)

An architectural style that developed during the 1960s, New Formalism exhibits Classical features within a strict geometric scale and proportion. Components such as columns, stylized entablatures, and colonnades reflected the Classical elements of the style, while rectilinear forms and flat planes conveyed a modern sense of architecture. New Formalism embraces the rational construction of the basic frame and box cover design often referred to as a Miesian box, a symmetric building set back on its parcel that stands isolated like a jewel. The style does not agree with the harsh austerity of the previous modern styles and instead attempts to adorn the basic modern frame with Classical ornament. New Formalism exhibits rational construction using grids and lines to proportion space, and ornamentation such as arches and slender beams. The style is distinct from Neoclassicism because of its focus on reimagining the Classical style rather than recreating it. New Formalism buildings are characterized by symmetrical massing, flat slab roofs, and smooth cladding typically made of stone, brick, or marble. Decorations are represented in the columns and arches used to support the structure, with columns generally in a slender form. Although uncommon in residential styles, the New Formalism style often represents civic or commercial buildings because of its association with Classicism (SurveyLA 2021: 190–200).

Character-defining features of the New Formalism style include the following:

- Symmetrical design composition
- Monumental in size and appearance, often three or more stories in height
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang or fascia
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Cladding including stone, brick, or marble
- Colonnade of stylized, full-height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Large expanses of cast stone, metal, concrete, or glass
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains, or integral plantings at ground floor

4.7.5 Late Modern (1955–1980)

The Late Modern style is a blanket term describing the evolution of Modern architecture. It was a reaction to the rigidity of orthodox twentieth century modernism and specifically the International style, which is characterized by volumetric, unornamented, and asymmetrical design informed by the machine age (SurveyLA 2020: 3). By the 1960s, the basic forms and flat unornamented surfaces of the International style had been so widely applied to so many buildings that the style "became an excuse to build cheap, banal, and generically" (SurveyLA 2020: 4). Late Modernism reacted to this generic proliferation by utilizing a sculptural approach to design. Late Modern buildings dramatized design features typically ascribed to modernism, such as making curtain walls cover the entire building, utilizing undeviating monochrome, extreme repetition of design elements, and wrapping of a single cladding material, and emphasizing scale. Subtypes include glass skin, Brutalism, and high tech (SurveyLA 2020: 4; HRG 2022: 300).

While there are several subtypes of Late Modern, characteristics may include the following:

- Metal and glass exterior with limited color palette, depending on subtype
- Bold, oversized, angular shapes with sculptural and distinctive geometric forms to break apart the rectangular form
- Deliberately exposed structural and infrastructural components
- Unpainted exposed concrete, raked or smooth, dominating visible elements
- Sculptural form with chamfers or cutouts
- Sharply articulated angles
- Window or door articulation subsumed into distinctive cladding or distinctive shape

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5 Survey Results

This chapter presents survey results for all of-age properties within the API. As stated previously, this evaluation considered potential eligibility at the federal and state levels (including the NRHP, CRHR, and CHL programs) to identify qualifying historical resources pursuant to CEQA.

5.1 Overview of Survey Results

Overall, a total of 83 properties over 45 years of age (including buildings, structures, landscape features, sporting grounds, and facilities) were recorded and evaluated for historical significance. Among those properties, 49 were identified as ineligible for national or state designation. A total of 34 properties were identified as historical resources pursuant to CEQA. This includes three eligible historic districts: the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District (with 15 "contributors" or historically significant components), the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (with 14 contributors), and the Arabian Horse Center Historic District (with 5 contributors). Among those contributors, 9 are also individually eligible historical resources. Table 5-1 below provides an overview of these survey results, broken down by numbers of eligible historic districts, contributors to historic district, properties that are individually eligible, properties that are not historic resources, and properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040.

Table 5-1. Summary of Survey Results

Category	Number of Resources
Eligible historic districts	3
Contributors to eligible historic district	34
Contributor to eligible historic district **and** individually eligible	9
Properties over 45 that are not eligible and not CEQA historical resources	49
Properties (not surveyed) that will reach 45 years of age by 2040	20

Additional detail on findings for all 83 properties included in the survey group is provided in Table 5-2 below. Appendix A includes the complete California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series form set recording these 83 surveyed properties, including photographs, architectural descriptions, significance summaries, and corresponding California Historical Resource Status Codes.

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
1	Building One (Old Administration)	1961	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
2	College of Agriculture	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
3^	Science Laboratory	1956	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1; NRHP/ CRHR C/3	3CD; 3S
8	College of Science	1976	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
9	College of Engineering	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
13	Art Department/ Engineering Annex	1965	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
15	Library	1969	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1, 3	3CB
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1, 3	3CB
20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
21	Residence Hall, Montecito	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
23	Residence Hall, Aliso	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
24	Music (Arts Complex)	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
25	Drama Department/ Theatre (Arts Complex)	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
26^	University Plaza	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3B
26A	Student Orientation Center	1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
28	Fruit and Crop/ Greenhouse	1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29A	Horse Arena	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29B	Weaning Barn	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29C	Animal Health Science	ca. 1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29H	Horse Barn	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
30	Agriculture Unit	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
31	Poultry Unit	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
33	Feedmill	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	1959	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
35	Bronco Student Center	1976	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
37	Swine Unit/ Shelters	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
38	Sheep/Wool Unit	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
41	Darlene May Gymnasium	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
43	Kellogg Gymnasium	1966	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
46	Student Health Services	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
48	Custodial Services	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
49	Training Center	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
50	Old Rose Float Lab	1927	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
55	Foundation Administration Offices	1965	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
64	Rose Float Laboratory	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
65	Pesticide Building	1979	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
71	Recreation/ Maintenance (University Housing Services)	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
75	Procurement and Receiving	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
76	Kellogg West Education/ Dining	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
76A	Kellogg West/Addition	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
78	Kellogg West Addition	1978	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
81	Facilities Management	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
81A	Environmental Health and Safety	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
82	Facilities Management Warehouse	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
82A	Carpenter's Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
83	Auto Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D; 3CS
96	Paint Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
97	Campus Center	1957	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
111	Manor House	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CR HR A/1 & C/3	3B
112^	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CR HR A/1 & C/3	2S2; 3B
113^	Kellogg Guest House	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CR HR A/1 & C/3	3B
114^	Unnamed Residence	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
115^	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
150	MASA House	1933	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D; 3CS

.Table 5-2. Survey Results for All Of-Age Properties Within Proposed Master Plan API

No.	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individuall y Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
L1*	University Quad	ca. 1970	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
L4*	Rose Garden	1926 – 1927	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CR HR A/1 & C/3	3D; 3CS
L8*	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	ca. 1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
L9*	Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L13*	Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane	ca. 1926	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
L14*	Agricultural Fields	ca. 1970	No	N/A	No	N/A	6Z
L15*	Pond	ca. 1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L16*	Manor House Orchard	ca. 1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L17*	Orchard	ca. 1964	No	N/A	No	N/A	6Z
S1*	Tennis Courts	ca. 1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S2*	Scolinos Baseball Field	ca. 1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S3*	Kellogg Stadium	ca. 1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S4*	Soccer Field	ca. 1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S5*	Outdoor Basketball	ca. 1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

Notes: API = area of potential impacts; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; CHR = California Historical Resource; HD = Historic District; CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA = not applicable; ca. = circa; MASA = Mexican American Student Association.

^ Previously evaluated.

* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

Designations

2S2: Individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.

3B: Appears eligible for NRHP both individually and as a contributor to an NRHP-eligible multicomponent resource, like a district, through survey evaluation.
3D: Appears eligible for NRHP as a contributor to an NRHP-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3S: Appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation.
3CB: Appears eligible for CRHR both individually and as a contributor to a CRHR-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3CD: Appears eligible for CRHR as a contributor to a CRHR-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3CS: Appears eligible for CRHR individually through survey evaluation.
6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

5.2 Summary of Eligible Historic Districts

As noted previously, the survey identified three eligible historic districts within the API:

- The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District
- The Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District
- The Arabian Horse Center Historic District

Additional detail, including context, statements of significance, and detail on contributors and non-contributors, is provided in the following sections.

5.2.1 W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District consists of a noncontiguous collection of 15 related properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the noncontiguous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a rose garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. Contributing resources to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District are listed below in Table 5-3 and presented in Figure 5-1, W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District. The Kellogg-era rock walls, streetlamps and entrance gate illustrated in Figure 5-1 are contributing features associated with the Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112).

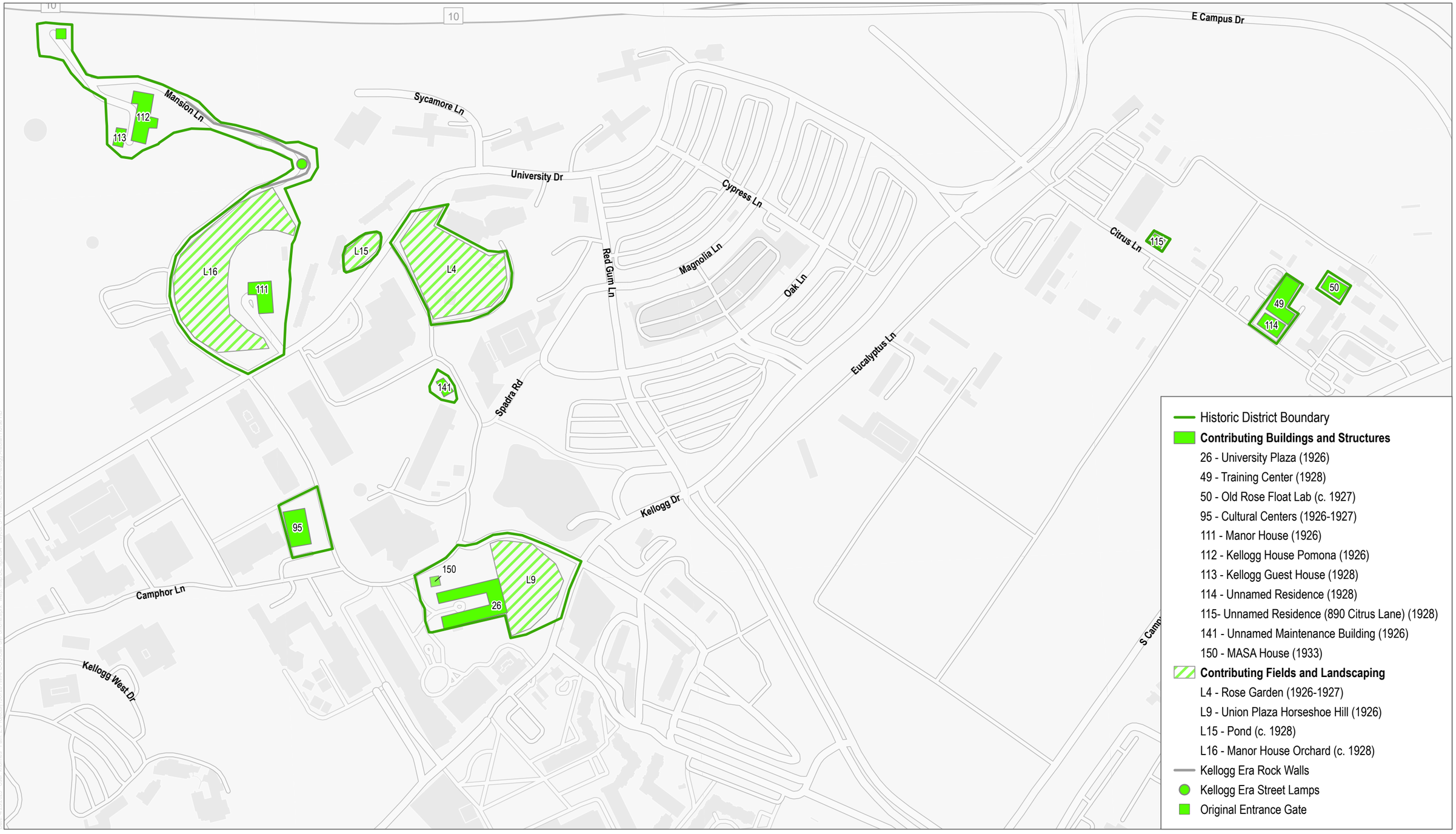
Table 5-3. Properties Within the Eligible W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

Building No.	Name	Year Built	Contributor Status
26	University Plaza	1926	Contributor
49	Training Center	1928	Contributor
50	Old Rose Float Lab	1927	Contributor
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Contributor
111	Manor House	1926	Contributor
112	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	Contributor

Table 5-3. Properties Within the Eligible W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

Building No.	Name	Year Built	Contributor Status
113	Kellogg Guest House	1928	Contributor
114	Unnamed Residence	1928	Contributor
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	1928	Contributor
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	1926	Contributor
150	MASA House	1933	Contributor
L4*	Rose Garden	1926–1927	Contributor
L9*	Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill	1926	Contributor
L15*	Pond	ca. 1928	Contributor
L16*	Manor House Orchard	ca. 1928	Contributor

Key: ca. = circa; MASA = Mexican American Student Association; * This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.



SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

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0 175 350 Feet

FIGURE 5-1

W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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5.2.2 Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District

The Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District appears eligible as an intact, textbook exemplification of significant patterns of development and trends in postwar planning and campus design. The period of significance for the historic district is 1956 to 1976, spanning the University's early years through its maturation in the late 1970s. Due to the presence of in-fill development outside the period of significance, in particular facing the central quad, the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is eligible for the CRHR only. The 14 contributing resources and 5 non-contributing resources located within the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District boundary are listed below in Table 5-4 and presented in Figure 5-2, Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District. Among the 14 contributing resources, 6 are considered of primary (or most important) significance, and the remaining 8 are considered of secondary (or supporting) significance.

Table 5-4. Properties Within the Eligible Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District

No.	Name	Year Built	Contributor Status and Level
1	Building One (Old Administration)	1961	Contributor (primary)
2	College of Agriculture	1963	Contributor (secondary)
3	Science Laboratory	1956	Contributor (secondary)
4	Biotechnology Building	1999	Non-Contributor
4A	BioTrek Learning Center	2000	Non-Contributor
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	1959	Contributor (primary)
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	1959	Contributor (primary)
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Contributor (secondary)
8	College of Science	1976	Contributor (primary)
9	College of Engineering	1959	Contributor (secondary)
15	Library	1969	Contributor (secondary)
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Contributor (secondary)
24	Music (Arts Complex)	1963	Contributor (secondary)
25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	1963	Contributor (secondary)
92	Laboratory Facility	1993	Non-Contributor
94	University Office Building	1984	Non-Contributor
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Non-Contributor
97	Campus Center	1957	Contributor (primary)
L1*	University Quad	ca. 1970	Contributor (primary)

Key: ca. = circa; * This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

5.2.3 Arabian Horse Center Historic District

The Arabian Horse Center Historic District consists of the buildings and structures that compose the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center, an important breeding and training program originally founded by W.K. Kellogg in 1926 and housed in the University Plaza (Building 26). In 1974, the Kellogg Arabian Horse Center moved to its current purpose-built location. The district includes a stadium, barns, stables, and other structures. This historic district exemplifies the significant evolution of the Kellogg Arabian program into one of the largest Arabian horse breeding programs in the

United States under Cal Poly's stewardship and appears eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The period of significance for this district is 1974. The five contributing resources and three non-contributing resources located within the Arabian Horse Center Historic District boundary are listed below in Table 5-5 and presented in Figure 5-3, Arabian Horse Center Historic District.

Table 5-5. Properties Within the Eligible Arabian Horse Center Historic District

No.	Name	Year Built	Contributor Status
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	1974	Contributor
29A	Horse Arena	1974	Contributor
29B	Weaning Barn	1974	Contributor
29C	Animal Health Science	ca. 1974	Contributor
29D	Barn	2005	Non-Contributor
29H*	Horse Barn	1974	Contributor
29I*	Barn	2005	Non-Contributor
67	Animal Health Science	1980	Non-Contributor

Key: ca. = circa; ***** This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.



SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

DUDEK

0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 5-2

Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

DUDEK

0 75 150 Feet

FIGURE 5-3

Arabian Horse Center Historic District

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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5.3 Summary of Individual Resource Eligibility

The following section provides an overview of the nine properties that are eligible individually (as well as contributors to one of the three identified historic districts). Information about these properties is provided in Table 5-6 and illustrated in Figure 5-4, Individually Eligible Properties. A detailed significance summary for each resource is included in the compiled Department of Parks and Recreation form set located in Appendix A.

Table 5-6. Individually Eligible Properties

No.	Name	Year Built	HD Contributor Status	Individually Eligible?	Applicable HD/Individual NRHP/CRHR/CHL Criteria
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** CRHR 1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
15	Library	1969	Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** CRHR 1 and 3 **Individual:** CRHR 1 and 3
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** CRHR 1 and 3 **Individual:** CRHR 1 and 3
26	University Plaza	1926	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR A/1
111	Manor House	1926	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
112	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
113	Kellogg Guest House	1928	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
150	MASA House	1933	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD:** NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR A/1
L4*	Rose Garden	1926–1927	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD Contributor	Yes	**HD**: NRHP/CRHR A/1 **Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3

Notes: HD = Historic District; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources; CHL = California Historical Landmark; MASA = Mexican American Student Association; * This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

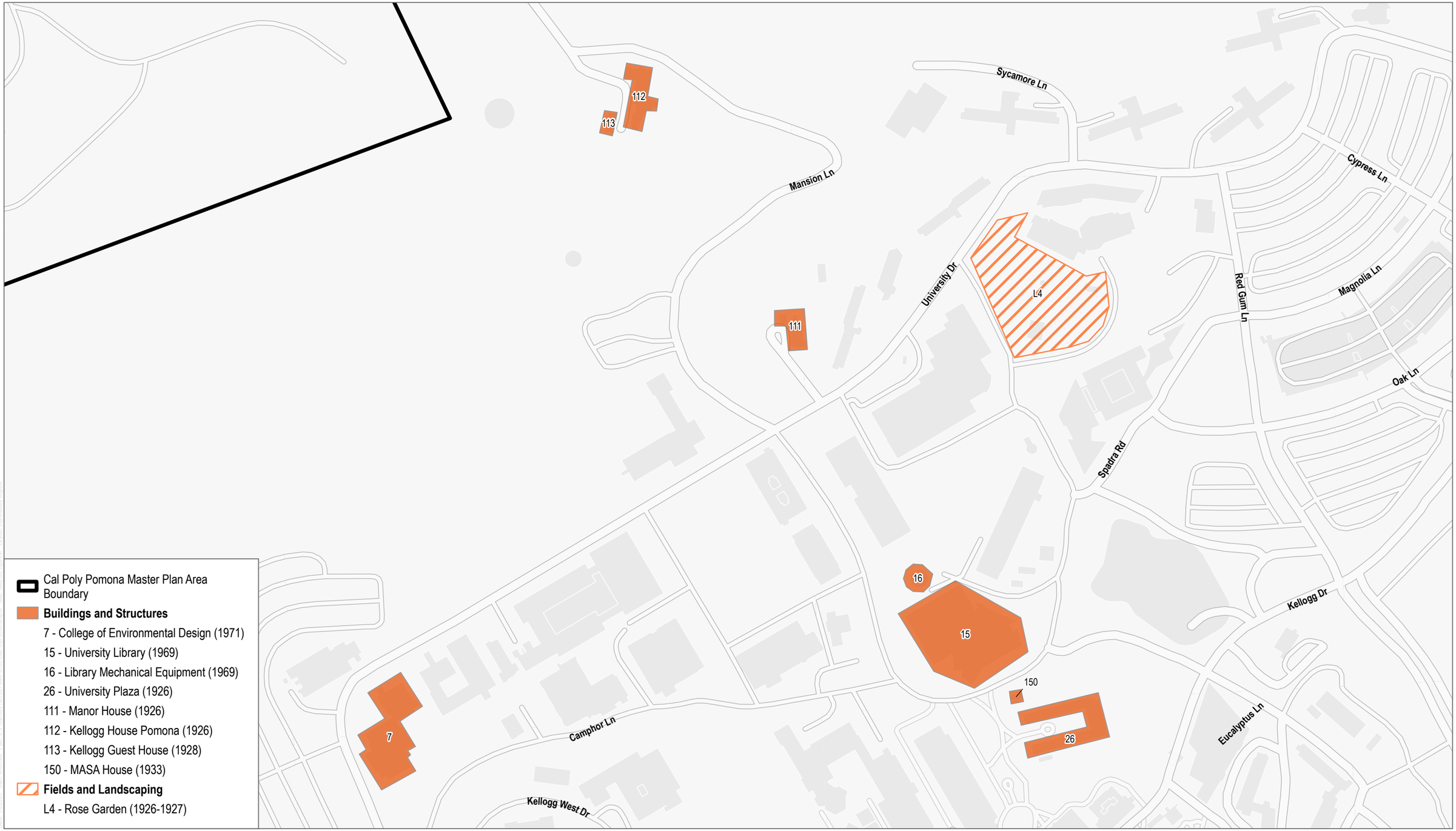
5.4 Properties in the Master Plan Area That Will Reach Historic-Age by 2040

As of 2024, the Master Plan area includes 61 properties that are less than 45 years of age; however, 20 of these properties will reach 45 years of age by 2040 (built on or before 1995). These properties are listed in Table 5-7 below and presented in Figure 5-5, Properties That Will Reach 45 by 2040. While this set of properties was not included in the API, they are documented here to facilitate future evaluations and compliance activities.

Table 5-7. Properties in the Master Plan Area Reaching 45 Years of Age by 2040

No.	Name	Year Built	Year Resource Will Reach 45
35A	W. Keith and Janet Kellogg University Art Gallery	1987	2032
56	Storage Building	1988	2033
66	Bronco Bookstore	1988	2033
67	Animal Health Science	1980	2025
79	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988	2033
79A	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988	2033
79B	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988	2033
89	Interim Design Center	1995	2040
92	Laboratory Facility	1993	2038
94	University Office Building	1984	2029
98	Classroom/Laboratory/Administration Building	1993	2038
99	Storage Building	1987	2032
100	Storage Building	1981	2026
116	Childcare Center	1980	2025
200	University Village	1985/1992	2030/2037
208	John T. Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies	1995	2040
210	LandLab Information Center	1986	2031
L6*	University Park	1987	2032
L7*	Voorhis Park	1994	2039
L11*	Classroom/Laboratory/Administration Building Paseo	1993	2038

Notes: * This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.



SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

DUDEK

0 137.5 275 Feet

FIGURE 5-4

Individually Eligible Properties

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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SOURCE: Cal Poly Pomona 2024

DUDEK

FIGURE 5-5

Built Environment Properties 45+ years of age in the Master Plan by 2040

Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Update

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6 Impacts Analysis

6.1 Thresholds

Under CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is defined as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Impacts can be direct, indirect, or cumulative. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters those physical characteristics that convey the significance of the resource and justify its inclusion (or eligibility for inclusion) in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In general, a project that follows the Secretary's Standards and associated guidelines shall be considered as mitigated to below the level of significance.

6.2 Summary of Impacts

As noted previously, this study identified a total of 34 properties within the API that qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA (another 48 properties of the survey sample did not qualify as historical resources). This number includes 3 eligible historic districts: the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District (with 15 contributing resources), the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (with 14 contributing resources), and the Arabian Horse Center Historic District (with 5 contributing resources). A total of 9 historic district contributors are also individually eligible for landmark designation at the federal and/or state levels. In addition, over the course of the Master Plan window (up to 2040), another 20 properties will reach the age threshold (45 years) at which a historical resources evaluation will be warranted.

Overall, many proposed Master Plan projects (1) would not involve physical changes to identified historical resources; (2) are not adjacent to historical resources; and/or (3) do not involve properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040, the year marking build-out of the proposed Master Plan. In addition, the proposed Master Plan prioritizes retention of facilities and minimal demolition and new construction. As shown in the table below, many of the planned projects do not involve a historical resource.

However, as a result of this impacts analysis, **significant, direct adverse impacts to four historical resources** were identified:

1. Impact CUL-HIST-1: Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District
2. Impact CUL-HIST-2: College of Environmental Design (Building 7)
3. Impact CUL-HIST-3: Library (Building 15)
4. Impact CUL-HIST-4: Arabian Horse Center Historic District

The table below provides an overview of each identified historical resource, along with the corresponding alterations and upgrades included for that property in the proposed Master Plan.

Following the table are the analyses for direct impacts, indirect impacts, and cumulative impacts, by project component. Corresponding mitigation measures are included in the Draft EIR.

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Table 6-1. Identified Historical Resources and Proposed Master Plan Projects

No.	Name	CEQA Historical Resource	District Contributor	Individually Eligible	Near- or Long-Term Project	Proposed Master Plan Action (from Project Description)	Potentially Significant Direct or Indirect Impact?
1	Building One (Old Administration)	Yes	Yes	No	Near-term	Renovation, Old Administration Building: "This major renovation would address deferred maintenance and required upgrades for seismic reinforcing and building systems of the 82,000 GSF Old Administration Building. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with more efficient resources and workspaces."	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
2	College of Agriculture	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Renovation	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
3	Science Laboratory	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	Yes	Yes	No	Near-term	Renovation, College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences: "The total renovation of the 76,600 GSF College of Letters, Arts & Social Sciences (Building 5) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems and the exterior envelope for greater efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with active learning classrooms, spaces for study and collaboration, and shared faculty and departmental workspaces."	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Renovation	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
7	College of Environmental Design	Yes	Yes	Yes	Near-term	Renovation, College of Environmental Design: "The total renovation of the 51,000 GSF College of Environmental Design (Building 7) would address deferred maintenance and required upgrades for seismic, building systems, and exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to expand usable space and better utilize the courtyard for 'hands-on' project space."	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District and to the College of Environmental Design (which is also individually eligible) through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
8	College of Science	Yes	Yes	No	Near-term	Renovation, College of Science Building: "The project would include repurposing space in the 136,300 GSF College of Science (Building 8) for instructional labs. This major renovation would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades for seismic, building systems and potential improvements to the exterior envelope, including the roof and windows, for efficiency and sustainability. Where needed, the interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals and the needs of the College of Science."	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district

Table 6-1. Identified Historical Resources and Proposed Master Plan Projects

No.	Name	CEQA Historical Resource	District Contributor	Individually Eligible	Near- or Long-Term Project	Proposed Master Plan Action (from Project Description)	Potentially Significant Direct or Indirect Impact?
9	College of Engineering	Yes	Yes	No	Near-term	New Construction, Engineering Graduate Building: "The new Engineering Graduate Building (Building 14) would support the continued growth of the College of Engineering with new facilities to consolidate the graduate programs and space for student research labs. The new building would be located southeast of the existing Engineering Building and would have a total building area of approximately 80,000 GSF. The new building would be up to three stories." Renovation, 12,000 GSF Engineering Labs (Building 17) and 137,900 GSF College of Engineering (Building 9) "Renovation would address deferred maintenance and make required code upgrades including the total replacement of all building systems and improvements to the exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet active learning space standards and to add lab capacity as needed to advance strategic and academic goals for the College of Engineering."	Potential indirect impact to adjacent Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (through change to setting and feeling of the district) and to the University Library (Building 15) Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District through physical changes to a contributing element of the district
15	Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Near-term	Renovation, Library (Fire/Life/Safety/Seismic): "The renovation of the existing 218,000 GSF Library (Building 15) includes several site improvements, such as the demolition of the existing pedestrian bridge, widening of the fire lane and turnaround, and installation of two additional fire hydrants. Interior improvements to the library include staircase and elevator improvements, drinking fountain replacement, full restroom renovation, lighting upgrades, acoustical ceiling system upgrades, and wall and floor replacement."	Potential direct impact to an individually eligible historical resource and to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
24	Music (Arts Complex)	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Major Renovation and Addition	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, through a possible loss of character-defining features and historic integrity of contributing properties
25	Drama Department/ Theatre (Arts Complex)	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Total Renovation or Replacement	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, through a possible loss of the contributing property and/or loss of character-defining features and historic integrity
26	University Plaza	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan	N/A
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Renovation and Event Center	Potential direct impact to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, through renovations to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center, which is a contributing feature to the district. Impacts

Table 6-1. Identified Historical Resources and Proposed Master Plan Projects

No.	Name	CEQA Historical Resource	District Contributor	Individually Eligible	Near- or Long-Term Project	Proposed Master Plan Action (from Project Description)	Potentially Significant Direct or Indirect Impact?
							could result through a possible loss of character-defining features and historic integrity of a contributing property
29A	Horse Arena	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
29B	Weaning Barn	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
H	Horse Barn	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
49	Training Center	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
50	Old Rose Float Lab	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
29C	Animal Health Science	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
95	Cultural Centers	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
97	Campus Center	Yes	Yes	No	Long-term	Would be demolished and replaced with a new 155,000-square-foot Campus Center and Interdisciplinary Academic Resources Building (Building 10)	Potential direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, through a possible loss of the contributing property and/or loss of character-defining features and historic integrity
111	Manor House	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
112	Kellogg House Pomona	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
113	Kellogg Guest House	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
114	Unnamed Residence	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A

Table 6-1. Identified Historical Resources and Proposed Master Plan Projects

No.	Name	CEQA Historical Resource	District Contributor	Individually Eligible	Near- or Long-Term Project	Proposed Master Plan Action (from Project Description)	Potentially Significant Direct or Indirect Impact?
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
150	MASA House	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
L1	University Quad	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
L4	Rose Garden	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
L9	Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
L15	Pond	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A
L16	Manor House Orchard	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	No projects currently included in Master Plan.	N/A

Notes: CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; GSF = gross square foot; N/A = not applicable.

6.3 Near-Term Projects and Potential Impacts

6.3.1 New Construction

Projects anticipated to be constructed within the first 5 to 10 years following proposed Master Plan approval are defined as near-term projects. An analysis of the near-term projects are described below.

In terms of specific project components for mobility and circulation improvements (described in Section 1.1.4 above), none of the proposed improvements would be expected to result in significant direct or indirect impacts to historical resources. The project components do not involve identified historical resources nor properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040, the year marking the build-out of the proposed Master Plan. Overall spatial relationships between circulation corridors, open space, and buildings/structures and landscaping would be preserved. Moreover, the new Campus Transit Center (Bronco Mobility Hub) is not adjacent to eligible historical resources, and its construction would not be expected to result in direct or indirect impacts to historical resources. In addition, none of the proposed activities involve properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040.

In terms of utility infrastructure improvements, neither the well water and water treatment plant expansion nor the new domestic reserve water tank would be expected to result in either direct or indirect significant adverse impacts to historical resources. These proposed Master Plan components do not involve historical resources, nor are they adjacent to known historical resources. In addition, none of the impacted facilities involve properties that will reach 45 years of age by 2040, the year marking the build-out of the proposed Master Plan.

Engineering Graduate Building: The new Engineering Graduate Building (Building 14) would be located southeast of the existing Engineering Building and would have a total building area of approximately 80,000 GSF. The new building would be up to three stories.

It is located adjacent to two historical resources—the College of Engineering (Building 9) and the University Library (Building 15). It is just outside of the boundaries of the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District. At present, no additional information is available on the proposed building footprint/location, plan for massing/volume, materials, or architectural style. The setting of the University Library has already changed, including, but not limited to, a significant addition along the south elevation. In addition, the setting of the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District has changed over time, with buildings from outside the period of significance within the district boundary (including one non-contributing building facing the central quad).

A new three-story building adjacent to these two historical resources might potentially further diminish the integrity of their setting and feeling. Such potential indirect impacts could be mitigated through project design, siting, and a focus on a compatible but differentiated design. When considered in tandem with other proposed Master Plan projects that could affect character-defining features to the historic district and other historical resources, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District and the University Library.

Therefore, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District and University Library.

6.3.2 Renovation

College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences: The total renovation of the 76,600 GSF College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (Building 5) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and improvements to the exterior envelope for greater efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with active learning classrooms, spaces for study and collaboration, and shared faculty and departmental workspaces.

The College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (Building 5) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

The project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. These include but are not limited to "replacement of the exterior envelope" of the building, as well as seismic reinforcement. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of seismic retrofitting and how those will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Therefore, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

College of Environmental Design: The total renovation of the 51,000 GSF College of Environmental Design (Building 7) would address deferred maintenance and required upgrades for seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and improvements to the exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to expand usable space and better utilize the courtyard for "hands-on" project space.

The College of Environmental Design (Building 7) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR, and it is individually eligible for the CRHR.

The project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. These include, but are not limited to, "upgrades" for seismic systems and the exterior envelope of the building. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of seismic retrofitting and how those efforts will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

In addition, because the College of Environmental Design is individually eligible, project implementation could result in an additional significant direct adverse impact to the building, should it lose enough character-defining features that it no longer conveys the reasons for its significance.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District and the College of Environmental Design.

Kellogg West Building: This project would seismically retrofit the 42,600 GSF Kellogg West Education/Dining Building (Building 76). Renovation would also involve elevator and roof upgrades. Fire, life, and safety upgrades as well as HVAC improvements are proposed for the Main Lodge and Kellogg West Addition (Buildings 77 and 78). None of the affected buildings are historical resources pursuant to CEQA, and no direct or indirect impacts would be expected to result from project implementation.

Engineering Labs/College of Engineering: The 12,000 GSF Engineering Labs (Building 17) and 137,900 GSF College of Engineering (Building 9) renovation would address deferred maintenance and make required code upgrades including the total replacement of all building systems and improvements to the exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to meet active learning space standards and to add lab capacity as needed to advance strategic and academic goals for the College of Engineering.

The College of Engineering (Building 9) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

This project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. These include, but are not limited to, "improvements" to the exterior envelope of the building. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of upgrades and how those efforts will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Old Administration: The 82,000 GSF major renovation of the Old Administration Building (Building 1) would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing and replacement of building systems. The interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals with more efficient resources and workspaces. The Old Administration Building (Building 1) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

This project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of seismic retrofitting and how those will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

College of Science: This project would include repurposing space in the 136,300 GSF College of Science (Building 8) for instructional labs. This major renovation would address deferred maintenance and required code upgrades, including seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and potential improvements to the exterior envelope, including the roof and windows, for efficiency and sustainability. Where needed, the interior would be reconfigured to meet strategic and academic plan goals and the needs of the College of Science. The College of Science Building (Building 8) is a historical resource pursuant to CEQA; it is a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR.

This project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of seismic retrofitting and how those will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Library: The renovation of the existing 218,000 GSF Library (Building 15) includes several site improvements, such as the demolition of the existing pedestrian bridge, widening of the fire lane and turnaround, and installation of two additional fire hydrants. Interior improvements to the library include staircase and elevator improvements, drinking fountain replacement, full restroom renovation, lighting upgrades, acoustical ceiling system upgrades, and wall and floor replacement. The Library (Building 15) and its adjacent support structure, the Library Mechanical Equipment building (Building 16), are historical resources pursuant to CEQA; they are contributors to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which is eligible for the CRHR, and they are individually eligible for the CRHR.

This project includes potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of seismic retrofitting and how those will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features.

When considered in tandem with other Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, this project component could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse indirect impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Classroom/Lab/Administration: The 102,000 GSF Classroom/Lab/Administration Building (Building 98) renovation would involve the renovation of the remaining classroom and laboratory wing, reconstruction of utility connections, and landscaping and hardscape improvements. An approximately 10,000 GSF addition would be constructed in

place of a previously demolished portion of the building. Renovation of the classroom and laboratory wing would include an HVAC system upgrade, replacement of plumbing fixtures, wall and ceiling renovation, lighting and electrical upgrades, and acoustical upgrades. The Classroom/Lab/Administration Building (Building 98) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA and no significant adverse impacts would be expected due to project implementation.

6.3.3 Athletic and Recreational Facilities

Darlene May Gymnasium Renovation: The Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41) is 31,750 GSF and houses lockers and restrooms that do not meet the gender equity requirements of Title IX. This project involves the immediate targeted renovation of the restroom and locker facilities specifically to meet current code requirements for accessibility (Americans with Disabilities Act). Then locker and restroom facilities for female athlete-students would be installed within the Kellogg Gymnasium facility. In the longer term, the Darlene May Gymnasium would be demolished to accommodate the expansion of the BRIC to meet the needs of a growing student body.

The Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. Because none of the affected buildings are historical resources pursuant to CEQA, no direct or indirect impacts would be expected to result from project implementation.

Kellogg Gymnasium: Improvements to this facility would initially involve the renovation of the 114,000 GSF Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43) to provide locker and restroom facilities for female student-athletes to meet the intentions of Title IX. In the longer term, the proposed Master Plan includes major renovation and a small expansion of the Kellogg Gymnasium facility, including replacement of major building systems and accommodation of uses from the Darlene May Gymnasium (to be demolished for the BRIC expansion).

The Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. Because none of the affected buildings are historical resources pursuant to CEQA, no direct or indirect impacts would be expected to result from project implementation.

6.3.4 Demolition

Art Department/Engineering Annex Building: The Art Department/Engineering Annex Building and ROTC trailers (Buildings 13 and 13B-D) totals 53,845 GSF is located north of the University Library (Building 15). Building 13 will be demolished and replaced with the proposed new Engineering Graduate Building, and ROTC Buildings 13B–D will be relocated.

The Art Department/Engineering Annex Building (Buildings 13 and 13B-D) is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. Because none of the affected buildings are historical resources pursuant to CEQA, no direct or indirect impacts would be expected to result from project implementation.

6.4 Long-Term Projects and Potential Impacts

Among the planned long-term proposed Master Plan projects, which would be completed as funding is available, at least seven would impact historical resources.

As shown in Table 6-1 above, long-term proposed Master Plan projects involving historical resources include a variety of major renovation upgrades, or demolition, most of which would affect contributors to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District:

1. College of Agriculture (Building 2)
2. College of Education and Integrative Studies (Building 6)
3. Music (Arts Complex) (Building 24)
4. Drama Department/Theatre (Building 25)
5. W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Building 29)
6. Campus Center (Building 97)

The proposed upgrades include potential direct changes to materials and features that are "character defining" (i.e., historically significant) for the historical resources. These include, but are not limited to, "improvements" to the exterior envelope of the buildings, changes to windows and roofs, seismic upgrades, and other changes that could affect character-defining features. At present, no information is available on the project details, including proposed treatment approaches, replacement materials, or details of upgrades and how those efforts will avoid obscuring or destroying character-defining features. In addition, proposed changes to the Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex) (Building 25) include a potential demolition and replacement, or a total renovation. Demolition of the Campus Center (Building 97) is also being considered to provide for the new Campus Center and Interdisciplinary Academic Resources Building (Building 10).

When considered in tandem with other proposed Master Plan projects (including near- and long-term projects) that would be likely to affect character-defining features to the historic district, these project components could contribute to the overall loss of integrity for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Due to the potential for direct impacts, mitigation measures will be included in the Draft EIR to address this potentially significant adverse direct impact to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District and the Arabian Horse Center Historic District.

6.5 Discussion of Identified Impacts and Affected Resources

In summary, given the extent of the proposed changes, both in terms of volume and degree, full build-out of the proposed Master Plan would be expected to result in **significant adverse direct impacts** to historical resources. Proposed Master Plan projects that could result in significant adverse impacts to historical resources include, but are not necessarily limited to, demolition, major/total renovations, and adjacent new construction that could directly or indirectly affect identified historical resources. The following sections detail the four identified potential significant adverse impacts to historical resources likely to result through proposed Master Plan implementation.

6.5.1 Impact CUL-HIST-1: Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District

As noted in the previous section, the focus for proposed Master Plan upgrades, modernization activities, and renovation will be the campus's historic core, which includes a CRHR-eligible historic district (the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District). (Due to alterations, including the presence of a non-contributing building facing the campus quad, the district is not eligible for the NRHP.)

The proposed Master Plan includes physical changes to all of the buildings that contribute to the historic significance of the district (one district contributor is a landscape feature and is not slated for changes). Proposed Master Plan changes include demolition of one building (Campus Center, Building 97), potential "replacement" (or "total renovation") of the Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex, Building 25), and a variety of renovation projects, including scopes of work characterized in the proposed Master Plan as either "major" or "total" renovations, for the remainder of the district's 14 contributors (excepting the central quad).

Projects include addressing deferred maintenance and code upgrades for seismic reinforcing, replacement of building systems, and potential improvements and in some cases "replacement" of windows and exterior building envelopes, which are typically among the most important character-defining features of historic buildings. Proposed physical changes to the Library, which is a historic district contributor and individually eligible, include demolition of the existing pedestrian bridge. A new, 80,000-square-foot, three-story Engineering Graduate Building would be added southeast of the Engineering Building; the building site is outside of the boundaries of the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District. The new building adjacent to two historical resources might potentially diminish the integrity of their setting and feeling. Such potential indirect impacts could be mitigated through project design, siting, and a focus on a compatible but differentiated design.

At present, project plans are largely conceptual in nature. However, based on the range and extent of deferred maintenance and seismic stability issues in need of correction for most of the contributors to the historic district, implementation of the proposed Master Plan could result in significant adverse impacts and material impairment to historical resources through the loss of character-defining features and therefore historic integrity. Under CEQA, material impairment to historical resources occurs when a historical resource no longer conveys the reasons for its significance due to alterations, incompatible changes, and/or the loss of character-defining features.

In terms of the various work efforts included in the proposed Master Plan, the Campus Center (Building 97) would be demolished and replaced. The Campus Center building is a primary contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District. Typically, under CEQA, demolition of historical resources cannot be mitigated to less than significant. In this case, the historical resource is the historic district itself, which includes six primary contributors, facing and including the campus quad, and eight secondary contributors, which do not directly face the campus quad but nevertheless form part of a cohesive collection of related buildings conveying the significance of the historic district.

As also noted in the previous section, other proposed Master Plan upgrades to historic district contributors include actions that could impact character-defining features of historical resources, both directly (with planned upgrades and modernization projects) and indirectly (with new construction within the historic district). At present, the changes to historic district contributors are highly conceptual. However, with this level of change proposed for all buildings within the historic district, including the demolition of one contributor, proposed Master Plan

implementation would be likely to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to historical resources through the extent, both in volume and degree, of the physical changes planned for contributors to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

Therefore, the Draft EIR will include a range of feasible, proportional mitigation measures capable of lessening, avoiding, and/or mitigating impacts to the extent feasible.

6.5.2 Impact CUL-HIST-2: College of Environmental Design (Building 7)

As noted in Table 6-1, the proposed Master Plan calls for the "total renovation of the 51,000 GSF College of Environmental Design (Building 7)." Related work efforts "would address deferred maintenance and required upgrades for seismic, building systems, and exterior envelope for efficiency and sustainability. The interior would be reconfigured to expand usable space and better utilize the courtyard for 'hands-on' project space." Changes to the building's exterior envelope and site overall could include physical changes to some of the building's most important character-defining features.

At present, project plans are conceptual in nature. However, based on the range and extent of deferred maintenance and seismic stability issues in need of correction, implementation of the proposed Master Plan could result in significant adverse impacts and material impairment to historical resources through the loss of character-defining features and therefore historic integrity. Under CEQA, material impairment to historical resources occurs when a historical resource no longer conveys the reasons for its significance due to alterations, incompatible changes, and/or the loss of character-defining features.

With the project highly conceptual at this stage, given the importance of the resource and the extent of the total renovation, this project component would be likely to cause a potentially significant adverse impact to the College of Environmental Design, which is both a historic district contributor and individually eligible for landmark designation at the federal and state levels.

Therefore, the Draft EIR will include a range of feasible, proportional mitigation measures capable of lessening, avoiding, and/or mitigating impacts to the extent feasible.

6.5.3 Impact CUL-HIST-3: Library (Building 15)

As noted in Table 6-1, the proposed Master Plan calls for a series of primarily fire, life safety, and seismic upgrades. The project description describes these upgrades as follows:

> The renovation of the existing 218,000 GSF Library (Building 15) includes several site improvements, such as the demolition of the existing pedestrian bridge, widening of the fire lane and turnaround, and installation of two additional fire hydrants. Interior improvements to the library include staircase and elevator improvements, drinking fountain replacement, full restroom renovation, lighting upgrades, acoustical ceiling system upgrades, and wall and floor replacement.

At present, project plans are conceptual in nature. However, based on the range and extent of issues in need of correction, in addition to the planned demolition of the pedestrian bridge, implementation of the proposed Master

Plan could result in significant adverse impacts and material impairment to historical resources through the loss of character-defining features and therefore historic integrity. Under CEQA, material impairment to historical resources occurs when a historical resource no longer conveys the reasons for its significance due to alterations, incompatible changes, and/or the loss of character-defining features.

With the project highly conceptual at this stage, given the importance of the resource and the extent of the total renovation, this project component would be likely to cause a potentially significant adverse impact to the Library, which is both a historic district contributor and individually eligible for landmark designation at the federal and state levels.

Therefore, the Draft EIR will include a range of feasible, proportional mitigation measures capable of lessening, avoiding, and/or mitigating impacts to the extent feasible.

6.5.4 Impact CUL-HIST-4: Arabian Horse Center Historic District

As noted previously, the Arabian Horse Center Historic District consists of the buildings and structures that compose the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center, an important breeding and training program originally founded by W.K. Kellogg in 1926 and housed in the University Plaza (Building 26). The district includes a stadium, barns, stables, and other structures. The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center, which is slated for unnamed renovations as part of the proposed Master Plan, is one of the five contributing resources to the historic district. At present, project plans have not yet been developed for the renovations. However, based on the range and extent of maintenance and seismic stability issues slated for completion for historical resources, implementation of the proposed Master Plan could result in potentially significant adverse impacts and material impairment to historical resources through the loss of character-defining features and therefore historic integrity. Under CEQA, material impairment to historical resources occurs when a historical resource no longer conveys the reasons for its significance due to alterations, incompatible changes, and/or the loss of character-defining features.

Therefore, the Draft EIR will include a range of feasible, proportional mitigation measures capable of lessening, avoiding, and/or mitigating impacts to the extent feasible.

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Appendix A
DPR Forms

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page A.1 **of** A.82 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Cal Poly Pomona

P1. Other Identifier: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Cal Poly Pomona Main 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** *San Dimas, Calif.* **Date** 2022 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec**; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

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

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This form records of the results of the survey of 83 historic-age properties (45 years old as of 2024) on the Cal Poly Pomona campus. The survey resulted in identification of 34 historical resources (3 historic districts and 9 district contributors that are also individually eligible for landmark designation) and 49 were identified as ineligible for national or state designation. This comprehensive DPR form set is organized as follows:

A. *Cal Poly Pomona*: Record for the Cal Poly Pomona campus including maps and a historic context statement presenting the development history of the campus including the historic themes and the architectural styles most relevant for Cal Poly Pomona during its various development periods (Pgs. A.1 - A.82)

B. *Campus Historic Districts*: District records for the 3 campus historic districts and their contributing resources
   - B1. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District Record (Pgs. B1.1-B1.39)
   - B2. Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District Record (Pgs. B2.1-B2.32)
   - B3. Arabian Horse Center Historic District Record (Pgs. B3.1-B3.13)

C. *Ineligible Properties*: Records for ineligible properties (*Sequential by ID #*)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education Building; HP33. Farm/ Ranch; HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Overview of Cal Poly Pomona Campus, looking west, August 2024, IMG_0850.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926-2019 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Ave., Suite M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**
August 2024

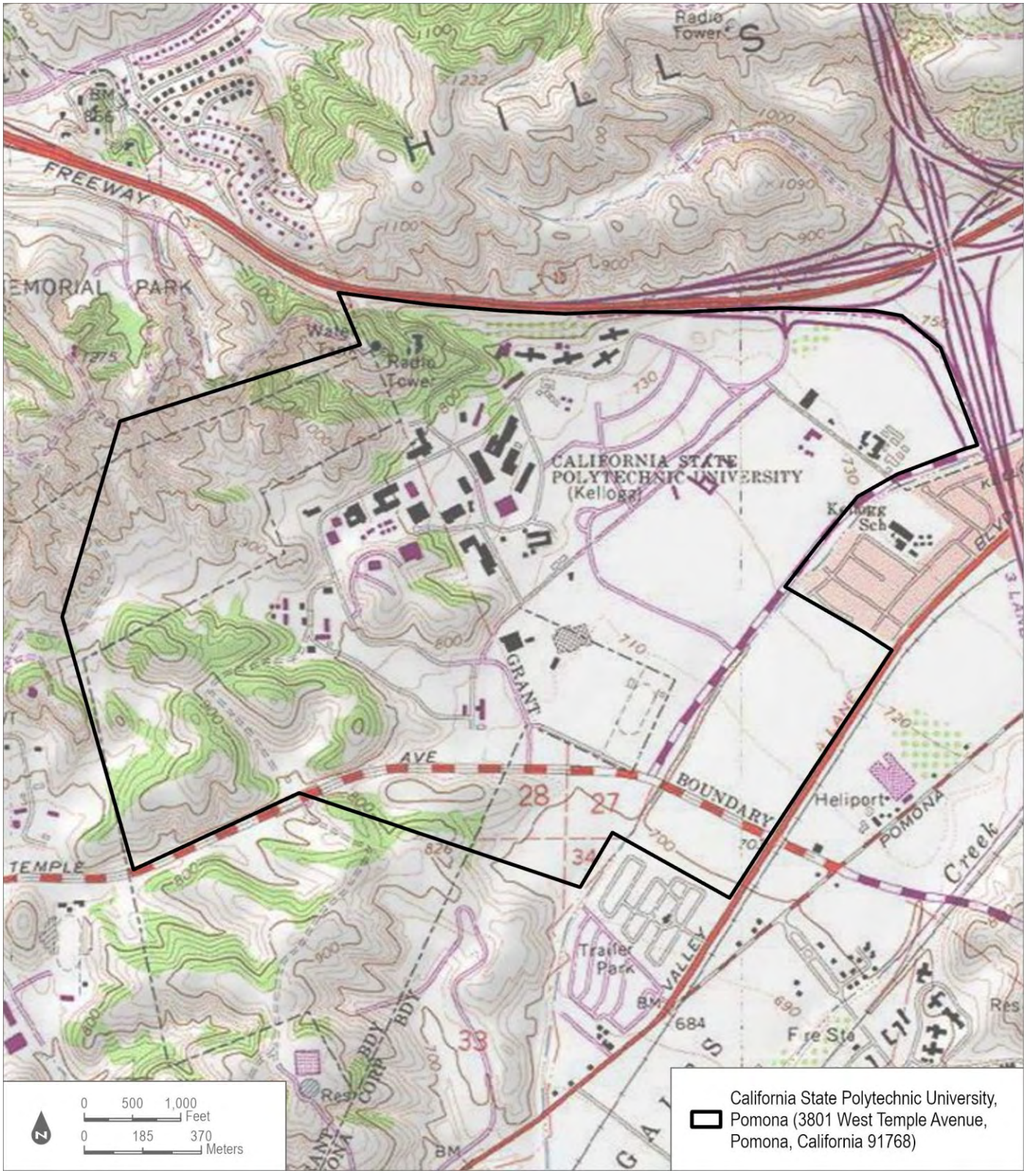
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page A.2 **of** A.82 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Cal Poly Pomona
***Map Name:** *San Dima, Calif.* ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 2022



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

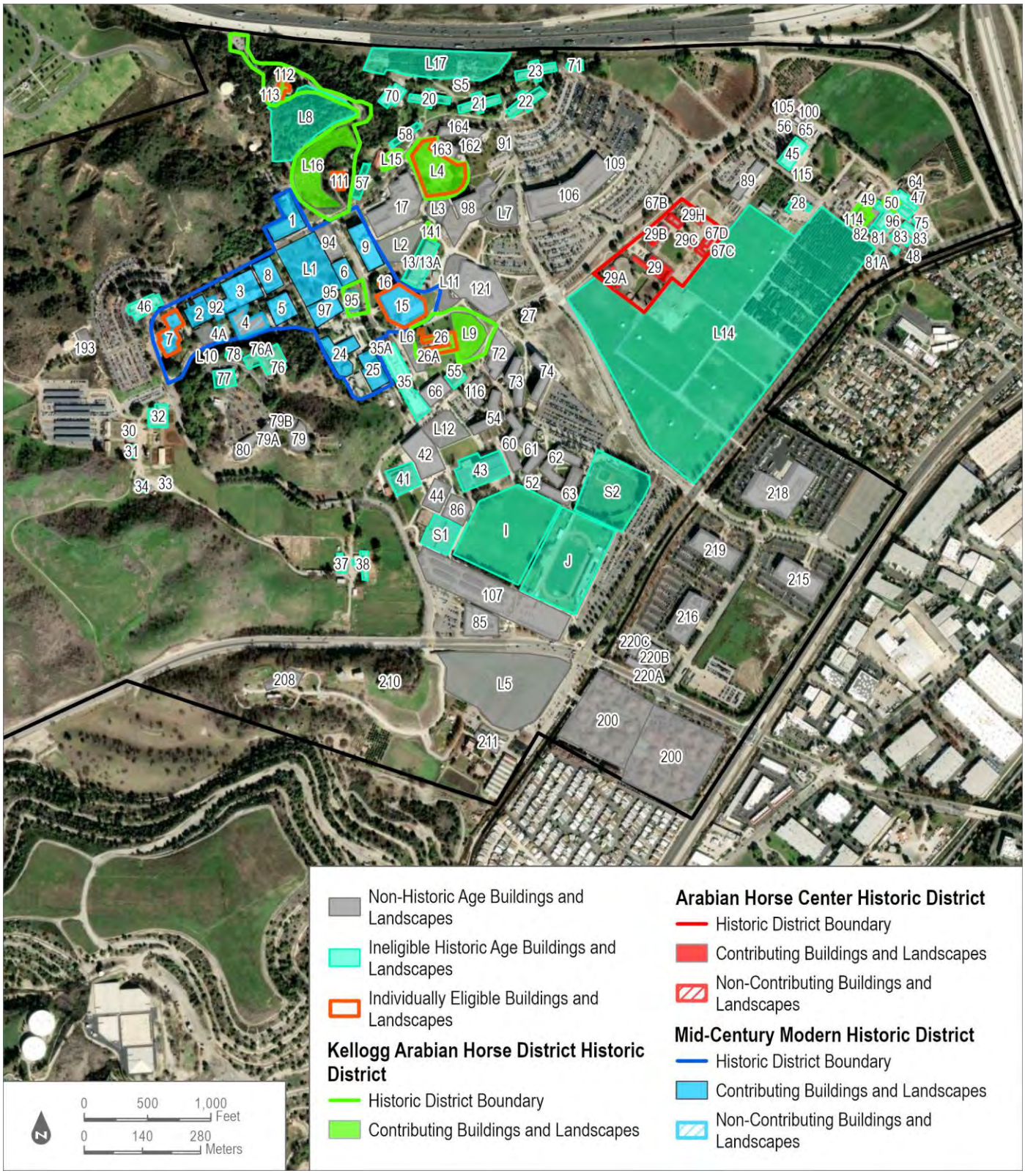
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Cal Poly Pomona

***Drawn By:** Kyle Holmes, Dudek

***Date:** February 2025



Sketch Map Legend

Buildings and Structures

1 - Building One (Old Administration) - 1961
2 - College of Agriculture - 1963
3 - Science Laboratory - 1956
4 - Biotechnology Building - 1999
4A - Bio Trek Leaming Center - 2000
5 - College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences - 1959
6 - College of Education and Integrative Studies - 1959
7 - College of Environmental Design - 1971
8 - College of Science - 1976
9 - College of Engineering - 1959
13 - Art Department/Engineering Annex - 1965
15- Library - 1969
16- Library Mechanical Equipment - 1969
17 - Engineering Laboratories - 2001
20 - Residence Hall, Encinitas -1960
21 - Residence Hall, Montecito -1960
22- Residence Hall, Alamitos - 1960
23- Residence Hall, Aliso - 1960
24- Music (Arts Complex) - 1963
25 - Drama Department / Theatre (Arts Complex)- 1963
26 - University Plaza - 1926
26A- Student Orientation Center - 1970
27 - Waler Filtration Plant - 2013
28- Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse - 1970
29 - W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center - 1974
29A- Horse Arena - 1974
29B-Weaning Barn - 1974
29C - Animal Health Science - c. 197 4
29D - Barn - 2005
29H - Horse Barn – 1974
29I - Barn - 2005
30-Agriculture Unit -1957
31 - Poultry Unit - 195 7
32 - Beef Unit/Feed Shed - 195 7
33- Feedmill-1957
34- Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) -1959
35- Bronco Student Center- 1976
35A- W. Keith and Janet Kellogg University Art Gallery - 1987
37 - Swine Unit/Shelters - 1960
38 - Sheep/Wool Unit - 1960
41- Darlene May Gymnasium -1957
42 - Bronco Recreation & Intramural Complex - 2015
43 - Kellogg Gymnasium - 1966
44- Swimming Pool - 2013
45 - Apparel Merchandising and Management -1960
46 - Student Health Services - 1975
47 - Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop - 1960
48 - Custodial Services - 1960
49 - Training Center - 1928
50 - Old Rose Float Lab - 1927
52 - Residence Suites -Vista Market - 2010
54- Residential Suites - Vista de las Estrellas - 2010
55 - Foundation Administration Offices -1965
56 - Storage Building - 1988
57 - Traditional Halls - Palmitas Hall - 1968
58 - Traditional Halls - Cedritos Hall - 1968
59 - Traditional Halls - La Cienega Center - 1971
60 - Residence Suites - Vista Bonita - 2004
61 - Residence Suites -Vista del Sol - 2004
62 - Residence Suites - Vista de las Montana- 2010
63 - Residence Suites - Luna - 2010
64 - Rose Float Laboratory - 1960
65 - Pesticide Building - 1979
66 - Bronco Bookstore - 1988
67-Animal Health Science - 1980
70 - Los Olivos Dining Commons - 1968
71 - Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services)-1975
72 - Centerpointe Dining Commons - 2019
73 - Residence Halls - Sicomoro Hall - 2019
7 4 - Residence Halls - Secoya Hall - 2019
75 - Procurement & Receiving - 1960
76 - Kellogg West Education/ Dining - 1971
76A - Kellogg West/Addition - 1975
77 - Kellogg West Main Lodge -1971
78 - Kellogg West Addition - 1978
79 - Collins College of Hospitality Management - 1988
79A - Collins College of Hospitality Management - 1988
79B - Collins College of Hospitality Management - 1988
80 - Collins College of Hospitality Management, Marriott Learning Center -2015
81 - Facilities Management - 1960
81A - Environmental Health and Safety - 1960
82 - Facilities Management Warehouse - 1960
82A - Carpenter Shop - 1960
83 - Auto Shop - 1960
85 - I-Poly High School - 2013
86 - English Language Institute - 2009
89 - Interim Design Center - 1995
91 - Student Affairs Information Technology Services - 2000
92 - Laboratory Facility - 1993
94 - University Office Building- 1984
95 - Cultural Centers - 1926
96 - Paint Shop - 1960
97 - Campus Center - 1957
98 - Classroom / Laboratory / Administration Building - 1993
99 - Storage Building - 1987
100 - Storage Building - 1981
105 - Rose Float Facility - 2019
106 - Parking Structure 1 - 2006
107 - Parking Structure 2- 2015
109 - Police and Parking Services - 2008
111 - Manor House - 1926
112 - Kellogg House Pomona -1926
113- Kellogg Guest House -1928
114 - Unnamed Residence - 1928
115 - Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane) - 1928116- Child*re Center- 1980
121 - Student Services Building - 2017
141- Unnamed maintenance building -1926
150 - MASA House (originally lab 'devoted to experiments in nutrition') - 1933
162 - College of Business Administration - 2012
163 - College of Business Administration - 2012
164- College of Business Administration - 2012
193 - Chilled Waler Plant - 2000
200 - University Village - 1985/1992
208- John T. Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies - 1995
210- LandLab Information Center-1986
211-AGRIscapes/Farm Store - 2002
215- Edison SCE2- 2016
216- Innovation Village SCE - 2012
218-American Red Cross Headquarters - 2005
219- Edison SCE1 - 2006*
220A- Ctr for Training, Technology & Incubation, College of the Extended University Innovation Brew Works -2002
220B - Center for Training, Technology and Incubation, NASA Commercialization Center - 2002
220C - Center for Training, Technology and Incubation, CEU Administration -2002

Landscapes

L 1 - University Quad - c. 1970
L 10 - Bio Trek Ethnobotany Garden - 2000
L 11- CLA Paseo -1993
L 12- Branco Commons - 2009
L 13- Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane - c. 1926
L 14-Agricultural Fields - c. 1970
L 15 - Pond - c.1928
L 16- Manor House Orchard - c.1928
L 17 - Orchard - c.1964
L2 - Engineering Meadow - 2003
L3 - Aratani Japanese Garden - 2004
L4 - Rose Garden - 1926-1927
L5 - AGRIscapes Pumpkin Patch - 2003
L6 - University Park - 1987
L7 -Voorhis Park -1994
LB - Voorhis Ecological Preserve - c. 1975
L9 - Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill -1926

Sports Fields

S1 - Tennis Courts -c. 1960
S2 - Scolinos Baseball Field - c. 1970
S3 - Kellogg Stadium - c. 1960
S4 - Soccer Field - c. 1975
S5 - Outdoor Basketball - c. 1970

P3a. Description (cont.)

The existing 860-acre Cal Poly Pomona main campus is located partially in the incorporated Cities of Pomona and Walnut and in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California (See Location Map, pg. A.2). The main campus is generally bounded by the Interstate 10 Freeway (I-10) to the north, Valley Boulevard to the east, and West Temple Avenue to the south. The main campus includes Innovation Village, which occupies the southeastern portion east of South Campus Drive and north of W. Temple Avenue, and University Village student housing, south of W. Temple Avenue at Valley Boulevard. Regional access to the main campus is provided by I-10, State Route (SR-) 57, and SR-60.

The topography of the main campus ranges from lowlands in the southeast to rolling hills that rise almost 175 feet to the ridgeline along the northwestern edge of the campus. The main campus is characterized by steep slopes with orchards, horse pastures, and other undeveloped open space, moderate slopes, and areas of relatively level terrain developed with campus academic, residential, and student support services. Most of the existing main campus development is centrally located and clustered, as portions of the main campus are not suitable for development due to topographic and seismic fault constraints. The majority of university programs are housed on the main campus, which comprises approximately 150 buildings (See Sketch Map pgs. A.3-A.4).

This survey considered built environment properties on the Cal Poly Pomona campus including buildings, structures, landscape features, sporting grounds, and facilities 45 years of age and older (those built in or prior to 1979). The 83 historic-age buildings, structures, and landscapes present on the campus are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Historic age Built Environment Properties on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus

ID #	Name	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
1	Building One (Administration)	1961	Previously unevaluated
2	College of Agriculture	1963	Previously unevaluated
3	Science Laboratory	1956	6Z (P-19-186990)
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	1959	Previously unevaluated
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	1959	Previously unevaluated
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Previously unevaluated
8	College of Science	1976	Previously unevaluated
9	College of Engineering	1959	Previously unevaluated
13	Art Department/Engineering Annex	1965	Previously unevaluated
15	Library	1969	Previously unevaluated
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Previously unevaluated
20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	1960	Previously unevaluated
21	Residence Hall, Montecito	1960	Previously unevaluated
22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	1960	Previously unevaluated
23	Residence Hall, Aliso	1960	Previously unevaluated
24	Music (Arts Complex)	1963	Previously unevaluated
25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	1963	Previously unevaluated

Table 1. Historic age Built Environment Properties on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus

ID #	Name	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
26	University Plaza	1926	3S
26A	Student Orientation Center	1970	Previously unevaluated
28	Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse	1970	Previously unevaluated
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	1974	Previously unevaluated
29A	Horse Arena	1974	Previously unevaluated
29B	Weaning Barn	1974	Previously unevaluated
29C	Animal Health Science	ca. 1974	Previously unevaluated
29H	Horse Barn	1974	Previously unevaluated
30	Agriculture Unit	1957	Previously unevaluated
31	Poultry Unit	1957	Previously unevaluated
32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	1957	Previously unevaluated
33	Feedmill	1957	Previously unevaluated
34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	1959	Previously unevaluated
35	Bronco Student Center	1976	Previously unevaluated
37	Swine Unit/Shelters	1960	Previously unevaluated
38	Sheep/Wool Unit	1960	Previously unevaluated
41	Darlene May Gymnasium	1957	Previously unevaluated
43	Kellogg Gymnasium	1966	Previously unevaluated
45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	1960	Previously unevaluated
46	Student Health Services	1975	Previously unevaluated
47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	1960	Previously unevaluated
48	Custodial Services	1960	Previously unevaluated
49	Training Center	1928	Previously unevaluated
50	Old Rose Float Lab	1927	Previously unevaluated
55	Foundation Administration Offices	1965	Previously unevaluated
57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	1968	Previously unevaluated
58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	1968	Previously unevaluated
59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	1971	Previously unevaluated
64	Rose Float Laboratory	1960	Previously unevaluated
65	Pesticide Building	1979	Previously unevaluated
70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	1968	Previously unevaluated
71	Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services)	1975	Previously unevaluated

Table 1. Historic age Built Environment Properties on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus

ID #	Name	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
75	Procurement and Receiving	1960	Previously unevaluated
76	Kellogg West Education/Dining	1971	Previously unevaluated
76A	Kellogg West/Addition	1975	Previously unevaluated
77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	1971	Previously unevaluated
78	Kellogg West Addition	1978	Previously unevaluated
81	Facilities Management	1960	Previously unevaluated
81A	Environmental Health and Safety	1960	Previously unevaluated
82	Facilities Management Warehouse	1960	Previously unevaluated
82A	Carpenter's Shop	1960	Previously unevaluated
83	Auto Shop	1960	Previously unevaluated
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Previously unevaluated
96	Paint Shop	1960	Previously unevaluated
97	Campus Center	1957	Previously unevaluated
111	Manor House	1926	Previously unevaluated
112	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	2S2
113	Kellogg Guest House	1928	2S2
114	Unnamed Residence	1928	Previously unevaluated
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	1928	Previously unevaluated
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	1926	Previously unevaluated
150	MASA House	1933	Previously unevaluated
L1	University Quad	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
L4	Rose Garden	1926–1927	Previously unevaluated
L8	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	ca. 1975	Previously unevaluated
L9	University Plaza Horseshoe Hill	1926	Previously unevaluated
L13	Landscaping Behind 890 Citrus Lane	ca. 1926	Previously unevaluated
L14	Agricultural Fields	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
L15	Pond	ca. 1928	Previously unevaluated
L16	Manor House Orchard	ca. 1928	Previously unevaluated
L17	Orchard	ca. 1964	Previously unevaluated
S1	Tennis Courts	ca. 1960	Previously unevaluated
S2	Scolinos Baseball Field	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated
S3	Kellogg Stadium	ca. 1960	Previously unevaluated

Table 1. Historic age Built Environment Properties on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus

ID #	Name	Year Built	Previous Historical Resource Status
S4	Soccer Field	ca. 1975	Previously unevaluated
S5	Outdoor Basketball	ca. 1970	Previously unevaluated

The properties listed in Table 2 below are the properties on the Cal Poly Pomona campus that were not included in the survey because they had not yet reached the 45-year threshold for consideration. Documentation was not prepared for the properties on this list.

Table 2. Non-Historic Age Built Environment Properties – Not Surveyed

ID#	Name	Year Built
4	Biotechnology Building	1999
4a	BioTrek Learning Center	2000
17	Engineering Laboratories	2001
27	Water Filtration Plant	2013
29D	Barn	2005
29I	Barn	2005
35a	W. Keith and Janet Kellogg University Art Gallery	1987
42	Bronco Recreation & Intramural Complex	2015
44	Swimming Pool	2013
52	Residence Suites - Vista Market	2010
54	Residential Suites - Vista de las Estrellas	2010
60	Residence Suites - Vista Bonita	2004
61	Residence Suites - Vista del Sol	2004
62	Residence Suites - Vista de las Montanas	2010
63	Residence Suites - Luna	2010
66	Bronco Bookstore	1988
67	Animal Health Science	1980
72	Centerpointe Dining Commons	2019
73	Residence Halls - Sicomoro Hall	2019
74	Residence Halls - Secoya Hall	2019
79	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988
79a	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988
79b	Collins College of Hospitality Management	1988
80	Collins College of Hospitality Management, Marriott Learning Center	2015
85	I-Poly High School	2013

Table 2. Non-Historic Age Built Environment Properties – Not Surveyed

ID#	Name	Year Built
86	English Language Institute	2009
89	Interim Design Center	1995
91	Student Affairs Information Technology Services	2000
92	Laboratory Facility	1993
94	University Office Building	1984
98	Classroom / Laboratory / Administration Building	1993
99	Storage Building	1987
100	Storage Building	1981
105	Rose Float Facility	2019
106	Parking Structure 1	2006
107	Parking Structure 2	2015
109	Police and Parking Services	2008
116	Child*re Center	1980
121	Student Services Building	2017
162	College of Business Administration	2012
163	College of Business Administration	2012
164	College of Business Administration	2012
193	Chilled Water Plant	2000
200	University Village	1985/1992
208	John T. Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies	1995
210	LandLab Information Center	1986
211	AGRIscapes/Farm Store	2002
215	Edison SCE2	2016
216	Innovation Village SCE	2012
218	American Red Cross Headquarters	2005
219	Edison SCE1	2006
220a	Ctr for Training, Technology & Incubation, College of the Extended University Innovation Brew Works	2002
220b	Center for Training, Technology and Incubation, NASA Commercialization Center	2002
220c	Center for Training, Technology and Incubation, CEU Administration	2002
L2	Engineering Meadow	2003
L3	Aratani Japanese Garden	2004
L5	AGRIscapes Pumpkin Patch	2003
L6	University Park	1987
L7	Voorhis Park	1994

Table 2. Non-Historic Age Built Environment Properties – Not Surveyed

ID#	Name	Year Built
L10	BioTrek Ethnobotany Garden	2000
L11	CLA Paseo	1993
L12	Bronco Commons	2009

83 properties were recorded and evaluated for historical significance. Among those properties, 49 were identified as ineligible for national or state designation. A total of 34 properties were identified as historical resources pursuant to CEQA. This includes three historic districts: the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District (with 15 "contributors" or historically significant components), the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (with 14 contributors), and the Arabian Horse Center Historic District (with 5 contributors). Among those contributors, 9 are also individually eligible historical resources. Table 3 below provides an overview of these survey results, broken down by numbers of historic districts, contributors to historic district, properties that are individually eligible, and properties that are not historic resources.

Table 3. Summary of Survey Results

Category	Number of Properties
Historic districts	3
Contributors to historic district	34
Contributor to historic district **and** individually eligible	9
Properties over 45 that are not eligible and not CEQA historical resources	49

Additional detail on findings for all 83 properties included in the survey group is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
1	Building One (Administration)	1961	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
2	College of Agriculture	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
3*	Science Laboratory	1956	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1; NRHP/ CRHR C/3	3CD; 3S
8	College of Science	1976	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
9	College of Engineering	1959	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
13	Art Department/ Engineering Annex	1965	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
15	Library	1969	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1, 3	3CB
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	Yes	CRHR 1, 3	3CB
20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
21	Residence Hall, Montecito	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
23	Residence Hall, Aliso	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
24	Music (Arts Complex)	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
25	Drama Department/ Theatre (Arts Complex)	1963	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
26*	University Plaza	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3B
26A	Student Orientation Center	1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
28	Fruit and Crop/ Greenhouse	1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29A	Horse Arena	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29B	Weaning Barn	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29C	Animal Health Science	ca. 1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
29H	Horse Barn	1974	Yes	Yes (Arabian Horse Center HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
30	Agriculture Unit	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
31	Poultry Unit	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
33	Feedmill	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	1959	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
35	Bronco Student Center	1976	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
37	Swine Unit/ Shelters	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
38	Sheep/Wool Unit	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
41	Darlene May Gymnasium	1957	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
43	Kellogg Gymnasium	1966	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
46	Student Health Services	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
48	Custodial Services	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
49	Training Center	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
50	Old Rose Float Lab	1927	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
55	Foundation Administration Offices	1965	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
64	Rose Float Laboratory	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
65	Pesticide Building	1979	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	1968	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
71	Recreation/ Maintenance (University Housing Services)	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
75	Procurement and Receiving	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
76	Kellogg West Education/ Dining	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
76A	Kellogg West/Addition	1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	1971	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
78	Kellogg West Addition	1978	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
81	Facilities Management	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
81A	Environmental Health and Safety	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
82	Facilities Management Warehouse	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
82A	Carpenter's Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
83	Auto Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D; 3CS
96	Paint Shop	1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
97	Campus Center	1957	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
111	Manor House	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CRH R A/1 & C/3	3B
112*	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CRH R A/1 & C/3	2S2; 3B
113*	Kellogg Guest House	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CRH R A/1 & C/3	3B
114	Unnamed Residence	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
150	MASA House	1933	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D; 3CS
L1	University Quad	ca. 1970	Yes	Yes (Mid-Century Modern Campus Core HD)	No	CRHR 1	3CD
L4	Rose Garden	1926 – 1927	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	Yes	NRHP/CRHR A/1 & C/3	3D; 3CS
L8	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	ca. 1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
L9	Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill	1926	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L13	Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane	ca. 1926	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
L14	Agricultural Fields	ca. 1970	No	N/A	No	N/A	6Z
L15	Pond	ca. 1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L16	Manor House Orchard	ca. 1928	Yes	Yes (W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch HD)	No	NRHP/ CRHR A/1	3D
L17	Orchard	ca. 1964	No	N/A	No	N/A	6Z
S1	Tennis Courts	ca. 1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S2	Scolinos Baseball Field	ca. 1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

Table 4. Survey Results for All Historic Age Properties

ID #	Name	Year Built	CEQA Historical Resource	Contributor to a District?	Individually Eligible?	Criteria	CHR Status Code
S3	Kellogg Stadium	ca. 1960	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S4	Soccer Field	ca. 1975	No	No	No	N/A	6Z
S5	Outdoor Basketball	ca. 1970	No	No	No	N/A	6Z

Notes: CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; CHR = California Historical Resource; HD = Historic District; CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA = not applicable; ca. = circa; MASA = Mexican American Student Association.
* Previously evaluated.
Designations
2S2: Individually determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CRHR.
3B: Appears eligible for NRHP both individually and as a contributor to an NRHP-eligible multicomponent resource, like a district, through survey evaluation.
3D: Appears eligible for NRHP as a contributor to an NRHP-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3S: Appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation.
3CB: Appears eligible for CRHR both individually and as a contributor to a CRHR-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3CD: Appears eligible for CRHR as a contributor to a CRHR-eligible multicomponent resource through survey evaluation.
3CS: Appears eligible for CRHR individually through survey evaluation.
6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

Historic Context

In order to provide a contextual framework for assessments, this context provides an overview of the historic themes and the architectural styles that were documented as part of this study and that are most relevant for Cal Poly Pomona.

Historical Overview of Pomona

The City of Pomona hired Historic Resources Group to complete the City of Pomona Historic Context Statement, which was published in September 2022 (HRG 2022). The historic context statement provides an in-depth study of Pomona's history. Each identified historic period within the context includes general historical background followed by information on a series of specific themes: residential development, commercial development, civic and institutional development, industrial development, and infrastructure with period-specific background and eligibility standards for evaluating properties.

The text below is excerpted from the City of Pomona Historic Context Statement's "summary statements," brief paragraphs providing a generalized overview of the City for different development eras beginning in 1837.

Rancho San José (1837–1864)

> Following the secularization of Mission lands in 1833, the area of present-day Pomona was included in a large land grant to several local families. What followed was the period of Pomona and Southern California history associated with the Rancho era. This context examines built resources that are associated with the initial acquisition and development of the land comprising the present-day City of Pomona as part of the Rancho San José. There are several extant resources associated with the Rancho San José era of settlement, mostly early adobe residences associated with significant early settlers of the area (HRG 2022: 28)

A Growing Community: Spadra and Pomona (1837–1864)

The Rancho San José dissolved in the 1860s as Anglo settlers acquired the divided ranch lands. The introduction of the railroad, availability of large swaths of land for sale, and early success of various agricultural pursuits signaled a shift away from ranching to early community settlement. Two communities in present-day Pomona were founded on the former ranch lands during the latter part of the 19th century: Spadra and Pomona. Pioneer settlers established schools, churches, and commercial buildings in the early downtown corridor and opportunistically built for expansion. Both Spadra and Pomona experienced early growth followed by periods of decline, but in the case of Pomona, ultimate success (HRG 2022: 33).

Incorporation and Civic Improvements (1888–1899)

The City of Pomona incorporated in January of 1888. This signaled Pomona's shift from a small town to a growing city. During this period, vineyards were uprooted for residential expansion, citrus orchards proliferated throughout the city limits, and civic institutions increased in number and breadth of services offered. This context examines built resources that are associated with the early years of growth following Pomona's incorporation, followed by its short-term bust, and ultimate recovery. This period is characterized by the development of early institutions and municipal services, infrastructural improvements, expanded commercial enterprises, changing demographics, and early industrial operations (HRG 2022: 67).

An Established City (1900–1919)

By the turn of the century, Pomona was again experiencing rapid growth. Transportation diversified with the automobile, bicycles, and railroad; businesses were established to serve new and old residents alike, including new garages and service stations. Residential growth accelerated with subdivisions and proliferation of the popular Craftsman style. New civic and institutional development also accelerated across the city to accommodate the growing population. Citrus production boomed, and Pomona remained a largely agricultural community into the 1910s. Demographics shifted during this period and the racial makeup of Pomona increasingly turned white, partially due to discriminatory practices….This period is characterized by suburbanization and residential growth, expanded institutions, and changing demographics (HRG 2022: 91).

Expansion, Growth, and Depression (1920–1940)

The City of Pomona continued its growth and expansion into the 1920s. The 1920s was a transformational period in Southern California as cities expanded, capital was plentiful, and entertainment became more easily accessible. During this period, the automobile emerged as the prevailing form of transportation, a shift which influenced the design and construction of new residential neighborhoods and commercial centers. New entertainment-related mediums such as radio and motion pictures began to flourish, and Pomona became a commercial and social hub in the Pomona Valley. The Great Depression had a significant impact on the local economy, and growth slowed significantly in the early 1930s. However, due to the establishment of federal New Deal-era programs, there were several civic improvements completed in Pomona, and by the late 1930s, the local economy was steadily recovering (HRG 2022: 128).

Pomona During World War II (1941–1945)

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, Pomona remained a growing, largely agricultural town. However, the United States' entry into World War II marked a change for Pomona, Southern California, and the country

at large. Development in all sectors was limited during this period; residential construction was largely halted for the duration of the war to divert essential materials to the war effort, and many industrial concerns converted their operations to wartime manufacturing. Civilians and troops alike rallied to the war effort, and various facilities in Pomona were acquired by the U.S. government to serve as training facilities, troop service locations, and in one case, an Assembly Center for Japanese American incarceration. This context examines Pomona's role in World War II from the Army encampment and internment prison at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds to general development (and lack thereof) in the city during the war years (HRG 2022: 170).

Postwar Growth, Diversification, and Redevelopment (1946–1980)

In post-World War II Pomona, the city dramatically grew in population and diversified in residential, commercial, civic and institutional, and industrial character. Pomona experienced several waves of growth, recession, and redevelopment from the late 1940s through the 1970s. During this period, residential development was mostly composed of single-family tract development, multifamily residences, and some trailer parks. Commercial activity continued to expand beyond downtown along several commercial corridors that connected north, south, and west Pomona. In the 1960s, redevelopment projects were prevalent in Pomona, including completion of the Pomona Mall and Civic Center. Institutional development was located throughout the city to cater to the growing population, and particularly to serve new residential subdivisions. In summary, the postwar period transformed the character of Pomona's industrial, commercial, and residential development. White flight plagued the city and integration was a contested battle in a city with rapidly changing demographics. Pomona experienced one of the most dramatic ethnic shifts among Southern California cities in a relatively short period of time. This context examines Pomona's growth, diversification, and redevelopment in the decades following World War II (HRG 2022: 180).

Pomona Today (1981–Present)

The 1980s to present have seen changing residential, commercial, civic and institutional, and industrial patterns in Pomona. Dynamic economic, demographic, and cultural shifts have characterized the City, which continues to thrive into the 21st century. The economic recession that gripped much of the nation during the 1970s and early 1980s also impacted Pomona, which experienced a heavy increase in the annual budget deficit. In an attempt to bring economic development to Pomona, the Pomona Redevelopment Agency and City Council initiated several ambitious redevelopment projects in the 1980s....Today, the City of Pomona embraces its diversity as well as its history. From early ranchos to the site of a major university, the city's evolution and development is reflective of the broader patterns of history in Southern California, but with a story that is unique to Pomona (HRG 2022: 246–247).

Historical Overview of Walnut

After the missions were secularized in 1833, the land currently comprising the City of Walnut was divided during the Rancho era. Ultimately, the land of Walnut spanned parts of Rancho Los Nogales, granted to Jose De La Cruz Linares in 1840, and Rancho La Puente, granted to John Rowland and William Workman in 1842. The land was used to raise cattle as well as grow a variety of crops including grains, grapes, beans, citrus, and walnuts. After Linares passed away in 1847, Rancho Los Nogales was acquired by Ricardo Vejar. As California entered the American Period in 1848, Rowland and Workman divided Rancho La Puente into equal halves, ending their partnership. Workman and his wife Nicolasa retained their property as the new State of California litigated Hispanic-era land grants and claimed large swaths of privately owned property (LA County Library 2024; City of Walnut 2024).

Although Walnut did not incorporate as an independent jurisdiction until well into the postwar period, services and institutions began to emerge as early as the late nineteenth century. For example, in 1895, the area's first federal post office was established in Walnut (which was originally known as Lemon) in 1895. Walnut took its name from the Rancho Los Nogales, so named for the native black walnut trees in the area. The area remained primarily undeveloped ranch

land during the twentieth century. In 1919, the State of California chose the township of Spadra within Walnut to be the location of a new mental hospital called Pacific Colony. After the end of World War II in 1945, residents of Pomona, Covina, La Puente, and Bonita school districts voted to develop a junior college to serve the returning soldiers and local residents, and the former mental hospital property was chosen as the location for Mount San Antonio College (adjacent to Cal Poly Pomona to the west).

In 1959, residents of Walnut voted to incorporate due to fears of annexation by the neighboring cities of West Covina and the City of Industry (University Library 2024). The city reached a population of 1,000 residents by 1962 increasing to about 3,466 residents in 1965 (LAT 1965: 236). With the completion of Mount San Antonio College in 1967, the city's population grew rapidly, and development of the area led to a population increase of nearly 6,000 residents by 1970 (LAT 1975: 293). Historic aerial photography indicates that the development of residential neighborhoods with gridded streets began in the mid-1960s. Infill of agricultural land with residential neighborhoods continued throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The area appears to have been built-out by the early 1990s with the city reaching a population of 30,000 residents in 1990 (NETR 2024a; University Library 2024).

As of 2024, the population of Walnut stands at approximately 26,000. The largest industries in the city are primarily health care and social assistance, retail trade, and professional, scientific, and technical services (Data USA 2024).

Historical Overview of the California State University System

The following section discusses the expansion of the California State Normal School system in California and the circumstances that caused the early campuses to become the foundation of the nation's largest public 4-year university system.

The Normal School system began in eighteenth century Europe as a training school for teachers to establish a standard approach to elementary school curriculum in public institutions. As the notion of consistent teacher-training spread beyond Europe, the first Normal School was established in the United States in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1839 (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2024). Nearly 20 years later in 1857, the San Francisco Board of Education established Minns Evening Normal School in San Francisco, named after the school's first principal, George Minns. It was not only the first Normal School in the state but also the first public institution of higher education in operation within the new State of California (Vasche 1959: 5; CSUC 2021a).

Following a vote by the state legislature, Minns Evening Normal School became the California State Normal School in 1862. In 1871, the state legislature voted to relocate the campus from San Francisco to San Jose, where it opened in time for the 1872 term. This campus continues to this day as San Jose State University (CSUC 2021a). Subsequent State Normal School campuses were established in other cities throughout the state during the remainder of the nineteenth century, including Los Angeles (1882), Chico (1889), San Diego (1897), and another in San Francisco (1899) (Vasche 1959: 5).

Following the turn of the twentieth century, the California State Normal School system established several campuses that offered new educational opportunities. The California Polytechnic School in San Luis Obispo (SLO) opened as a state-funded, vocational co-ed high school in 1903. The Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics opened in 1909 as a public institution that adopted the Finnish Sloyd, or education through manual training. The first public junior college opened in Fresno in 1910. Two additional Normal Schools were established during the early twentieth century in Fresno (1911) and Arcata (1913) before the state legislature voted to change all "Normal Schools" in the state system to "teachers colleges" in 1921. The name change marked the program's evolution towards a collegiate-level system of schools. The state teachers colleges were authorized to offer a bachelor of arts in education in 1923, which was followed by the approval to offer courses beyond teacher training when the legislature voted to rename "teachers colleges" to "state colleges" in 1935. At this time, the state college system was serving approximately 8,230 students per year (Vasche 1959: 5).

Prompted by massive post-World War II population growth in California, 10 new campuses were in place by 1961 when the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960 formally established the California State College system. The newest

campuses in Los Angeles (1947), Sacramento (1947), Long Beach (1949), Fullerton (1957), Hayward (1957), Stanislaus (1957), San Fernando Valley (1958), Sonoma (1960), San Bernardino (1960), and Dominguez Hills (1960) helped the bourgeoning state system educate students equitably across the state (CSUC 2021a). To construct the facilities necessary to serve the students on the new and expanding California State Colleges campuses, in some cases, the State of California Public Works, Division of Architecture, modified standardized designs to fit the needs of individual campuses to save money and expedite construction schedules.

In 1972, the California State College system became the California State University and Colleges system., Part of this shift established the thresholds and standards for categorizing "universities" and "colleges" for campuses within the system. Following this change, 14 state campuses gained university status, while the remaining 5 retained their designation as a college. In 1982, the California State University and Colleges system schools became the CSU system. Today, the CSU system is one of the extensive public education systems in the United States and presently includes 23 participating campuses throughout the state, which serve nearly 500,000 students every year (Encyclopaedia Britannica 2016; CSUC 2021b).

California Polytechnic Schools

This section provides an overview of the advent of polytechnic schools in California. Emerging during the Progressive Era, this alternative educational approach prioritized practical, hands-on learning in vocational training and education. In California, the earliest polytechnic school was founded in 1901 in SLO, on the Central Coast, with the second campus established in Pomona on the site of current-day Cal Poly Pomona in 1938.

One of the early pioneers in this movement was Myron Angel (1827–1911), a journalist and historian; Angel first championed the creation of a vocationally focused polytechnic school in California in the 1890s. In the 1890s, Angel visited his hometown of Oneonta, New York, and saw that a state normal school, in this case a teacher's school, had transformed the town's economic fortunes. Angel returned to California with the goal of bringing a similar vocationally focused school to SLO. In his view, the purpose of such a school was to "teach the hand as well as the head, so that no young man or woman will be sent off in the world to earn their living as poorly equipped for the task as when I landed in San Francisco in 1849" (The Tribune 1976: 28). Angel used his newspaper contacts to rally support for a state school and formed committees with business and political leaders to advocate for the creation of the state vocational school that emphasized hands-on educational methods, in a reflection of the Progressive Era and the educational reforms it catalyzed throughout the United States (Middlecamp 2018; Pflueger 1991: 18; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a).

Angel and his supporters lobbied the state legislature for the creation of a vocational school for several years with no success. On Christmas Day in 1896, for example, the SLO Breeze published an editorial from Angel in which he solicited the support of Senator S.C. Smith of Bakersfield to submit a bill to the legislature to establish a polytechnic school. Angel wrote that "a Normal School, if it can be established here, will be the most important institution that we can hope for as an aid to our fame and property" (Hayes 1974: 22). Two years later, in an 1898 article, Angel explained that a polytechnic school was "a great school for the practical application of the arts and sciences…it is labor that does something for the public good. The architect and the builder, the road maker, and the engineer, the minder, and worker of metals are all the workers of the future, the developers of America, the ones to be ennobled by higher education" (Hayes 1974: 22).

In 1901, the years of advocacy and organizing spearheaded by Angel resulted in a bill that created the California Polytechnic School. The bill was passed by both houses and signed into law on March 8, 1901, by California Governor Henry T. Gage. The bill stated the school would provide a school to educate "young people of both sexes [in] mental and manual training in the arts and sciences, including agriculture, mechanics, engineering, business methods, domestic economy and other branches as will fit the students for non-professional walks of life" (Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024b). Upon opening, the school offered courses for high school students and a Junior College Division in addition to its higher education offerings. The state provided $50,000 to purchase land and construct buildings for the school in SLO, and on October 1, 1903, the California Polytechnic School opened as a co-educational vocational school in SLO with 20 enrolled students. By 1904, enrollment had increased to 60 students, including 46 men and 14 women. At the time, courses

included agriculture, domestic science, and mechanics, with the agriculture program becoming the leading program of its kind in the state (Middlecamp 2018; Pflueger 1991: 18; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a, 2024b).

During the Great Depression, the second polytechnic school was established in Southern California, when Pomona's Voorhis School was acquired in 1938 for use as a horticultural training center; the center became the Southern California branch of Cal Poly, called the Voorhis Unit, and later evolved into Cal Poly Pomona. From 1938 to 1966, Cal Poly, which consisted of the SLO campus and the San Dimas/Pomona campus, was led by President Julian McPhee, who viewed the role of the polytechnic college as offering practicable job skills to students who may otherwise not thrive in a typical academic collegiate environment (Parkinson 1984: 327). In 1940, the State Board of Education granted collegiate status to the California Polytechnic School, with the first bachelor's degrees presented in 1942.

Following the Pomona campus' establishment, Cal Poly SLO and Pomona became two of only three campuses in California offering bachelor's degrees in agriculture (the third was Fresno State College). The Pomona campus was endowed with 500 acres devoted to pasture, field crops, ornamental horticulture, orchards, vegetable crops, 1,000 cows, slaughtering and processing plants, and a packing house. In addition, the Pomona campus inherited the W.K. Kellogg Arabian horse breeding program (which continues to operate on campus), one of the largest and oldest Arabian programs in the United States and the only such program at a higher education institute in California (Pfleuger 1991: 171; Seacrest and Larson 2011 :5–6).

Both the SLO and the Pomona campus of Cal Poly experienced substantial student enrollment growth and corresponding course and campus expansion through the 1950s and into the 1960s. In 1960, control of Cal Poly and all other state colleges was transferred from the State Board of Education to an independent Board of Trustees. Cal Poly's rapid growth led to philosophical conflict among the administration, faculty, and students about the direction of the school's academic programs. President Julian McPhee viewed the liberal arts as the purview of the University of California and was concerned that the rise in liberal arts enrollment would diminish the institution's polytechnic focus. In 1965, President Julian McPhee implemented more stringent enrollment limitations on liberal arts majors while maintaining enrollment caps at the same level for vocational majors. This prompted a bitter debate about the future of the institution among students, faculty, and administrators; over 1,200 students signed a petition protesting this action. The Pomona campus handled enrollment caps differently, opting to place even across-the-board enrollment caps on all majors rather than specifically limiting liberal arts majors (Pflueger 1991: 101; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a, 2024b; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b).

During 1970s, California provided 40% of the nation's vegetables and fruit annually, and Cal Poly provided education for many future farmers of the state. In 1972, the SLO and Pomona campuses both became universities, and their names were changed to California Polytechnic State University. Although the 1970s saw slower growth in physical campuses due to statewide budgetary restrictions, the polytechnic universities continued to see high rates of student enrollment throughout the decade, even as other universities in the state saw enrollment declines. Today, while Cal Poly SLO and Pomona both still emphasize a polytechnic education, they also have robust liberal arts programs and offer a wide variety of majors (Robert E. Kennedy Library 2024a; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b; Cal Poly CAED 2023; Pflueger 1991: 100–102, 171).

Cal Poly Pomona: Historical Overview and Construction Chronology (1925–1979)

The following section provides a chronological history of the growth of the Cal Poly Pomona campus as demonstrated by the following campus development periods:

- Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas (1928–1949)
  - Voorhis School for Boys (1928–1938)
  - The Voorhis Unit (1938–1949)
- The W.K. Kellogg Years, 1925–1949)

- W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)
- W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)
- Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)

- California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)
  - Campus Establishment (1949–1955)
  - Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)
  - Campus Maturation (1968–1979)

The following table provides an overview of the dates of construction of buildings on the Cal Poly Pomona campus by period of construction. The period "Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas, 1928–1949" is not included in Table 5 below as this period discusses the establishment of Cal Poly's Voorhis Unit at a geographically distinct campus in San Dimas.

Table 5. Overview of Dates of Construction by Development Period

Development Period	Number of Buildings and Landscape Features	Percentage Constructed with the Specified Period
The W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)		
W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)	15	19
W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)	1	1
Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)	0	0
U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)	0	0
Total (1925–1949)	16	20
California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)		
Campus Establishment (1949–1955)	0	0
Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)	38	45
Campus Maturation (1968–1979)	29	35
Total (1949–1979)	67	80
		Total (1925–1979): 83

Institutional Establishment and Early Years in San Dimas (1928–1949)

During its early years, the institution that would become Cal Poly Pomona was known the Voorhis Unit of Cal Poly SLO. The Voorhis Unit was located at the former campus of the Voorhis School for Boys in San Dimas, which is approximately 8 miles northwest of Pomona. In 1949, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation donated the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch in Pomona to Cal Poly, which is the University's present-day campus. Educational operations moved to that campus in 1956. The Voorhis Unit and the Kellogg campus are geographically distinct. This section discusses the establishment of the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas.

Voorhis School for Boys (1928–1938)

The Voorhis School was founded by Charles Voorhis, a wealthy General Motors executive and petroleum investor, and his son Jerry Voorhis. The residential school, which included a component of religious training, was established to provide hands-on vocational and agricultural education to "boys in need of a better environment" (Pflueger 1991: 44). The younger Voorhis served as the school's headmaster from its establishment until 1936, when he was elected to Congress and stepped down. The elder Voorhis subsequently took over the headmaster position that year; 2 years later, in 1938, he retired and Voorhis School closed that same year. Searching for a new use for the campus, Charles Voorhis met with Cal Poly President Julian McPhee to discuss the potential donation of the campus to the state. Believing that Cal Poly's emphasis on vocational training aligned with the educational ethos of the Voorhis School, Voorhis donated the nearly 160-acre campus to the state in July 1938 with the provision that if Cal Poly ever vacated the campus, the property would continue to support an educational institution (Pflueger 1991: 44).

The Voorhis Unit (1938–1949)

The transition from the Voorhis School to the Voorhis Unit of Cal Poly was rapid; the first class of students attending the Voorhis Unit arrived in September 1938. Administrators and faculty were sent to the Voorhis Unit from Cal Poly SLO to support the campus' three courses of study (citrus production, ornamental horticulture, and agricultural inspection), while general education courses continued to be taught in SLO (Pflueger 1991: 46, 49). In 1940, the state granted Cal Poly approval as a 4-year college with the ability to grant bachelor's degrees. During these early years, administrators emphasized that Cal Poly was one college with two units (SLO and Voorhis) and these campuses were not separate institutions (Pflueger 1991: 47–48).

Following the United States' entry to World War II in 1941, many students at the Voorhis Unit volunteered or were drafted into service. Although the school remained operational, albeit with diminished enrollment numbers, it closed its doors in the spring of 1943 for the duration of the war. The SLO campus remained open, though its enrollment dropped below 100. Following the conclusion of World War II in 1945, former Voorhis students returned to campus to finish their studies, and many new students enrolled with the help of the G.I. Bill. As a result, enrollment at the Voorhis Unit skyrocketed, and the campus reopened in September 1946. At this time, the student enrollment was 280; by 1949, enrollment had reached more than 400 (Pflueger 1991: 51–52).

The challenges of supporting a rapidly increasing student population arose quickly. Paramount among these challenges were a lack of access to public transportation around the isolated campus and a lack of housing to accommodate the influx of new students. The housing challenge was temporarily addressed through the quick construction of Dallas huts, prefabricated war surplus buildings. Students colloquially called the cluster of huts on campus "West Point" (Pflueger 1991: 47). The Voorhis Unit campus in San Dimas was used until 1956, when most educational operations were moved to the Kellogg campus, Cal Poly Pomona's present-day home. After classes moved to the Kellogg campus, the Voorhis property was gradually converted to an education and conference center called the Voorhis Educational Center. In 1972, Cal Poly vacated the Voorhis campus entirely and leased it to the Pacific Coast Baptist Bible College, who purchased it in the late 1970s and then sold it to a developer in the late 1980s (Pflueger 1991: 47, 52, 103, 169). As the Voorhis Unit was a different campus than the current Cal Poly Pomona campus, there are no extant built environment properties associated with this period on campus.

The W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)

During the period of the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas, Cal Poly Pomona's current campus was an Arabian horse ranch started by famed cereal entrepreneur Will Keith (W.K.) Kellogg (1860–1951). Next, the property was transferred to the University of California, then to the War Department, and finally to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) before being donated back to the state for use as a Cal Poly campus. This section discusses the history of the Kellogg Ranch, prior to its use as Cal Poly Pomona.

W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (1925–1931)

The present campus of Cal Poly Pomona was originally the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch, owned by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan. Kellogg and his brother John Harvey (J.H.) Kellogg pioneered the process of making flaked wholegrain cereal in the 1890s while working at the Battle Creek Sanitorium, a Seventh Day Adventist health resort managed by J.H. Kellogg from 1876 to 1943. Intended as a healthier alternative to other commonly consumed breakfast foods of the time, the brothers produced the whole-grain cereal together for several years until disagreements about the direction of the product led to an acrimonious separation. As a result, W.K. Kellogg started his own business called the Toasted Corn Flake Company in 1906, which eventually became the Kellogg Company (Strauss and Patel 2019; Michigan State University 2024).

In 1925, after achieving substantial financial success from the Kellogg Company, W.K. Kellogg purchased 377 acres from Cecil George, a local rancher, for $250,000 with the intention of establishing a ranch to breed and train Arabian horses (Exhibit 1). In June that year,11 Arabian horses arrived in Pomona, initially housed at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds in Pomona until stables were built at the Kellogg Ranch. Most of these original horses were bred by Hingham Stock Farm in Massachusetts and were purchased from the Diamond Bar Ranch, located near the Kellogg Ranch. As the ranch developed, Kellogg began to import horses from further afield, including England, Poland, and Egypt. Through the establishment of the ranch, Kellogg funded the development of an Arabian horse breeding program, which was originally housed in the stables (ID # 26). The program continues to this day at the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center at Cal Poly Pomona, with its own purpose-built facility (ID # 29). It is the oldest Arabian horse breeding program in the United States and the fifth largest in the country (Parkinson 2002: 32, 35; Parkinson 1984: 30; HRG 2022: 134, 151; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024).

Exhibit 1. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch (ca. 1930); image on right shows the stables (ID # 26).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

Kellogg hired architect Myron Hunt to design the buildings on the ranch, which included two residences, a guest house, a duplex for the ranch manager, and the stables, among other buildings that are no longer extant. The centerpiece of the ranch, the stables (ID # 26) were completed in September 1926. Landscaping included two full-grown, 40-foot royal

palms, a fountain in the courtyard, and top-of-the line stalls for the Arabian horses. Local newspapers reported the completion of the stables, and visitors came to the ranch in droves; for example, the ranch saw more than 1,000 visitors per month in 1927 (PPB 1927: 14; Parkinson 1984: 28, 95, 119; Pflueger 1991: 78).

The Kellogg House (Exhibit 2) served as a winter respite for the Kellogg family, who were primarily based in Michigan. Completed in 1926 and occupied by Kellogg in January 1927, the residence is situated on the top of a hill and designed to take advantage of sweeping panoramic views of the ranch. The Kellogg House was originally furnished by the Los Angeles firm Barker Brothers. Photographs of the exterior and interior of the house, as well as surrounding landscaping, were featured in Architectural Digest in 1926. Subsequent uses of the Kellogg House have included housing for Army personnel, student housing, and an educational center. It currently serves as an event venue for weddings, meetings, and special events (Parkinson 1984: 99, 484; Parkinson 2002: 113; Kellogg House ND; Architectural Digest 1929: 4; Kellogg 2006: 19).

Exhibit 2. Kellogg Ranch, ca. 1927. The Kellogg House and reservoir are visible to the left, with the rose garden and stables in the background.

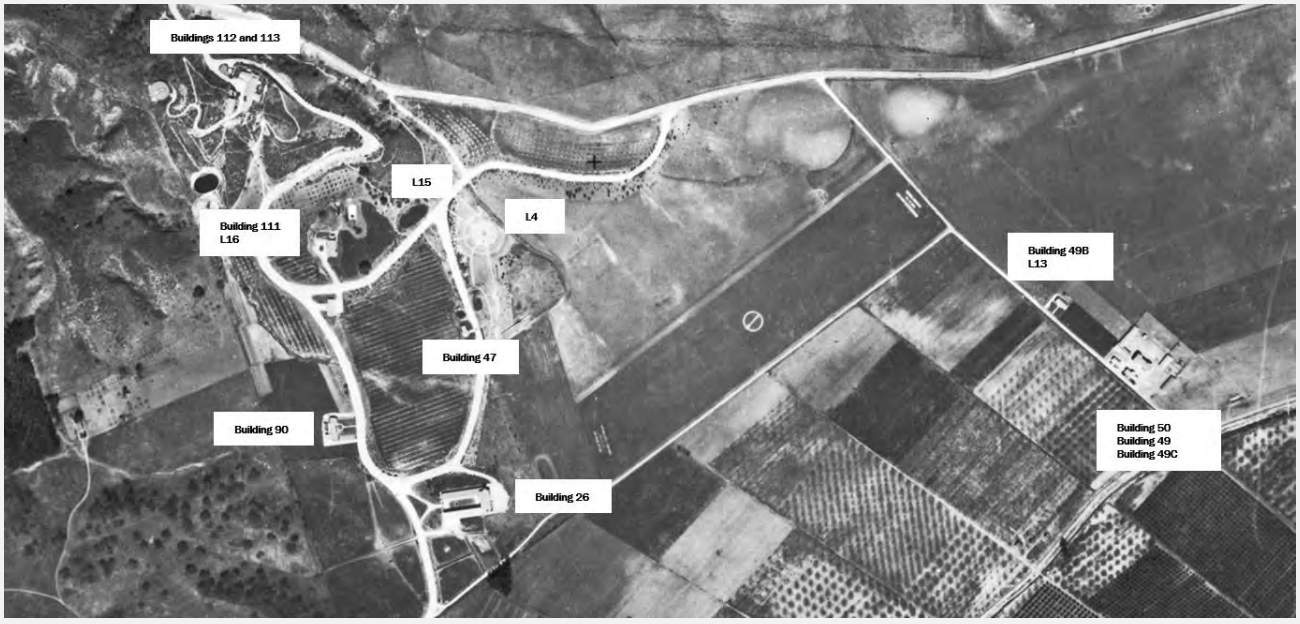


Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

The Manor House (ID # 111) was constructed in 1926 at a cost of $125,000. It was briefly occupied first by Kellogg's son, Dr. Karl Kellogg. From 1927 until it became U.S. Army property in 1943, the ranch was occupied by Kellogg's

daughter, Beth, and son-in-law, Norman Williamson. Today, the Manor House is occupied by Cal Poly Pomona's president and her family. The duplex for ranch employee housing (ID # 26) and a seven-car garage (not extant), located at the present location of the Engineering Building, were also completed that year. Additional buildings were constructed at the southeast of the ranch to provide additional support to ranch operations, including stables for livestock, a cookhouse for employees, grain storage, equipment storage (ID # 50), and employee garages (ID # 49, later remodeled by the Army during World War II). Residences for ranch employees were also constructed, including ID #s 114 and 115, which was occupied by Arabian trainer Harry Ogden (Exhibit 3) (PPB 1927: 14; Parkinson 2002: 114; Parkinson 1984: 28, 51, 94, 263; Pflueger 1991: 79; Kellogg House ND).

Exhibit 3. 1928 aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch. The Manor House, Kellogg House, rose garden, stables, ponds (including ID # L15), agricultural fields, roadways, and the airfield (not extant).



Source: UCSB 2024

In 1925, Kellogg hired renowned Los Angeles-based landscape architect Charles Gibbs Adams to design the ranch's landscaping, including planting around the Manor and Kellogg Houses. Adams was a prolific landscape architect who designed the landscaping at William Randolph Hearst's Castle in San Simeon, among many other projects. Landscaping around the ranch included Australian fig trees; a cactus garden with more than 100 varieties; citrus and fruit trees, including the Manor House orchard (ID # L16); much of the planting in the Voorhis Ecological Preserve (ID # L8); several human-made ponds (including ID # L15); and the rose garden (ID # L4). The rose garden (Exhibit 4) was designed with seven concentric circles of rose bushes, divided by seven spokes, reportedly because Kellogg was superstitious about the number seven. The rose garden was "without comparison in the Southland" according to the Pomona Progress Bulletin (PPB 1927: 14). In late March 1927, Adams reported spending nearly $75,000 on landscaping at the ranch. The ranch also supported various agricultural crops, including hay and alfalfa fields (PPB 1927: 14; Kellogg 2006: 19; Syeda 2002: 16; Parkinson 2002: 120, 153; Kellogg House ND).

Exhibit 4. The rose garden (ID # L4) and surrounding landscape (ca. 1930; trellis no longer extant).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

In addition to its physical development, Kellogg invested in finding qualified employees to manage the ranch, develop the Arabian breeding program, maintain the property, and care for the horses. Herbert Harshman (H.H.) Reese became the manager of the Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch in January 1927, having previously overseen the first U.S. Army Horse Breeding District. Reese managed the ranch, living at the duplex until 1939. Kellogg continued to be actively involved in the acquisition of new Arabian horses (Exhibit 5) and communicated regularly with experts in the field, including professors of animal husbandry at the University of California, Davis, and private breeders. In addition to the ranch manager, the Kellogg Ranch employed a number of Latino workers to care for the grounds and the Arabian horses (HRG 2022: 134; PPB 1963: 15; Parkinson 1984: 94, 96).

Exhibit 5. April 1927 photograph of W.K. Kellogg with Fasal and Pep, a 12-day old foal, at the stables (ID # 26).

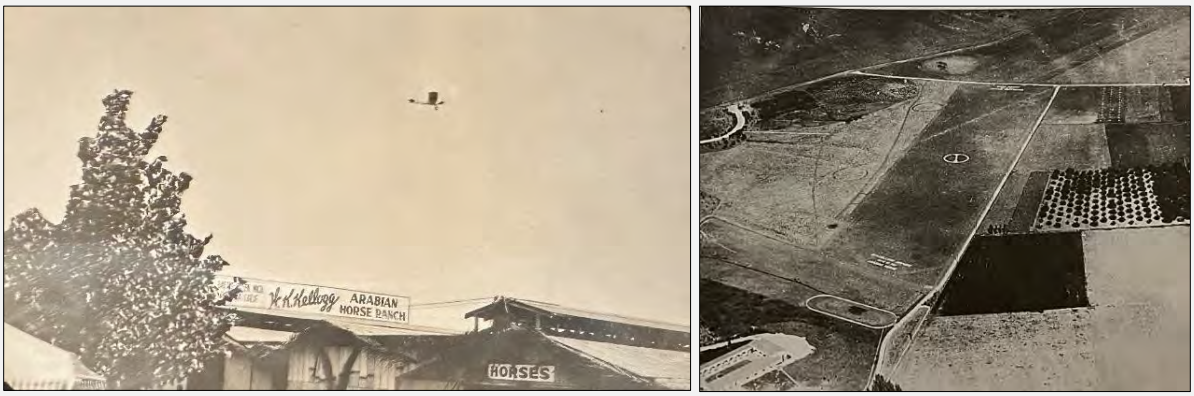


Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

Kellogg also encouraged the promotion of the ranch by offering it as a filming location and by inviting celebrities to visit. The ranch and the Arabian horses were featured in several 1920s Hollywood movies. The Kellogg horse named Jadaan was featured as Rudolph Valentino's horse in Son of Sheik (1926), Valentino's last film before his death. Kellogg horses were also featured in Will Roger's A Texas Steer (1927). Other celebrities and notable figures who visited the ranch included Louis Wilson, Gary Cooper, Clara Bow, Will Rogers, Laura La Plant, and California Governor C.C. Young (Parkinson 2002: 123, 127, 129; Parkinson 1984: 95; PPB 1927: 14).

The vast, flat land of the ranch allowed Kellogg to explore a secondary interest: aviation. In 1927, Kellogg asked Charles Lindbergh to fly over the Kellogg Ranch during the Reno-to-Los Angeles portion of Lindbergh's 8,000-mile trip flying the Spirit of St. Louis. Lindbergh agreed, and the ranch held an event for spectators to watch (Exhibit 6). From 1927 to 1928, Kellogg added a landing strip to a 40-acre former hay field located east of the stables (called the W.K. Kellogg Emergency Airport; not extant), the first aviation infrastructure in the Pomona Valley and the nation's largest privately owned airport. The infrastructure included a government airmail beacon sitting on a 60-foot tower adjacent to the Kellogg house, which was lit for the first time in 1928 (PPB 1928a: 9; Pflueger 1991: 82; Parkinson 1984: 128; Parkinson 2002: 130; HRG 2022: 134).

Exhibit 6. Left: 1927 photograph showing Charles Lindberg's Spirit of St. Louis flying over the Kellogg Ranch; Right: Ca. 1930 photograph of the Kellogg air strip; the stable is visible in the lower left corner.



Sources: Left: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20
Right: Mary Jane Parkinson, The Romance of the Kellogg Ranch: A Celebration of the Kellogg/Cal Poly Pomona Arabian Horses, 1925-2000, page 145

By the end of 1927, the ranch had 40 Arabian horses and 30 employees. At this time, Kellogg was one of the three largest breeders of Arabian horses in the country. Three years later, in 1930, the ranch had 75 pure-bred Arabian horses. Kellogg opened the ranch to the public, advertising the ranch on roadside billboards. The ranch put on public Sunday shows every week; Cal Poly continues to put on monthly Sunday shows from October to May. The ranch was a popular destination, seeing approximately 86,000 visitors in 1930. Kellogg continued to improve the ranch, hiring Myron Hunt to design the Kellogg Guest House (ID # 113), which was completed in 1928 and is located adjacent to the Kellogg House. The Kellogg Arabian horses formed part of the Tournament of Roses Parade for the first time on New Year's Day in 1929. In April 1930, Kellogg purchased an additional 425 acres of land from the State of California, located to the west of the stables (ID # 26). With this acquisition, the ranch totaled more than 800 acres. That year, a new stable was constructed (not extant). Additional extant buildings from this period include ID # 49, now the Training Center, and ID # 50, the Old Rose Float Lab, as well as two unnamed residences (114 and 115) (PPB 1928b: 9; PPB 1932a: 35; Parkinson 1984: 137; Parkinson 2002: 135–136, 170; HRG 2022: 134).

Improvements occurred at the ranch from 1930 to 1931. These projects included expanding alfalfa fields, paving the front of the table courtyard, improving roads, and planting new orchards. Most significant, and to accommodate the ever-growing crowds at the Sunday shows, in 1931 Kellogg constructed a large show ring with a grandstand, bleachers that seated up to 300 people, and a public address system to play music or introduce the horses and describe their tricks to the audience (Exhibit 7). The show ring (not extant) was located west of the stables and was built by Peter Turnbull, a Scottish carpenter. The construction of the 100 by 250 feet show ring necessitated physical changes to the ranch's landscape, including the relocation of various plants and corrals, the addition of a new parking area, and the re-configuration of existing roads. The year the show ring was constructed, annual attendance rose to 132,000 (PPB 1932a: 35; Parkinson 1984: 166, 169; Parkinson 2002: 188).

Exhibit 7. Stables as of ca. 1931, with the show ring and parking area (left), shortly after the show ring's construction, and a view of the crowd watching a Sunday show (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 2002: 188
Right: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

Since purchasing the property in 1925, Kellogg intended to ensure the perpetuation of the ranch and the Arabian breeding program after his death, having contacted the University of California as early as 1926 about eventually stewarding the program. As he aged and his health deteriorated, Kellogg spent less time in California, prompting him to reach out to the University of California about acquiring the ranch for use by the University's School of Agriculture. In March 1931, Kellogg's attorney prepared a trust instrument specifying conditions under which the ranch could become a part of the University of California. The plan, submitted for review by the Board of Regents, was rejected by C.B. Hutchinson, the Dean of the College of Agriculture (Parkinson 1984: 177; Parkinson 2002: 193; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Negotiations between Kellogg's foundation and the state ensued, and Kellogg assured the Board of Regents that he would provide an endowment to care for the ranch and animals. Eventually, the state agreed to accept the ranch, and the following conditions were established: the state would reroute the proposed highway near the ranch; Kellogg would subsidize salaries; Kellogg would be consulted on policy matters; 75 purebred Arabian horses would be maintained by the state (later reduced to 50); the exhibitions on Sundays and holidays would continue; and Kellogg would retain the Kellogg House and 50 acres around it. Another stipulation was that the Arabian horse breeding program be continued for 40 years (Parkinson 2002: 199).

To complete details of the transfer, a committee was formed composed of University President Robert Gordon Sproul; California Governor James Rolph; Harry W. O'Melveny, the chairman of the state park board; and Harry Chandler, the powerbroker publisher of the Los Angeles Times. A 1932 newspaper article stated that the gift amounted to $2,000,000 and included 98 Arabian horses along with an endowment of $600,000 (approximately $13.7 million in 2024 dollars) to propagate the breed (Sacramento Union 1932: 11; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1925–1931)

There are 15 extant buildings and landscape features from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 6).

Table 6. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1925–1931)

Year	ID #	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1926	26	University Plaza	Stables	Myron Hunt
1926	95	Cultural Centers	Duplex	Myron Hunt
1926	111	Manor House	Manor House	Myron Hunt
1926	112	Kellogg House	Kellogg House	Myron Hunt
1926	113	Kellogg Guest House	Kellogg Guest House	Myron Hunt
1926	141	Maintenance Building	N/A	Unknown
1926	L9*	University Plaza Horseshoe Hill	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
ca. 1926	L13*	Landscaping behind 115*	N/A	Unknown
1926–1927	L4*	Rose Garden	Rose Garden	Charles Gibbs Adams
1927	50	Old Rose Float Lab	N/A	Unknown
1928	49	Training Center	N/A	Unknown
1928	114	Unnamed Residence	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1928	115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1928	L15*	Pond	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
ca. 1928	L16*	Manor House Orchard	N/A	Charles Gibbs Adams
				Total: 15 (10 buildings and 5 landscape features)

Notes: N/A = not applicable; ca. = circa.
* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry (1932–1943)

On May 17, 1932, the Kellogg Ranch hosted a ceremony celebrating the transfer of the ranch to the State of California for use as the University of California's W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry. The celebration, which was hosted by actor and comedian Will Rogers and attended by more than 25,000 people, included appearances from Governor James Rolph Jr. and performances by costumed riders on Arabian horses . The ranch officially came under university ownership on July 1, 1932 (Pflueger 1991: 85; Parkinson 1984: 185–186, 195).

Initially, the relationship between Kellogg and the University seemed mutually beneficial, and the ranch continued to sell, breed, and raise horses and support public events. Kellogg finished the final payment on the $600,000 endowment in October 1932, more than a year earlier than their agreement specified. On December 31, 1932, the W.K. Kellogg Emergency Airport was closed, and the land became alfalfa fields. Ranch operations continued and the Sunday shows remained popular; 200,000 visitors came to the ranch in 1932, as well as various celebrities including heavy-weight champion Jack Dempsy and actress Olivia de Haviland. The ranch also continued to train and breed Arabian horses. In 1932, nine horses at the Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry were shipped to the state fair in Sacramento to perform; this was the first time Arabians from the ranch went to a state fair (Exhibit 8). The Pomona Progress Bulletin reported, "the Liberty drill is expected to be one of the sensations of the equestrian events" and is the "grand climax of the regular Sunday horse shows held at the [Kellogg Ranch]" (PPB 1932b: 12; Parkinson 1984: 195, 220; Parkinson 2002: 212).

Exhibit 8. Arabian horses training for the Liberty Drill with letters spelling "Kellogg" with Mark Smith (trainer) and the stables (ID # 26) in the background ca. 1934.



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 20

In 1933, near the nadir of the Great Depression, an estimated 220,000 members of the public visited the ranch, including a number of international dignitaries and delegations. That year, the ranch sold 45 horses, including several to William Randolph Hearst for his home in San Simeon. In addition to Sunday shows, the ranch hosted special events, such as a Fourth of July performance in 1934. The activities of the ranch continued to be highly publicized, including through the local Pomona Progress Bulletin, as well papers such as the Los Angeles Times, which devoted a full page spread to photographs and a description of visiting the ranch in January 1933 (Exhibit 9) (Rogers 1933: 51; PPB 1934: 9; Parkinson 2002: 219).

Exhibit 9. January 29, 1933, Los Angeles Times layout with photographs and a description of the W.K. Kellogg Institute for Animal Husbandry.



Los Angeles Times
MOTORING—SECTION—OUTDOORS

VOL. LII. SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1933. PART VI.

ARABIAN HORSE RANCH VISITED BY THOUSANDS

Famed Institution for Breeding Fine Strain of Saddle Stock Holds Unbounded Interest

BY LYNN I. ROGERS

Black arrow locates the Kellogg Ranch...

Source: Rogers 1933: 51

Although the ranch remained popular to visitors, Kellogg himself was said to have grown disappointed with the University's maintenance of the ranch. Despite no longer owning a majority of the ranch, Kellogg maintained an active and often hands-on role in its management. Wanting to encourage the study of animal husbandry, in 1933 Kellogg funded an additional $1,500 for the construction of a 15-by-35-foot building to the north of the stable, which was intended to serve as a laboratory for experiments in nutrition (Exhibit 10) (ID # 150, now the Mexican American Student Association [MASA] building). This initially cordial relationship, however, became increasingly strained. Kellogg visited in May 1936 and was dissatisfied with the property's upkeep, observing weeds, peeling paint, broken fences, and morale problems among ranch employees. Kellogg was so upset with the state of the ranch that he got in touch with University personnel and Kemper Campbell, an attorney who facilitated the original transfer of the ranch to the University, to discuss changing the ranch's ownership (Parkinson 1984: 231; Parkinson 2002: 223; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Exhibit 10. Ca. 1940 photograph of ID # 150 (foreground), originally a laboratory and photo lab and today the Mexican American Student Association (MASA) building, with the stables (ID # 26) in the background.



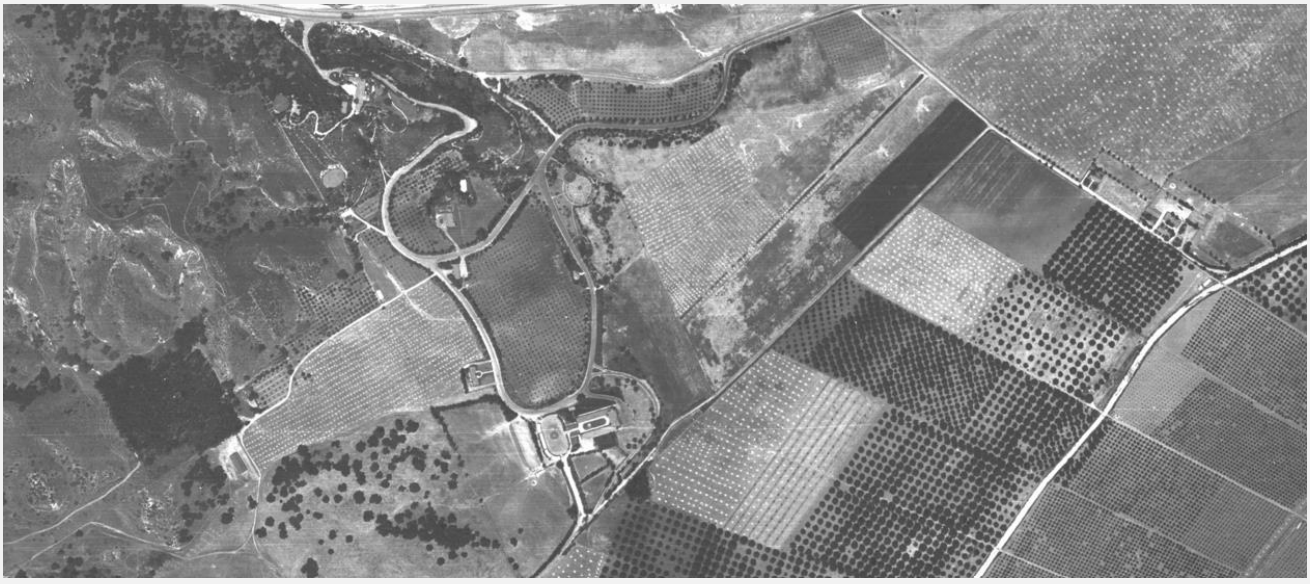
Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 19

While Kellogg had intended for his gift of the ranch to the University to help in the establishment of an animal husbandry program, this goal progressed slowly, and the ranch was "probably more of a burden than a blessing to the University" (Parkinson 1984: 231). Kellogg had attorneys investigate the possibility of re-deeding the ranch back to Kellogg or alternatively turning it over to the California Institute of Technology, where Kellogg had recently funded a radiation

laboratory. This proved challenging, as a transfer required a vote from the Board of Regents. In the meantime, Kellogg's dissatisfaction increased (Parkinson 1984: 231; Pflueger 1991: 83).

Despite repeatedly complaining to the University, including meetings with University President Robert G. Sproul that "invariably ended in shouting matches" (Pflueger 1991: 85), little was done by the University to maintain the ranch. Eventually, the University supported hiring another ranch employee to help maintain the property; however, Kellogg invested his own money to add an entrance from the highway, resurface roads, and add new plantings and fences. The relationship between Kellogg and the University got worse when the University ousted ranch Manager H.H. Reese in 1938 in favor of Professor Carroll E. Howell, a staff member at the Division of Animal Husbandry at University of California, Davis. Howell oversaw the development of phenothiazine at the ranch in 1941, which was a drug that helped to rid horses and other domestic animals of internal parasites (Springview Herald 1941: 7). Kellogg, outraged, contacted his friend and former President Herbert Hoover to intervene on Reese's behalf; however, this proved ineffective, and Reese left the ranch in 1939. Despite the internal chaos, the Institute of Animal Husbandry had the largest number of Arabian horses out of any stables in the country in 1940 (PPB 1940: 8; Parkinson 1984: 234, 240–241, 245; Pflueger 1991: 83). Exhibit 11 shows an aerial view of the ranch in 1938.

Exhibit 11. Aerial photograph showing the ranch in 1938, when it was owned by the University of California. The campus underwent minimal development in this period, with the University primarily utilizing existing ranch structures.



Source: UCSB 2024

The contentious relationship continued as Kellogg's health deteriorated, and World War II broke out in Europe. Although the United States had not yet entered the war, the Army Remount Service took note of Germany's large reserve of horses and stepped up its own horse-buying program. At this time, the United States was divided into seven remount areas, each consisting of a block of states with an individual headquarters. The Western Remount Area consisted of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and California and had headquarters in San Mateo, California. By 1941, the Remount Service had about 750 horses located throughout the country. Kellogg learned that the Remount Service wanted to start a small Arabian stud in Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and gave three of his personal mares to the Remount Service to help the propagation effort. This experience prompted Kellogg to write, "I wish the whole proposition at Pomona could be turned over to the Government" (Parkinson 1984: 254). In September, Kellogg wrote to the Regents of the University asking that the ranch and horses be re-conveyed to him so he could give the ranch to the Army; the Regents swiftly rejected his proposal in October (Parkinson 1984: 253).

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, prompted the United States' entry into World War II and caused Kellogg to intensify his efforts to transfer the ranch to the Army Remount Service. However, it was not until the resignation of President Sproul, Kellogg's adversary, in January 1943 that the University Regents expressed willingness to give the ranch to the Army. The deal then moved quickly; in March, the Regents accepted a proposal to give the ranch to the Army, and by August, most of the details had been agreed upon. To facilitate this ownership transfer, Kellogg conceded the $600,000 endowment to the University (Pflueger 1991: 83; Parkinson 1984: 253, 263).

Extant Campus Buildings (1933–1942)

There is one extant building from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 7).

Table 7. Extant Campus Buildings (1933–1942)

Year	Number	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1933	150	Mexican American Student Association (MASA)	Laboratory/Photo Lab	Unknown

Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (1943–1947)

On October 28, 1943, the Army took ownership of the ranch, and it became the Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount) (Exhibit 12). The ranch was valued at nearly $1.4 million and included 802 acres of land; 31 buildings, including the Manor House, the Kellogg House, and the Kellogg Guest House; 10 vehicles; and 113 horses. In addition, the ranch had robust crops of citrus, avocado, pomegranate, hay, and alfalfa. The headquarters of the Western Remount Area, as well as the War Dog Reception and Training Center, were moved from San Mateo and San Carlos respectively to the Kellogg Ranch in Pomona. The Commanding Officer of the Depot was Colonel F.W. Koester, officer in charge of the Western Remount Area. Koester was a member of the U.S. Olympic Equestrian Team in the 1932 Olympic Games and had more recently served as General Douglas MacArthur's intelligence officer (Parkinson 1984: 283; Parkinson 2002: 291–293).

Exhibit 12. Entry to the Pomona Quartermaster Depot (Remount), ca. 1943 (left); U.S. Army members at the stables (ID # 26), ca. 1943 (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 1984: 272
Right: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Box 29

During the period of Army ownership, Colonel Koester occupied the Manor House, and the duplex was used as officer quarters. Shortly after moving to the ranch, the Army launched an improvement program, including road resurfacing, fence restoration, and the addition of a flagpole by the stables. The ranch also quickly received 24 Arabian horses from the Fort Robinson Remount Station in Nebraska. At the end of 1944, a report on the status of the ranch stated that a quarry was discovered and developed as a source of decomposed granite used for resurfacing the roads. Additional work conducted that year included the construction of shelter sheds, rehabilitation of the irrigation system, and filling-in of erosion ditches. This work was completed by German and Italian prisoners of war who were being held at the Pomona Fairgrounds (Parkinson 1984: 266–267, 281, 274; Pflueger 1991: 85)

The Army primarily completed maintenance work and remodeled existing buildings rather than construct new facilities. These renovations included alterations to the stable (ID # 26) and conversions of ID # 49 on the east side of the ranch from employee garages to storage, carpentry, plumbing, and space for fire control services. An additional room was added to the southeast corner of the stable, and office spaces were created by infilling two arches and enclosing the space behind them (Exhibit 13) (Parkinson 1984: 282). The ranch saw minimal new development during the Army's period of ownership.

Exhibit 13. Renovated stable stall serving as the administration headquarters (left); Army members in front of the stables (ID # 26); alteration visible to arch in background (right).



Sources: Left: Parkinson 1984: 308
Right: Parkinson 1984: 272

Kellogg received a letter of appreciation from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that stated that the acquisition of the ranch was an important addition to the war effort because it, among other reasons, "will provide a potential depot for supply of animals to overseas units and troops on the West Coast" (Parkinson 1984: 267). However, World War II did not actually provide many opportunities for the use of American horses and "since there was little direct military use for the ranch and the horses, there was increasing evidence that the Army's tenure of the ranch was little more than a holding action" (Pflueger 1991: 85). In 1945, prisoner-of-war laborers continued the restoration of irrigation systems and worked on the rehabilitation of citrus groves. Despite this maintenance, the landscaping, streets, and fences were largely ignored. The Army also reportedly brought in non-Arabian horses to breed with the Kellogg purebred horses, and several Arabian horses were said to have simply been released (Parkinson 1984: 283; Pflueger 1991: 85; PPB 1943a: 9).

Sunday shows continued during the Army's ownership and Arabian horses brought to the Kellogg Ranch in earlier years from England, Spain, Egypt, France, and Poland continued to draw large public crowds. After the conclusion of World War II in 1945, the Depot received 14 Arabian stallions and mares from Germany that were paid for in the reparations program. The Army did not have the capacity to care for that many horses and sold off some of the Kellogg Arabians. However, the Depot continued to operate, and in 1947, several Polish Arabian horses were accepted for registration and moved to the ranch. That year, the ranch hosted a special performance for Amir Al-Saud, crown prince of Saudia Arabia. Also in attendance were representatives from the Representatives of the State Department, USDA, and the Arabian American Oil Company, as well as 5,000 other attendees (PPB 1943b; PPB 1947: 15; MNG 1946: 2; Parkinson 1984: 311).

That year, the ranch faced significant uncertainty. The legality of the Arabian horses taken after the war was challenged by Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia; the State Department favored returning the horses. Colonel Koester was reassigned to a post in Stockton, California, and Major Charles B. Team became the commanding officer. The Army also announced it was abandoning its Arabian breeding program in April 1947, and shortly thereafter, the ranch was categorized as surplus property. Efforts were made to move the ranch to a different government agency that would, in theory, have the resources to maintain the ranch and the Arabian program. Proponents advocated for the transfer of the ranch to USDA and crafted H.R. 3483 outlining the details of the transfer. It was passed in Congress and signed by President Truman in 1948 (Parkinson 1984: 315, 317; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024).

Extant Campus Buildings (1943–1947)

According to available records, there are no extant buildings from this period on the Cal Poly campus.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (1948–1949)

The ranch was transferred from the Army to the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA on July 1, 1948 (Exhibit 14). In addition to the more than 800-acre ranch, USDA received 174 horses, 151 of which were purebred Arabians (Pflueger 1991: 86–87; Parkinson 1984: 322). However, USDA stewardship of the ranch was short-lived as the cost to maintain the ranch and Arabian program proved unsustainable. Soon after acquiring the property, USDA announced they would relinquish ownership of the ranch in January 1949 and sell the land. USDA announced the last public Sunday show for November 22, 1948. According to the Pomona Progress Bulletin, "fully 5,000 were crowded in Sunday and for every one that got in, two were denied admittance" (PPB 1948: 2). The end of the ranch seemed imminent; an auction for 100 Arabian horses was scheduled for December 1948, ranch equipment was sold, and the land itself was expected to be turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposition as surplus property. Horses were also sent to the Remount Station in Fort Reno, Oklahoma (Parkinson 1984: 322; Pflueger 1991: 86–87; PPB 1948: 2).

Exhibit 14. Aerial photograph showing the Kellogg Ranch at the time it was transferred to the USDA, 1948.



Source: NETR 2024b

National reaction to the announcement of the sale of the Kellogg Ranch and its horses from the public, Arabian horse breeders, and political leaders was swift. Governor Earl Warren, Senator William Knowland, and Congressman Richard Nixon all advocated against splitting up the ranch; the Mayor of Pomona James B. Pettit appealed directly to President Truman to intercede. Kellogg, who was by then 88 and only informed about the proposed sale of the ranch from reading the newspaper, asked his foundation to find a new steward for the ranch. The foundation spoke with several potential owners, including Mount San Antonio College, whose campus is located to the west of Cal Poly, and Los Angeles County, who wanted to acquire the ranch for use as a recreational area. In November 1948, Cal Poly President Julian McPhee confirmed that he also sought to acquire the ranch and Arabian horses. McPhee advocated for a campus that could offer a curriculum focusing on agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry, which would allow the continuation of the

Arabian program, a solution he believed would be mutually beneficial for Cal Poly's overcrowded Voorhis Unit and Kellogg (Parkinson 1984: 322; Pflueger 1991: 86–87).

After considerable political pressure, the California State Board of Education approved a resolution for the legislature to make the ranch a part of the San Dimas branch of California Polytechnic College. Although Kellogg had been skeptical after the previous experience with state-ownership, the Kellogg Foundation and Cal Poly contract included 12 points of agreement and 22 terms and conditions to ensure the Arabian horse program would be stewarded on the campus for a minimum of 25 years (until 1974, at which point its feasibility would be re-evaluated), the property would remain an educational institution, and the public Sunday shows started by Kellogg would continue. In February 1949, USDA prepared a bill to transfer the ranch to the Kellogg Foundation; it passed in April and was signed by President Truman on June 4. On June 21, the California Assembly in Sacramento voted in favor of turning the ranch over to the State of California for the use of Cal Poly. At the time, Kellogg wrote "I am feeling very much elated over the prospect that this property will be continued in the future as originally planned" (Parkinson 1984: 333; 322, 327–329; W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center 2024; Pflueger 1991: 86–87).

Extant Campus Buildings (1948–1949)

According to available records, there are no extant buildings constructed in this period on Cal Poly's campus.

California Polytechnic University, Pomona (1949–1979)

Campus Establishment (1949–1955)

Cal Poly officially took over the Kellogg Ranch on November 1, 1949, and by December had installed signage reading "California State Polytechnic College, Kellogg Unit" (Exhibit 15). Before construction began, the state had to appropriate then release funding for campus development, which took several years. As President McPhee stated in 1950, "plans at the present time are necessarily nebulous" (The Tribune 1950: 1). That year, the Governor Earl Warren signed Assembly Bill 19, which allowed the state legislature to appropriate $1 million a year for 3 years to finance the development of the Kellogg campus; however, as required by the 1952 Budget Act, these funds could not be released until the State Director of Finance approved the funds and recommend to the state legislature that construction should proceed. This occurred in January 1953, at which point the first $1 million of funds to develop the Kellogg campus was released. The initial funding appropriated by the state legislature was earmarked for the construction of a science building (ID # 3), a cafeteria (Campus Center, ID # 97), a gymnasium (Darlene May Gymnasium, ID # 41), and facilities to support the school's agriculture program (ID #s 31–34, 37, and 38 in "Ag Valley"). However, W.K. Kellogg did not live to see the development of his ranch into Cal Poly; he died in Battle Creek, Michigan, in October 1951 (Parkinson 1984: 333, 346, 364; Pflueger 1991: 90; HRG 2022: 230; PPB 1953: 11; PPB 1951: 13).

Exhibit 15. March 1956 photograph, a few months before the first school year at the Kellogg campus, showing Arabian horses, the stable (ID # 26), and a sign reading California State Polytechnic College.



Source: Los Angeles County Public Library/Whittier Unincorporated Heritage Project

In 1954, the state hired Los Angeles–based architectural firm Allison and Rible to design the initial campus master plan when the State Office of the Architect was too busy with other projects. The master plan anticipated enrollment up to 3,600 students and called for the construction of 22 buildings, which included educational buildings as well as service buildings such as a library, a student union, dormitories, a health center, and an administration building. While this master plan guided the campus' initial growth, the rapid increase in the student body in the late 1950s and early 1960s quickly outpaced enrollment estimates, requiring the development of a new master plan (completed in 1964 and revised in 1967 and discussed in the following section) (Santa Maria Times 1951: 10; HRG 2022: 230; PPB 1951: 9; Pflueger 1991: 97).

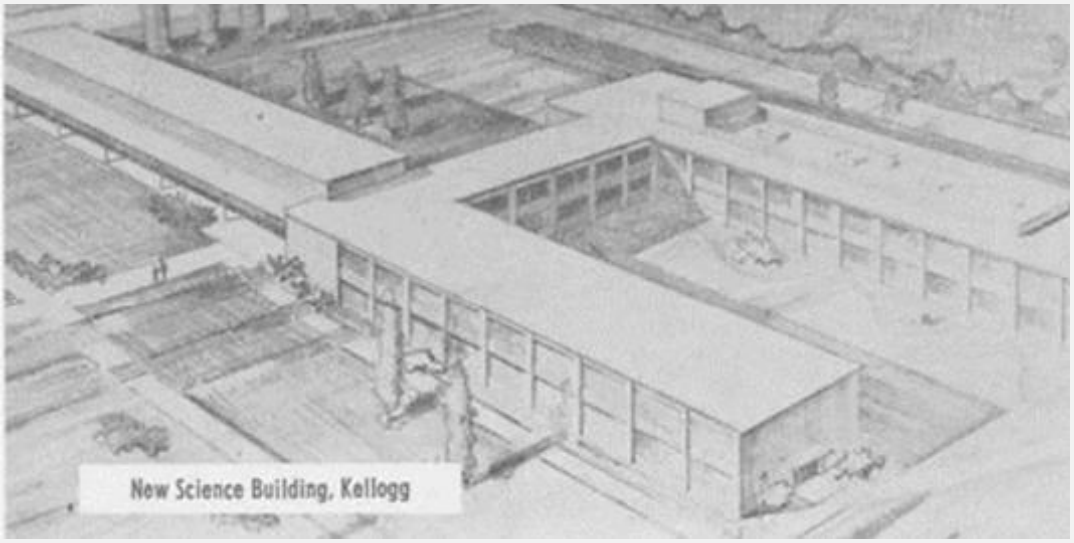
During this period of planning, the Arabian horse program continued, and Sunday shows were reinstated in 1950; however, due to cost-cutting requirements, the Sunday shows were reduced from year-round to only occurring during the fall and spring seasons. Students form the Voorhis Unit began using the ranch facilities that year for practical classes, which included caring for the Arabians, maintaining the landscaping, and working the ranch's groves and fields. As planning continued, Cal Poly opened the campus to the community, hosting various events and organizations at the ranch. To commemorate the gift of the ranch to Cal Poly, Kellogg Foundation and Cal Poly officials installed a plaque at the flagpole in front of the stables. Cal Poly also maintained existing buildings, such as the duplex (ID # 95), which was painted and prepared for Dr. Gordon G. Stockling, the new manager of the Arabian program (Parkinson 1984: 335–336, 341–342, 359).

Despite substantial planning efforts that took place during this period of campus development, according to available records, there are no extant buildings that were developed during this period on the Cal Poly campus.

Initial Period of Campus Development (1956–1967)

Planning for the Initial period of the campus building program began in 1955, and ground broke on the Science Building (Building 3, now called the Science Laboratory) on May 15, 1955. Designed by the State Office of the Architect, and completed in 1956 at a cost of $2 million, Building 3 was the first purpose-built educational facility on campus (Exhibit 4-16). It had 13 lecture rooms, 17 laboratories, and offices for 50 instructors—more educational space than at the entire Voorhis Unit (Parkinson 1984: 364; Pflueger 1991: 90; PPB 1951: 9).

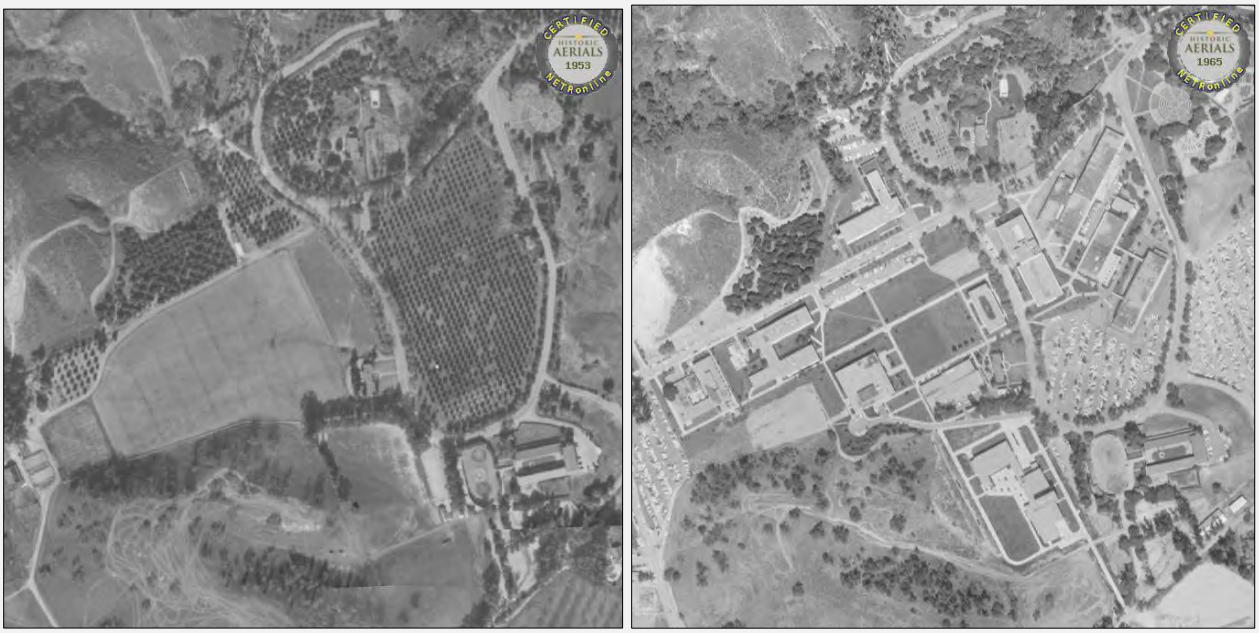
Exhibit 16. Rendering of ID # 3 (1954).



Source: HRG 2022: 231 (Bulletin, 1956–1957; Robert E. Kennedy Library, Cal Poly Pomona)

Cal Poly's campus developed substantially between 1956, when the first campus building was completed, and 1967, when Cal Pol's revised master plan for physical development was approved by the Board of Trustees. Cal Poly's campus developed on an axial plan, with the campus quad (ID # L1) at the center and buildings developed around it (Exhibit 17). In this period of Cal Poly's development, prior to the 1964 master plan, most buildings were constructed by the State Office of the Architect. Cal Poly became its own campus independent from Cal Poly in SLO in 1966 and was called California Polytechnic College, Kellogg.

Exhibit 17. 1953 aerial photograph of the campus center prior to development of Cal Poly's academic buildings (L) and 1965 photograph of the campus center with academic buildings extant (R).

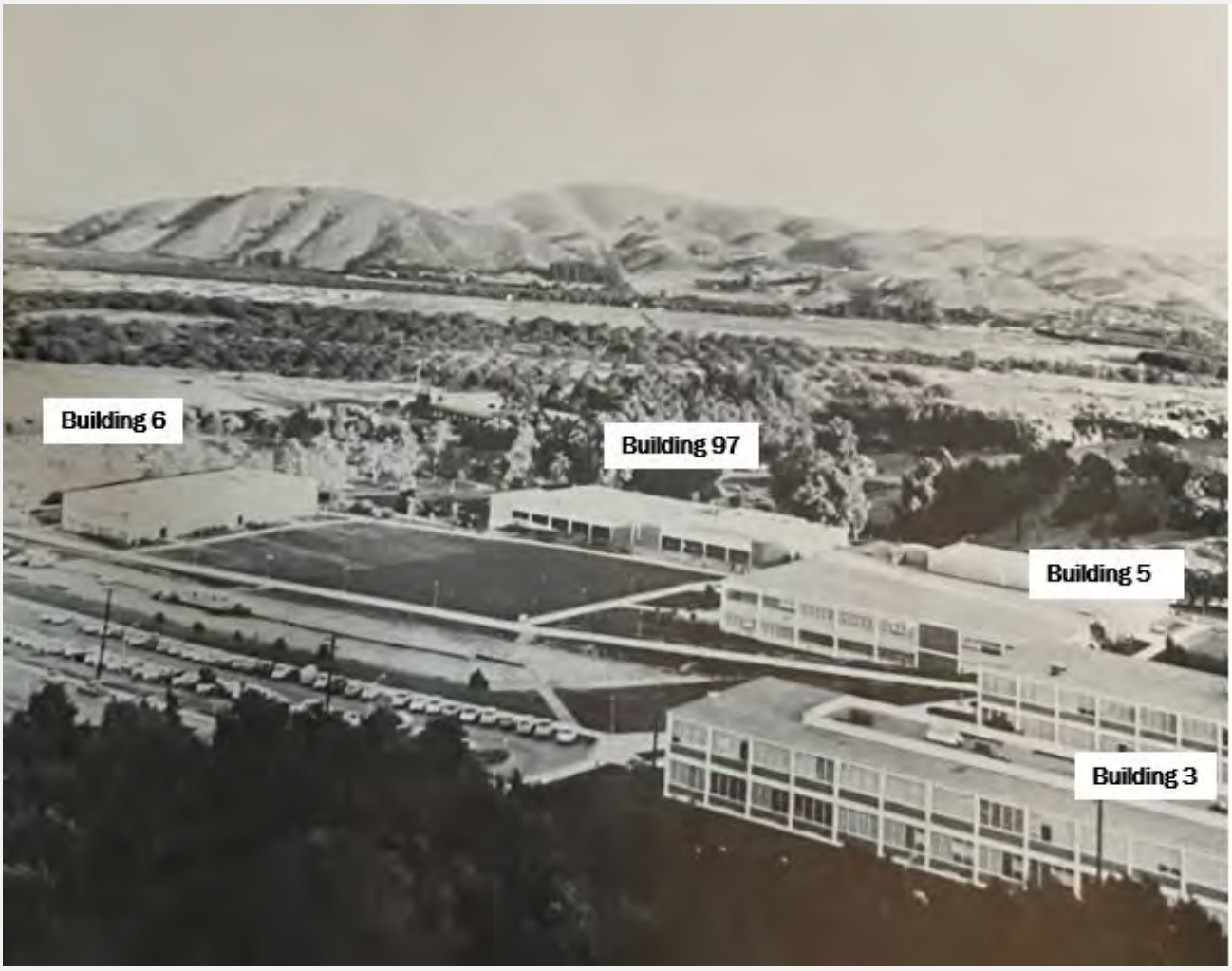


Source: NETR 2024b

The move from the Voorhis Unit in San Dimas to the Kellogg campus occurred in the summer of 1956. Enrollment at the new campus consisted of 508 students and 110 faculty and staff. Although most academic courses were taught at the Kellogg campus, some courses remained at Voorhis, and students continued to live at the Voorhis campus. As the Science Building (ID # 3) was the only purpose-built educational building on campus during the school year of 1956–1957, it was used for every facet of college operations, including administrative functions, the library, a bookstore, faculty offices, and classrooms. Although the condensed space challenged Cal Poly's students, faculty, and staff, the year's commencement ceremony was held in the rose garden (ID # L4) in the spring of 1957 (PPB 1951: 13; Pflueger 1991: 89–91; HRG 2022: 230; Syeda 2002: 16; Parkinson 1984: 364).

Buildings and facilities were constructed in swift succession following Cal Poly's first operational year, including the 32,000-square-foot gymnasium (1957, ID # 41, now the Darlene May Gymnasium), the Campus Center Marketplace (1957, ID # 97), the library (1959, ID # 5, now the College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences), the Business Classroom Building (1959, ID # 6, now the College of Education and Integrative Studies), and a two-story Engineering Building (1959, ID # 9, now the College of Engineering). These buildings, which received funding from the state, were all designed by the State Office of the Architect (Exhibit 18). In addition, more than 30 acres of land was developed for outdoor activities, including a football field, a track, and tennis courts. Despite the rapid pace of development of the campus, few of the original Kellogg buildings were altered, except the duplex (ID # 95), which was modified for use by student organizations. Landscaping planted during Kellogg's ownership of the ranch had matured by this time, and "insofar as possible, the placement of buildings was selected to minimize the destruction of earlier plantings" (Pfleuger 1991: 91–92).

Exhibit 18. The view of the campus center with ID #s 3, 5, 97, and 6 extant around the quad (ID # L1) (ca. 1959).



Source: Parkinson 1984: 384

Cal Poly prioritized the expansion of the agriculture program upon receiving state appropriations, including the development of "Ag Valley" from 1957 to 1959. Ag Valley is composed of the swine unit/shelters (ID # 37) and sheep/wool unit (ID # 38) concentrated at the southwest of campus and the poultry unit (ID # 31), a beef unit/feed shed (ID # 32), a feedmill (ID # 33), and the meat lab (meat processes unit) (ID # 34), located at the northwest of campus (Exhibit 19). These buildings and facilities continue to support the agriculture and animal husbandry courses at Cal Poly.

Exhibit 19. "Ag Valley," located on the west side of campus, included livestock units used in animal husbandry classes (ID #s 31–34) (ca. 1959).



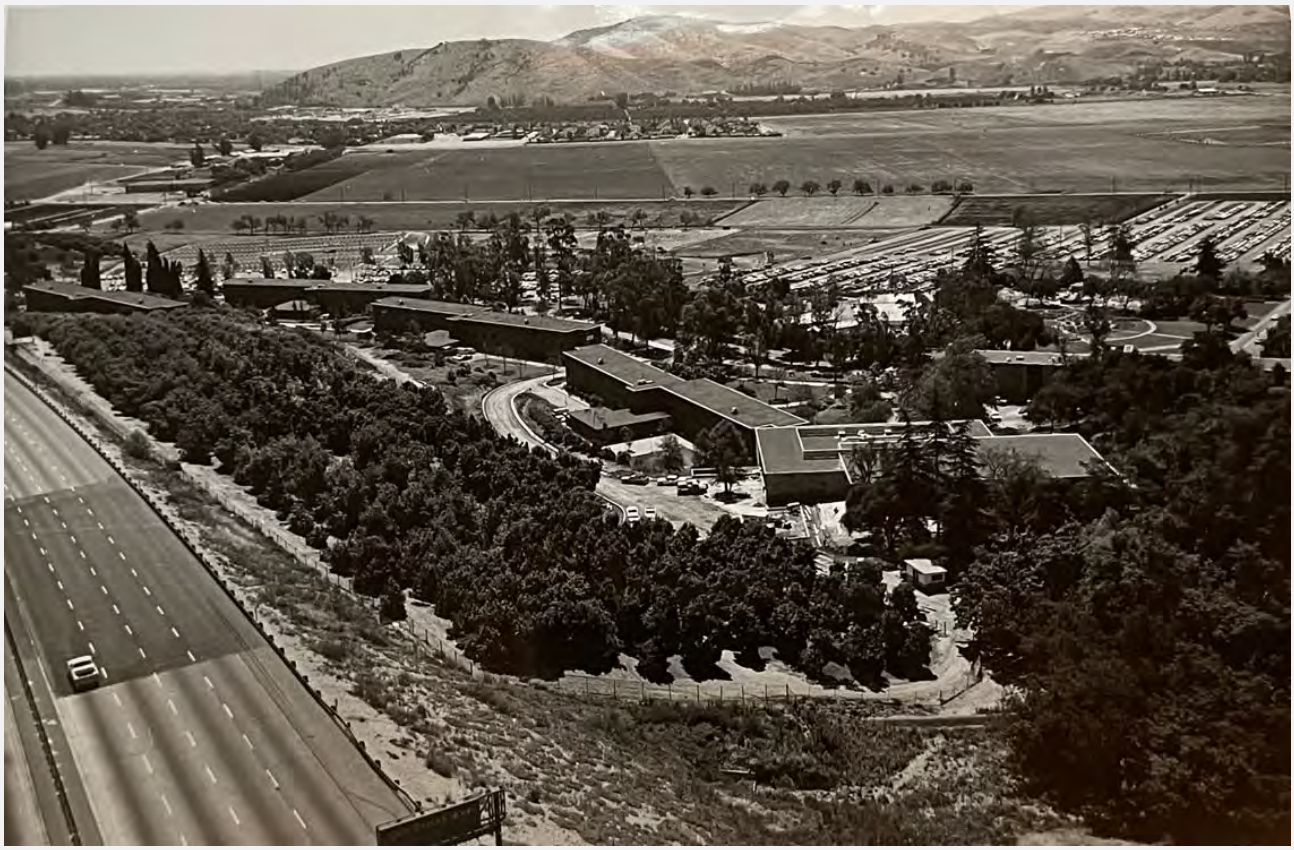
Source: Parkinson 1984: 376

The growth of the student body was "probably the greatest in the history of the institution during the late 1950s and early 1960s" (Pflueger 1991: 97). By 1959, enrollment at Cal Poly was approximately 1,200, nearly three times more than when the campus first opened for classes in 1956. Academic programs also expanded, corresponding with Cal Poly's growth in student enrollment and development of the campus' built environment. While the College of Agriculture retained the majors offered at the Voorhis Unit, consisting of animal husbandry, fruit production, crops production, agricultural services and inspection, and ornamental horticulture, it also added majors in agricultural business management and landscape architecture. Other divisions were also quickly established, including engineering (1957) and arts and sciences (1958–1959), which included majors in biological sciences, English, math, physical education, physical sciences, and social sciences. Business majors were also offered in accounting, business administration, and marketing and sales (Pflueger 1991: 92, 108; HRG 2022: 231; Parkinson 1984: 376; PPB 1951: 13).

In 1960, the California State College system (the predecessor to the CSU system) was formed, and Cal Poly became part of the system. Four residences halls were constructed that year (Encinitas, Montecito, Alamitos, and Aliso Residence Halls; ID #s 20–23; Exhibit 20). The residence halls were "red brick and architecturally match[ed] nothing else [on campus]" (Pflueger 1991: 97). Each residence hall, designed by the State Office of the Architect, was identical and funded by revenue bonds with low interest rates underwritten by the federal government. Students first occupied the residence halls in the fall of 1960. Additional physical changes occurred to the campus during the early 1960s, when Temple

Avenue (which runs east from Mt. San Antonio College along the southern perimeter of Cal Poly's campus before moving south towards the I-57 freeway) was constructed, which went through Cal Poly's agricultural land. This period also saw the addition of agricultural land to the campus, located to the south of the existing ranch, adjacent to the Lanterman State Hospital (Pflueger 1991: 93, 97; Parkinson 2002: 159; Cal Poly Pomona 2024a).[1]

Exhibit 20. The Encinitas, Montecito, Alamitos, and Aliso Residence Halls (ID #s 20–23), ca. 1961.



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/Unprocessed Cal Poly Campus Photographs

The year 1961 marked change for Cal Poly's campus. Women were permitted to enroll at Cal Poly for the first time; in fall, Cal Poly's enrollment consisted of 322 female students and 2,750 male students. The Administration Building (ID # 1), designed by the State Office of the Architect, was completed the same year, and administrative functions became centralized in that building. The state also allocated more than $9 million for Cal Poly's campus expansion that year, which funded the construction of the Music Building (1963, ID # 24), the Drama Department/Theatre (1963, ID # 25), the Art Department/Engineering Annex (1965, ID # 13), and the Kellogg Gymnasium (1966, ID # 43), all of which were designed by the State Office of the Architect. The College of Agriculture (ID # 2) was constructed in 1963 and designed by Carl Maston, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (Maston also designed an addition to the building in 1968). By 1963, an estimated $23 million had been expended on the building program since the Kellogg campus' founding in 1949 (Pflueger

1 The Lanterman State Hospital was acquired by Cal Poly Pomona in 2016. The 300-acre site includes the former hospital and patient residential facilities. The proposed Lanterman Innovation District is a separate P3 (contractual agreements between a public agency and a private entity) development area and planning process and is not part of the campus master plan.

1991: 91–92, 119; HRG 2022: 231; Cal Poly Pomona 2024b; PPB 1961: 13). Exhibit 21 shows the academic core of the campus ca. 1963.

Exhibit 21. Photograph of the academic core of the campus (ca. 1963).



Source: Parkinson 1984: 388

The most significant event to shape Cal Poly in the 1960s was the separation of Cal Poly SLO from the Kellogg campus in Pomona into two independent state colleges in October 1966. As a result of this separation, California Polytechnic College, Kellogg-Voorhis, became California's 16th state college. The separation of the institutions resulted from the challenges of running two campuses separated by 350 miles. Despite multiple attempts to re-organize administrative efforts over the years, final governing decision-making authority was the ultimate responsibility of President Julian McPhee, who was based in SLO and spent "no more time on the Kellogg campus than was absolutely necessary" (Pfleuger 1991: 133). As a result, the administration and faculty at the Kellogg campus felt that the administrative authorities in SLO ignored their concerns. This struggle to govern two distinct campuses with their own interests, geographies, histories, faculty, and student bodies through a single administrative apparatus was further compounded by unprecedented rates of enrollment and ideological disagreement about the direction of Cal Poly's academic programs (discussed in Section 4.4, Cal Poly Pomona: Historical Overview and Construction Chronology [1925–1979]) (The Tribune 1966: 1; HRG 2022: 232; Pflueger 1991: 133).

In 1966, the legislature passed Senate Bill 45, authored by President McPhee, who retired that year, which allowed the SLO and Pomona campuses to separate into independent institutions. The bill proposed that Cal Poly's two vice presidents, Robert E. Kennedy in SLO and Robert C. Kramer in Pomona, be appointed presidents of their respective institutions, which was approved by faculty, staff, the Chancellor, and trustees on October 27, 1966. Dr. Dale Andrews, Chief Executive of the College, said "we do not look on this separation as a divorce; it is more analogous to a parting between brothers who share a mutual respect" (The Tribune 1966: 1; Pfleuger 1991: 134). President Julian McPhee retired on July 1, 1966. Robert Kramer was appointed as President in November 1966, with his official inauguration taking place on October 24, 1967. Kramer served as the institution's president until 1977. During Kramer's tenure, Cal Poly Pomona experienced unparalleled growth, both of academic programs and the built environment (Pflueger 1991: 150; Parkinson 1984: 409).

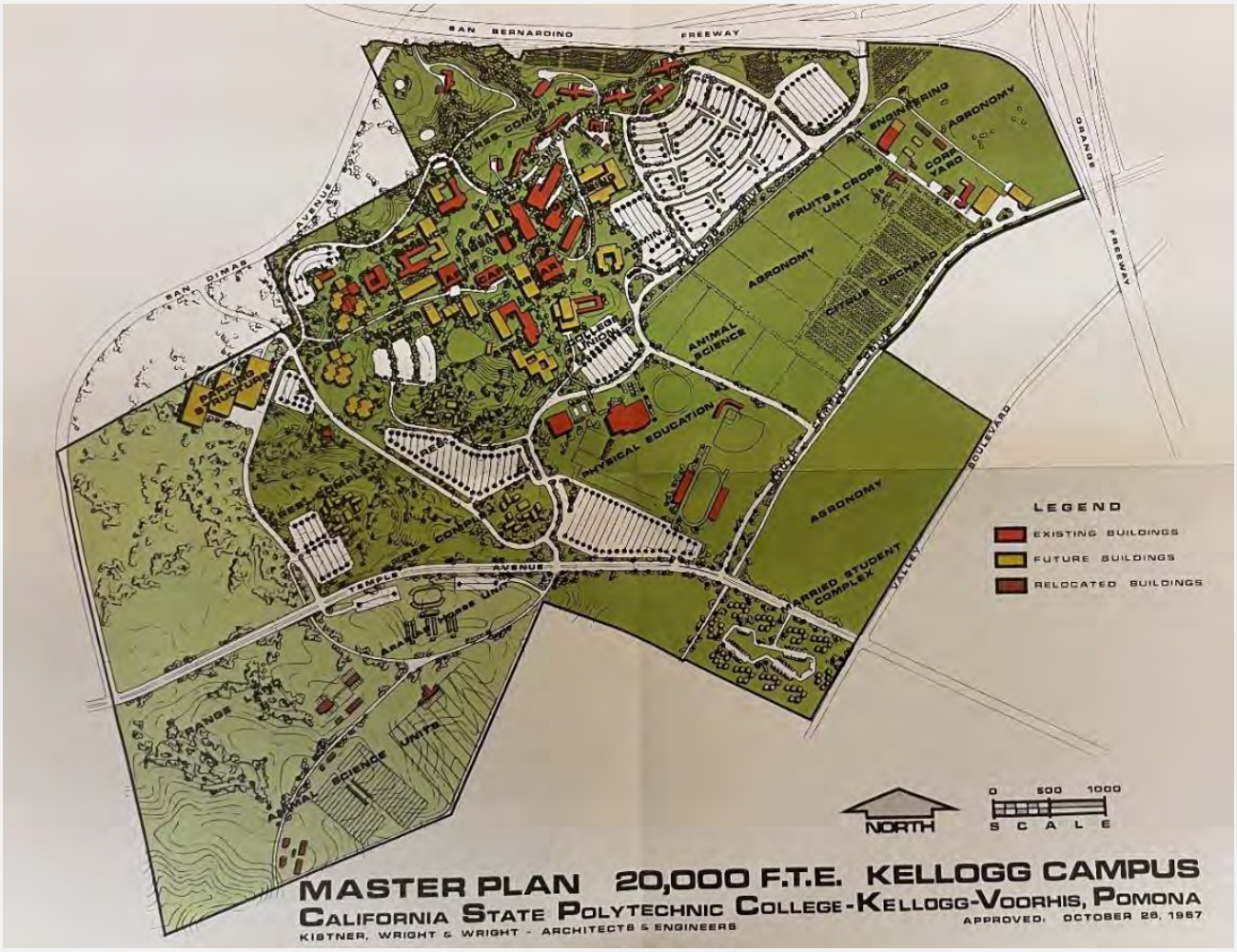
Administrative changes upon Kramer's inauguration included transforming the individual divisions (agriculture, arts and sciences, engineering, and business) into individual schools, each with its own instructional dean. During the 1966–1967 school year, the Schools of Agriculture, Arts, and Engineering were created; the next year, the School of Science. In 1968–1969, the School of Business Administration was inaugurated, and in the academic year of 1970–1971, the School of Environmental Design opened, which was an offshoot of the School of Agriculture and included majors of landscape architecture, architecture, and urban planning. In June 1968, President Kramer stated that $12 million was set aside for additional facilities in the School of Arts and the new School of Business Administration. In 1968, Kramer created the Graduate Studies Division (Pflueger 1991: 151, 159, 162; College of Environmental Design 2024; RDF 1968: 12).

While the separation of Cal Poly into two separate institutions was an important event in Cal Poly's history, the physical development of the campus was most significantly altered by the approval and implementation of its physical master plans. In 1961, Cal Poly hired Kistner, Wright & Wright, a firm that specialized in school design and master plans, to design a master plan to guide the campus' growth. Approved by the Board of Trustees of California State Colleges in September 1964, the $16 million master plan was based on a projected full-time enrollment of 10,000 students by 1980. This number proved to be a significant underestimate of Cal Poly's future enrollment; the institution had almost 18,000 students by 1983. As a result, Kistner, Wright & Wright prepared a master plan revision in 1967, which included a $111 million program to meet the needs of 20,000 students by 1996 (Exhibit 22) (Pflueger 1991: 229; Montclair Tribune 1968: 28; PPB 1964: 11; HRG 2022: 232; Parkinson 1984: 409–411; Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967).

The master plan provided for three cycles of expansion, ending in 1971, 1981, and 1996, and called for additions to Cal Poly's academic schools and remodeling of the existing library for instructional services (ID # 5). New construction outlined in the master plan included a men's gymnasium (ID # 43, 1966), a residence dining hall (ID # 70, 1968), additional residence halls (ID #s 57 and 58, 1970), and a science building addition (ID # 8, 1976). The master plan also called for the construction of Kellogg West (ID #s 76 and 77) with funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Additional plans included student parking to the east of ID # 26; the relocation of the Arabian horse program from ID # 26 to a new, purpose-built facility (ID # 29, 1974); modification of the road configuration and inclusion of two additional access points;

and the construction of a student union (ID # 35, 1976) (Pfleuger 1991: 229; Montclair Tribune 1968: 28; PPB 1964: 11; HRG 2022: 232; Parkinson 1984: 409–411; Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967).

Exhibit 22. Cal Poly 1967 master plan revision map showing the existing (red) and planned (yellow) buildings on campus.



Source: Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Library

The master plan also laid out architectural standards for new construction, stating that "the architectural vocabulary shall consist of a blending of existing structural features, forms, materials, and landscape with the most current design concepts and construction techniques" (Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967). The master plan outlined several means to accomplish this visual harmony: horizontal emphasis for low buildings and vertical emphasis for high-rise structures; harmonious exterior colors, brick and concrete cladding, and exposed structural elements; flat roofs; rectilinear plans or combinations of rectilinear shapes; and compatible building heights with existing development (Kistner, Wright & Wright 1967). The approval of the revised master plan in 1967 guided Cal Poly's campus development for the next decade.

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

There are 37 extant buildings, landscape features, and sports fields from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 8).

Table 8. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

Year	ID #	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1956	3	Science Laboratory	Science Building	DPW
1957	97	Campus Center	N/A	DPW
1957	41	Darlene May Gymnasium	PE Facilities	DPW
1957	30	Agriculture Unit	N/A	DPW
1957	31	Poultry Unit	N/A	DPW
1957	32	Beef Unit/Feed Shed	N/A	DPW
1957	33	Feedmill	N/A	DPW
1959	34	Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit)	N/A	DPW
1959	5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	Library	DPW
1959	6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	Business Classroom Building	DPW
1959	9	College of Engineering	N/A	DPW
1960	37	Swine Unit/Shelters	N/A	Unknown
1960	38	Sheep/Wool Unit	N/A	Unknown
1960	20	Residence Hall, Encinitas	N/A	DPW
1960	21	Residence Hall, Montecito	N/A	DPW
1960	22	Residence Hall, Alamitos	N/A	DPW
1960	23	Residence Hall, Aliso	N/A	DPW
1960	45	Apparel Merchandising and Management	Agricultural Engineering	DPW
1960	47	Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop	N/A	Unknown
1960	48	Custodial Services	N/A	Unknown
1960	64	Rose Float Laboratory	N/A	Unknown
1960	75	Procurement and Receiving	N/A	Unknown
1960	81	Facilities Management	N/A	Unknown
1960	81A	Environmental Health and Safety	N/A	Unknown
1960	82	Facilities Management Warehouse	N/A	Unknow
1960	82A	Carpenter's Shop	N/A	Unknown
1960	83	Auto Shop	N/A	Unknown
1960	96	Paint Shop	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1960	S1*	Tennis Courts	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1960	S3*	Kellogg Stadium	N/A	Unknown
1961	1	Building One (Administration)	Admin and Classroom Building	DPW
1963	2	College of Agriculture	Agricultural Classroom	Carl Maston
1963	24	Music (Arts Complex)	N/A	DPW
1963	25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	N/A	DPW
ca. 1964	L17*	Orchard	N/A	Unknown
1965	55	Foundation Administration Offices	N/A	Unknown

Table 8. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1955–1967)

Year	ID #	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1965	13	Art Department/Engineering Annex	N/A	DPW
1966	43	Kellogg Gymnasium	Men's Gymnasium	DPW
Total: 38 (35 buildings and 3 landscapes/sports fields)				

Notes: DPW = Department of Public Works; N/A = not applicable; ca. = circa.
* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this report.

Campus Maturation (1968–1979)

Following the approval of Cal Poly's master plan in 1967, campus development occurred rapidly; however, statewide factors and budgetary concerns slowed growth by the mid-1970s. Construction in the 1970s consisted primarily of infill around the central academic quad, as well as in previously undeveloped parts of the campus, such as the location of Kellogg West and the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Exhibit 23). The academic buildings constructed in this period were more frequently designed by private architects or architectural firms rather than by the State Office of Architecture, as was typical for Cal Poly's earliest academic buildings.

Exhibit 23. Cal Poly Pomona campus core in 1972 (left) and in 1980 (right).



Source: NETR 2024b

During the decade that Robert Kramer served as president (1967–1977), the number of undergraduate majors offered at the university rose from 20 to 60 and Cal Poly offered 14 new graduate degree programs. During these years, Cal Poly also earned multiple accreditations, including by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, Engineers' Council for Professional Development, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Chemical Society, and Council of Social Work Education. With these new programs and accreditations came rapid student

enrollment, which was also exacerbated by general population growth in the Pomona area. While enrollment grew steadily in the agriculture program, it accelerated most dramatically in the areas of engineering, arts, and business (Pflueger 1991: 151–152).

In the late 1960s and 1970s, student activism against the Vietnam War spread across university campuses nationally. At Cal Poly, there were anti-war rallies every Thursday in the quad beginning in 1967. By 1970, anti-war protestors organized through the People's Committee for Peace to sponsor teach-ins and other campus events to promote non-violent protests against the United States' presence in Vietnam. While political activism was visible on campus, the "vast majority [of students and faculty] helped Cal Poly retain its reputation as being both a quiet and conservative campus" (Pflueger 1991: 131). The Cal Poly Post, for example, published an editorial entitled "Where Was Poly?" in which the author expressed disappointment that less than 1% of the student body participated in anti-war protests (PPB 1971: 7; Pfleuger 1991: 188).

In terms of social history, during the Civil Rights Movement, universities served as important centers for activism and change. By the 1960s, one common goal for student and faculty activism at California universities was increasing diversity and establishing programs for ethnic studies. These initiatives included not just increasing the diversity of students and faculty but also developing fields of study and scholarship in ethnic studies; to this day, much of the scholarship on these respective themes remains foundational. Ultimately, this movement was national, but it had its origins in Californian universities.

While relatively quiet on the topic of the Vietnam War, Cal Poly Pomona was among the universities taking early, pioneering steps toward establishing ethnic studies programs and diversity initiatives. Fueling the need for these initiatives, the student body and faculty at Cal Poly had been predominantly White; in 1960, for example, 100% of the faculty were White (Pflueger 1991: 194). In response to the inequity of representation the student body, faculty, and course offerings, student groups advocated for Cal Poly to more proactively recruit Black and Latino students and faculty, provide greater financial support for student activities, and expand the university's course offerings to include classes related to Black and Chicano history. Groups advocating for these changes at Cal Poly (and other universities) included the Black Students Union (later known as the Black Council for Unity); the United Mexican American Students; the Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA); and the Mexican American Student Association (MASA), which was founded in the mid-1960s and moved to its present location in ID # 150 in 1969. The activism organized by these student groups, which included a sit-in at the president's office organized by MEChA, resulted in the creation of a program of ethnic studies in 1969 that included two centers: one for Black studies and one for Chicano and American Indian studies (later becoming a department in the School of the Arts). With this, Cal Poly's ethnic studies programs and initiatives would have been among the earliest to be established in California. The development of these programs necessitated hiring new faculty. This advocacy also led to increased funding for student activities, such as American Indian Culture Week and Black Culture Week, both of which began in 1969 (Pflueger 1991: 195–197, 188; PPB 1971: 7).

The expansive building program that initially began during the years of President Julian McPhee's leadership and that was further outlined in the campus' master plan intensified. From 1967 to 1977, there was an average of one major building constructed per year (Pflueger 1991: 153; Parkinson 1984: 409–411). New buildings included the two-story, 144,000-square-foot university library (ID # 15), which was started in 1967 and completed in 1969 at a cost of $4.2 million, jointly funded by the state and federal governments (between 2003 and 2006, an approximately 100,000-square-foot addition was added to the library's side south elevation). A circular building for heating and air conditioning equipment (ID # 16) was constructed next door. Both buildings were designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright. In December 1968, students and campus organizations assisted moving 150,000 books from the former library (ID # 5), which was remodeled in 1972 for use as classrooms (Exhibit 24) (Pflueger 1991: 160–161). In 1968, Smith and Williams designed the residential Palmitas Hall (ID # 57) and Cedritos Hall (ID # 58), followed by the La Cienega Center (ID # 59), which was constructed in 1971.

Exhibit 24. Students and faculty help move books from the former library to the new, almost-completed library (ID # 15) in December 1968.



Source: Pfleuger 1991: 161

In addition to the construction of new buildings funded by public money, several buildings were constructed with donations from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. In January 1968, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation announced a $3 million gift for the construction of a continuing education and conference center called Kellogg West (Exhibit 25). The complex includes a main lodge (ID # 77) and an education and dining area (ID # 76), which were completed in 1971. Later, two additions (ID #s 76A and 78) were added in 1975 and 1978 respectively. At the time, the gift was the largest given to any campus in the state system. There were several Kellogg conference centers throughout the world, but this was the first to be on the West Coast. Designed by Mosher and Drew, the Kellogg West buildings are of wood frame construction and feature a red tile roof and white stucco intended to match the original Kellogg Ranch buildings (Pfleuger 1991: 15, 161–162).

Exhibit 25. Aerial view of Kellogg West (ca. 1975).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona Special Collections/W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Photograph Collection, Folder 4, Box 4

The Division of Environmental Design within the School of Architecture became its own School of Environmental Design in March 1971, and a new building was constructed that year (Exhibit 26). Designed by Carl Maston, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, with landscaping by Armstrong & Sharfman, the Brutalist, 9,000-square-foot School of Environmental Design (ID # 7) was constructed of concrete, brick, and glass. It was built at a cost of nearly $2 million. It

is split into two, two-story wings that meet at a right angle and shelter a paved entrance plaza; the design was intended to allow for easy additions in all directions. After the plans for the building were made available for critique, an argument ensued over differences in teaching styles, wants, and purposes. Maston compromised by making changes to meet the students' and faculty's needs, including adding two classrooms at the ends of the upper level and enclosing all the upper- and lower-level studios in glass. The School of Environmental Design received widespread acclaim among professionals and critics; for example, it received an award of merit from the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Master modern architect Richard Neutra served as an honored lecturer at the School of Environmental Design in the 1970s, teaching occasional courses for advanced students in architecture. After his death in 1980, he willed his home and studio in the Los Angeles' Silver Lake neighborhood, the VDL Research House, to the School of Environmental Design. Today, a courtyard area outside ID # 7 is named the Richard Neutra Plaza (Pflueger 1991: 160, 174–175, 177; French 2007: 123–125).

Exhibit 26. School of Environmental Design (ca. 1971).



Source: Wayne Thom Photography Collection/University of Southern California Special Collections

The overall campus footprint also changed with construction of the San Bernardino and Orange Freeways, intersected by the Corona Expressway and Pomona's Holy Avenue, which led to the building of a four-tiered highway interchange on what was once the eastern end of the Kellogg Ranch (extant by 1972). The state purchased additional compensatory land to the south of the existing campus to compensate for the land lost to the freeway construction, which became new pastures (Parkinson 1984: 406, 409). Also in 1972, the California State College system became the California State University and College system (which became the CSU system in 1982). Kramer, who had been informed of this planned change several years prior, initiated programs to ensure Cal Poly met the criteria to become a fully accredited university. Accreditation requires that certain thresholds be met, including curriculum requirements, library holdings, and maintaining a certain percentage of faculty with PhDs. In 1965, for example, approximately 25% of the faculty held PhDs; that percentage rose to more than 50% by 1975. Cal Poly became accredited as a university in 1972, one of 14 of the

19 campuses in the system to do so. On June 1, 1972, the institution was officially renamed California State Polytechnic University, Pomona (Pflueger 1991: 154, 158; Parkinson 1984: 435).

While buildings already planned for construction continued to be built on Cal Poly's campus, the statewide political climate of the early to mid-1970s led to higher education funds being cut throughout the CSU system, first by California Governor Ronald Reagan, who served from 1967 to 1974, and then by Governor Edmund Brown Jr. who served from 1975 to 1983. Both governors cut operating budgets for universities throughout the state, resulting in slow campus development at Cal Poly Pomona. These issues were further compounded when Proposition 13 passed in 1978, which capped property taxes at 1%, leading to a decline in available funding for public universities. Despite these challenges, however, programs at Cal Poly continued to be successful, including the Arabian program, which continued to host dignitaries including the Crown Prince of Jordan in 1972. Additionally, enrollment numbers at Cal Poly in the 1970s remained high, in contrast to many other universities in the CSU system that saw a decline in enrollment. In 1975, for example, Cal Poly enrolled 14,200 students, higher than its anticipated projections for the year (Parkinson 1984: 434, 438, 459; Pflueger 1991: 168).

Despite cuts in funding, development on Cal Poly's campus continued. In February 1974, a new $8.5 million Science Building (ID # 8, now the College of Science) was approved for construction by the state. The five-story, 125,000-square-foot building was designed by MBT Associates and dedicated in October 1976. Although ID # 8 was constructed relatively expeditiously, decreased availability of state funding often meant it took more than a decade between recognizing the need for a new building on campus and the building's construction. For example, Cal Poly determined it needed a new University Office Building (ID # 94) in 1972; however, it was not constructed until 1984 due to funding challenges (Pfleuger 1991: 177, 225). In 1975, the School of Business Administration was established, and in 1976, the University Small Business Development Center was created, the first of its type in the country. A cooperative effort between Cal Poly, the U.S. Small Business Administration, and California State Colleges, the center encouraged student entrepreneurship. The Engineering School also had one of the largest undergraduate enrollments in the country in the 1970s. The campus grew to 1,246 acres by the mid-1970s, about a third larger than the original 813-acre Kellogg gift (Pflueger 1991: 93, 174).

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation funded the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (ID # 29), which was completed in 1974 and designed by Don Neptune of Neptune and Thomas Associates and built by the Harvey A. Nichols Company of Los Angeles. By this time, the Arabian horse program, which began with Kellogg and continued as Cal Poly took over the ranch, had grown to one of the largest in the county. It was dedicated on April 6, 1974, at a ceremony attended by 900 people, including members of the student body, faculty, staff, administrators, and dignitaries, including Dr. Russell G. Mawby, President of the Kellogg Foundation, and Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, the Chancellor of CSU, who accepted the center on behalf of the CSU Board. The new center included a 1,200-seat grandstand and show arena (ID # 29A), a weaning barn (ID # 29B), stables (ID # 29H), stalls, paddocks, a fenced pasture, a classroom, a farrier shop, a laboratory, a bedding storage area, a tool storage space, and a veterinarian facility (ID # 67, constructed 1980). The Arabian program moved to the new building, and the original Kellogg stables (ID # 26) were converted to University Plaza (then known as Union Plaza) in 1981 (RDF 1974: 11; Parkinson 1984: 442–444).

In 1976, the Bronco Student Center (formerly University Union, ID # 35), funded with a $3 million federal loan, was completed (Exhibit 27). It was designed by James Pulliam (1925–2005), a professor of architecture at Cal Poly at the time, and his firm Pulliam, Matthews and Associates. ID # 35 is monumental and modern with thick concrete walls and heavy buttresses. In 1987, an art gallery was attached to its north elevation, which was funded by Will Keith Kellogg II. In 2003, a $25 million expansion and renovation doubled the size of the building, with new facilities including a 500-person capacity food court, meeting rooms, a fitness center, and a theater (Pfleuger 1991: 166, 228; CPP News 2003).

Exhibit 27. Bronco Student Center (formerly the University Union), Cal Poly Pomona, 1975.



Source: Photo by Julius Shulman. © J. Paul Getty Trust. Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles (2004.R.10)

In 1977, President Kramer announced he was leaving Cal Poly Pomona to take a position with the Kellogg Foundation. After Kramer's resignation, Executive Vice President Hugh O. La Bounty Jr. (1927–2018) became acting president and then permanent president in March 1978 with his inauguration occurring on October 31, 1978. La Bounty served as Cal Poly Pomona's president until 1991. Also in 1978, a new $2 million wing of the Kellogg West Center, designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright, opened (Pfleuger 1991: 219, 223).

A new master plan for the next decade of development, called Project '88, was released in 1978 and outlined academic and physical development goals for the campus. Goals stated in the master plan focused on student and academic development, including stressing the polytechnic philosophy of career-oriented education; achieving full accreditation in all programs; improving student services, including advising and counseling; making efficient use of the university's human, physical, and financial resources; and providing the necessary physical facilities and equipment to support quality education. While there was some planning for the physical development of the campus, it was relatively limited as "Cal Poly [was] facing a period of limited resources [and] the university recognize[d] the need for balancing human, financial,

and physical considerations and for the efficient and sensitive use of those resources" (Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 20). Goals for the physical master plan focused on "preserv[ing] the aesthetic qualities of the campus" (Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 21). Still, the physical plan (Exhibit 28) called for the construction of the University Office Building (ID # 94, completed 1984) and the Collins College of Hospitality (ID #s 79, 79A, 79B, completed 1988), as well as various additional support and academic buildings.

Exhibit 28. Map from Project '88 master plan showing existing construction (red) and planned construction through 1988 (yellow).



Source: Cal Poly Pomona 1978: 16

Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

There are 29 extant buildings and landscape features from this period on the Cal Poly campus (Table 9).

Table 9. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

Year	ID #	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1968	57	Traditional Halls – Palmitas Hall	N/A	Smith and Williams

Table 9. Extant Campus Buildings and Landscape Features (1968–1979)

Year	ID #	Name (current)	Name (historic)	Architect
1968	58	Traditional Halls – Cedritos Hall	N/A	Smith and Williams
1968	70	Los Olivos Dining Commons	N/A	DPW
1969	15	Library	Library Classroom	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1969	16	Library Mechanical Equipment	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1970	26A	Student Orientation Center	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1970	28	Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse	N/A	DPW
ca. 1970	L1*	University Quad	N/A	DPW
ca. 1970	L14*	Agricultural Fields	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1970	S2*	Scolinos Baseball Field	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1970	S5*	Outdoor Basketball	N/A	Unknown
1971	7	College of Environmental Design	N/A	Carl Maston, FAIA
1971	59	Traditional Halls – La Cienega Center	N/A	Smith and Williams
1971	76	Kellogg West Education/Dining	N/A	Mosher and Drew
1971	77	Kellogg West Main Lodge	N/A	Mosher and Drew
1974	29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	Arabian Horse Unit	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29A	Horse Arena	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29B	Weaning Barn	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1974	29H	Horse Barn	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
ca. 1974	29C	Animal Health Science	N/A	Neptune & Thomas Associates
1975	46	Student Health Services	N/A	Unknown
1975	71	Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services)	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1975	76A	Kellogg West/Addition	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
ca. 1975	L8*	Voorhis Ecological Preserve	N/A	Unknown
ca. 1975	S4*	Soccer Field	N/A	Unknown
1976	8	College of Science	Science Building	MBT Associates
1976	35	Bronco Student Center	Student Union	Pulliam, Matthews & Associates
1978	78	Kellogg West Addition	N/A	Kistner, Wright & Wright
1979	65	Pesticide Building	N/A	Unknown

Total: 29 (23 buildings and 6 landscape features/sports fields)

Notes: N/A = not applicable; DPW = Department of Public Works; ca. = circa; FAIA = Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

* This property does not have an assigned building name or number on Cal Poly's map; Dudek assigned this number for the purposes of this study.

Architects and Landscape Architects

The following section includes information on architects, builders, and engineers responsible for the extant historic-age buildings on Cal Poly's campus. Information on these individuals and entities are organized by associated campus development period (Table 10).

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
W.K. Kellogg Years (1925–1949)	
Charles Gibbs Adams (1884–1953)	
Biography	Born in Los Angeles in 1884, Charles Gibbs Adams was the first landscape architect in Los Angeles (LAT 1997: 42). Adams primarily lived and worked in Southern California his entire life. His admiration for the natural environment began in childhood and led him to study landscape architecture in Italy, Spain, England, and France while working as a correspondent for the Water Company of San Francisco and as an assistant secretary of the Los Angeles Realty Board. He began his own practice in 1916. His office was located at 440 Arroyo Drive in South Pasadena where he designed the property as a show place of his work. Throughout his career he was the landscape architect for several school campuses, including the University of Southern California (USC), the University of Arizona, the Arizona Desert Botanic Gardens, and the Schools of Pasadena. Additionally, he was hired to design the yards of residential properties for stars such as Cecil B. DeMille, W.K. Kellogg, Conrad Nagel, William Randolph Hearst, William Gibbs McAdoo, Jack Holt, Loretta Young, Ruth Chatterton, and Pauline Frederick. His work appeared in numerous publications, including House and Garden, County Life, Architectural Record, Architect and Engineer, Architectural Digest, and Sunset Magazine. In addition to his busy career, Adams also lectured about various garden subjects throughout Europe and the United States and served as president for multiple clubs, including the California Garden Club Inc., Cactus and Succulent Society of America, City Planning Association, Historical Society of Southern California, Los Fiesteros de Los Angeles, and South Pasadena Garden Club. Likewise, he was a member of various organizations, such as the Advisory Board of the Civic Bureau of Music and Arts in Los Angeles; the Citizens Committee on Parks, Playgrounds, and Beaches; the Board of Landscape Architects of Hollywood Bowl; the National Soldiers Home; the Board of Architects of USC; the Rotary Club; Artland; City Club; Masons; American Reforestation Association; American Green Cross; California Botanic; and the Historical Society of Southern California. He was a landscape advisor for the cities of Alhambra, South Pasadena, Covina, and Azusa, as well as the University of Arizona, Forest Lawn Cemetery, Gardens and the Pacific Coast Geographic Society, Larchmont Lodge, A.F. and A.M., Los Angeles, and the Jonathan Club. Adams passed away after month of illness in 1953 (SPR 1953: 1; Stewart 2012: 14).
Selected Projects	▪ Henry and Mary H. Dater House (1915–1918) ▪ Arcady Estate (1917) ▪ Val Verde (1918) ▪ La Cuesta Encantada (Hearst Castle) (1919–1937) ▪ “Glenn-Orr,” William Meade Orr House (1920) ▪ Virgina Robinson Estate and Gardens (1924) ▪ Hollywood Bowl (1926) ▪ Harold Lloyd Estate (1928) ▪ Whittier High School (1933) ▪ Pasadena Junior College (1938) ▪ Desert Botanical Garden (1938) ▪ Los Angeles County Arboretum (1951)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Rose Garden (ID # L4, 1927) ▪ University Plaza Horseshoe Hill (ID # L9, 1927)

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	▪ Pond (ID # L15, ca. 1928) ▪ Manor House Orchard (ID # L16, ca. 1928)
Myron Hunt (1868–1952)	
Biography	Myron Hunt was a prolific and significant architect in Southern California, designing more than 400 buildings in the region. Born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, in 1868, Hunt later moved to Chicago where he attended Northwest University from 1888 to 1890. He went on to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology between 1890 and 1893 and received a BS in Architecture. After graduating, Hunt spent 3 years in Europe before returning to Massachusetts to work as a draftsman for the architecture firm, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. In 1903, he moved to Los Angeles where he partnered with Elmer Grey and established the firm of Hunt and Grey in Pasadena until 1908. Hunt subsequently ran his own office until approximately 1920, at which time he joined H.G. Chambers to form the firm of Hunt and Chambers. The firm operated until 1947 when the firm dissolved. Hunt passed away in 1952 at the age of 84. During his career, he worked on numerous projects throughout Southern California, including residences, schools, hotels, libraries, civic buildings, and commercial building. Hunt was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA). The Kellogg buildings were designed by Myron Hunt while at Hunt and Chambers (PCAD 2024a; The Huntington Library 2000: 2; Bricker et al. 1998).
Selected Projects	▪ Campus Plan for Pomona College, Claremont, California (1908) ▪ Webb House/Hastings Guest Cottage at the Webb School (1920s) ▪ The Huntington Library Pasadena, California (1920) ▪ The Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California (1922) ▪ Pasadena Public Library, Pasadena, California (1925) ▪ Bridges Auditorium at Pomona College, Claremont, California (1932)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ University Plaza (ID # 26, 1926) ▪ Cultural Centers (ID # 95, 1926) ▪ Manor House (ID # 111, 1926) ▪ Kellogg House (ID # 112, 1926) ▪ Kellogg Guest House (ID # 113, 1928)
Initial Period of Development (1956–1967)	
Allison and Rible	
Biography	George B. Allison and Ulysses Floyd Rible founded the architecture firm Allison and Rible in 1944. Allison was born in Indiana in 1904 and graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1925 before graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with a master's degree in architecture in 1926 (City of Riverside 2009: 20). During his early career, he worked as a draftsman for various East Coast architecture firms before moving to Los Angeles in 1930 to work at the firm of Allison and Allison under his uncles, James Edward Allison and David Clark Allison (PAB 2024; LAT 1977: 23). Allison was promoted to partner after David's retirement in 1942 (PCAD 2024b). Rible was born in Illinois in 1904 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929 with a degree in education. He worked as a teacher before enrolling at USC where he earned a master's degree in architecture in 1942 at the age of 38 (Swan 2024). After graduation, Rible was hired by Allison and Allison and was promoted to partner alongside Allison after James E. Allison retired in 1944; thus,

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	the firm became known as Allison and Rible (PAB 2024). The firm is most known for their work on educational buildings throughout Southern California, including elementary schools, high schools, and universities. Among their earliest work was the design for Claremont Men's College in 1947. During the 1950s, they worked on masters plans for various campuses, including the University of California, Riverside; Cal Poly San Luis Obispo (SLO); and Los Angeles City College. Rodney Robinson and Raymond Ziegler joined the firm in 1958, and it was subsequently renamed Allison, Rible, Robinson, and Ziegler before the firm was absorbed by Leo Daly Architects in 1969. Both men were highly accomplished, with Allison serving as the president of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1948 and Rible serving as the president of the State Board of Architectural Examiners from 1955 to 1956 and as regional director of the AIA district including California, Hawaii, and Nevada (City of Riverside 2009: 20–21).
Selected Projects	▪ Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California (1947) ▪ University of California, Los Angeles, Engineering Building, Westwood, California (1947–1949) ▪ Master Plan for California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, California (1949) ▪ University of California, Riverside (UCR) Campus Master Plan, Riverside, California (1955) ▪ Aberdeen-Inverness Residence Hall, UCR, Riverside, California (1959) ▪ Administration Building, UCR, Riverside, California (1960) ▪ Corporation Yard, UCR, Riverside, California (1960)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Allison and Rible prepared Cal Poly's initial 1954 master plan
State Office of the Architect	
Biography	The California Division of the State Architect (DSA) oversees the design, construction, and accessibility compliance requirements for all buildings in California, including schools that are publicly funded or in part built with state funds. The DSA began in 1907 with the formation of the Department of Engineering. The new department was led by a civil engineer who was appointed as the State Engineer by the governor for a 4-year term. The State Engineer was permitted to select a State Architect who was tasked with the design and development of state buildings. In 1921, the Department of Public Works replaced the Department of Engineering, allowing for a reorganization of the various existing sectors into the new Divisions of Architecture, Highways, Engineering and Irrigation, Water Rights, and Land Settlement. The widespread destruction of public-school buildings during the 1933 Long Beach, California, earthquake prompted the passage of the 1933 Field Act authorizing the State Architect to develop design standards and quality control for educational architecture in California (CSA 2024). In 1962, the State Architect became a position appointed by the governor that held a 4-year term. In 1963, the Division of Architecture became a division of the new Department of General Services. The title was then changed in 1963 to the Office of Architecture and Construction, in 1977 to the Office of the State Architect, and finally in 1994 to the Division of the State Architect (DSA). Building on the framework of the safety standards developed by the State Architect for the protection of students in academic buildings, the State Architect was integral to the development and implementation of accessibility standards for public buildings. These standards went on to become the foundation for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Today, the DSA's key role is in the development and upkeep of K–12 schools and community colleges and the creation and

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	advancement of building accessibility standards. Typically, State Architects designed in contemporarily popular styles that were also economical, in popular styles of the time such as Mid-Century Modern and New Formalist (CSA 2024).
Selected Projects	The State Office of the Architect designed buildings on public campuses throughout California, including but not limited to Cal Poly SLO, California State University (CSU) Los Angeles, CSU Long Beach, CSU Fresno, and CSU Monterey Bay.
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Science Laboratory (ID # 3, 1956) ▪ Darlene May Gymnasium (ID # 41, 1957) ▪ Campus Center (ID # 97, 1957) ▪ Agriculture Unit (ID # 30, 1957) ▪ Poultry Unit (ID # 31, 1957) ▪ Beef Unit/Feed Shed (ID # 32, 1957) ▪ Feedmill (ID # 33, 1957) ▪ College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences (ID # 5, 1959) ▪ College of Education and Integrative Studies (ID # 6, 1959) ▪ College of Engineering (ID # 9, 1959) ▪ Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) (ID # 34, 1959) ▪ Apparel Merchandising and Management (ID # 45, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Encinitas (ID # 20, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Montecito (ID # 21, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Alamitos (ID # 22, 1960) ▪ Residence Hall, Aliso (ID # 23, 1960) ▪ Building One (Administration) (ID # 1, 1961) ▪ Music (Arts Complex) (ID # 24, 1963) ▪ Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex) (ID # 25, 1963) ▪ Art Department/Engineering Annex (ID # 13, 1965) ▪ Library Mechanical Equipment (ID # 16, 1969) ▪ Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse (ID # 28, 1970) ▪ University Quad (ID # L1, ca. 1970)
Campus Maturation, 1968–1979	
Armstrong and Sharfman	
Biography	Eric Armstrong and Lee Sharfman established the landscape firm Armstrong and Sharfman in 1956. Their practice focused on general landscape design, site planning, and supervision of landscape construction for industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential projects (PPB 1964: 9). In 1967, Sharfman was elected chairman of the Planting Study Committee by the Los Angeles Board of Building and Safety Commissioners (LAT 1967: 141). By 1969, Armstrong and Sharfman were appointed the landscape and irrigation design consultant for major additions to the Los Angeles County jail, arraignment courts, hospital, and detention facilities (LAT 1969: 137). The firm has worked throughout Southern California and were featured in multiple publications including Architectural Digest and Sunset Magazine (SJN 1969: 46).

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
Selected Projects	▪ Bonita High School (1959) ▪ College Hills (1964) ▪ Alain LeRoy Locke High School (1966) ▪ Coons Center at Occidental College (1967) ▪ Los Angeles Trade-Technical College (1968)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	Armstrong and Sharfman designed landscaping around the following buildings on Cal Poly's campus: ▪ College of Agriculture (ID # 2, 1968) ▪ College of Environmental Design (ID # 7, 1971)
Kistner, Wright & Wright (1952–1993)	
Biography	The Kistner, Wright & Wright architecture firm was established in 1952 in Los Angeles, California. Initially, Theodore C. Kistner opened an office in Los Angeles in 1923 and hired Henry Lyman Wright as a draftsman while he attended the University of California Los Angeles from 1924 to 1925 and USC from 1927 to 1929. After graduating, Wright became a chief draftsman and office manager under Kistner. In 1933, Kistner partnered with Robert Rice Curtis and focusing on rebuilding schools following the passage of the Field Act as a result of the 1933 Long Beach earthquake that demolished schools throughout Southern California. Wright's brother, William T. Wright was hired as a structural engineer in the mid-1930s and became a partner in 1941; thus, the firm became known as Kistner, Curtis & Wright. During this time the firm also developed a specialty in designing improvements for military installations, including Navy buildings and Marine bases. In 1952, the firm dissolved and was replaced by Kistner, Wright & Wright with Henry Wright working as a partner along with his brother and Kistner. Located in Los Angeles, the firm was known for their school and college building designs. In 1965, Kistner retired, and the firm continued to operate under the Wright brothers. Changes in partnership resulted in the firm's name change to Kistner, Wright, Wright & Luley in 1981 before it was changed back to Kistner, Wright & Wright in 1985, then Kistner, Wright & Preston in 1990. The firm was dissolved in 1993. Since its founding, the firm is attributed to the design of over 540 projects (Heumann 2016: 17–18). Kistner and Wright were both members of AIA and had achieved FAIA status by 1956. Additionally, Wright served as the national president of AIA. from 1962 to 1963. William Wright was a fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers (Heumann 2016: 18).
Selected Projects	▪ Artesia High School (1952–1954) ▪ Arroyo High School (1954–1955) ▪ Affiliated Teachers Organization of Los Angeles (1955) ▪ Marine Corps Air Station El Toro (1955) ▪ Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (1955) ▪ Cerritos College (1959–1961) ▪ IBM Office Building (1960) ▪ American Presidential Lines Cargo Passenger Terminal, Los Angeles (1961) ▪ World Cruise Terminal (1961–1963) ▪ Mira Costa College (1964–1965) ▪ Norwalk City Hall (1965)

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	▪ California Teachers Association building (1967) ▪ Engineering Tower, University of California, Irvine (1969)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	Kistner, Wright & Wright prepared Cal Poly's 1964 master plan and the 1967 revision to the master plan. In addition, the firm designed the following buildings: ▪ Library (ID # 15, 1969) ▪ Library Mechanical Equipment (ID # 16, 1969) ▪ Student Orientation Center (ID # 26A, 1970) ▪ Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (ID # 71, 1975) ▪ Kellogg West/Addition (ID # 76A, 1975) ▪ Kellogg West Addition (ID # 78, 1978)
Carl Maston (1915–1992)	
Biography	Born in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1915, Carl Maston was an architect known for his Mid-Century Modern designs. He graduated from USC was a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1937. Before graduating, Maston worked as a draftsman for architects Gordon B. Kaufmann in 1936 and Allan Siple in 1937. After graduation, he worked as a designer architect Ulysses Floyd Rible from 1938 to 1940. During the early 1940s he went on the work for several architect, including Rowland Crawford, A. Quincy Jones, Fred Emmons, Phil Daniel, and Allied Architects, before serving in World War II. Upon his return from the war in 1946, Maston opened his first office, Carl Maston Architect, in Beverly Hills. In 1955, AIA awarded him for his design for the National Boulevard Apartments, and in 1956 he was honored in Progressive Architecture for the Dunham House in Pasadena. Throughout his career he worked on various projects throughout Southern California, including residences, apartment buildings, shopping centers, and institutional buildings. In total, he designed over 100 buildings before passing away in 1992 (Modern San Diego 2024).
Selected Projects	▪ Maston, Carl L. House (1947–1948) ▪ Mode O'Day Stores (ca. 1952) ▪ Maston, Carl L. Apartments (1954–1955) ▪ Fox Market (ca. 1958) ▪ Valley Ice Skating Center (1960) ▪ First Orthodox Presbyterian Church (1961) ▪ City Bank of San Diego (ca. 1964) ▪ Interstate Electronics Corp. (1966) ▪ Maston Architectural Office Building (1967) ▪ Kenngott-Brossner Design Studio (1968) ▪ Creative Arts Building (1971)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ College of Agriculture (ID # 2, 1963) ▪ College of Environmental Design (ID # 7, 1971)
MBT Associates	
Biography	Established in 1974, the MBT Associates was originally known as McCue Boone Tomsick, Architects, after its founders, Gerald Mallon McCue, David Charles Boone, and Frank Tomsick

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
	(PCAD 2024c). The firm won its first award in the Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau/AIA Architectural Awards Program for their design of the University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College in 1977 (The Independent 1978: 11). The firm became known as MBT Associates ca. 1984, after receiving the AIA, California Council, Firm Award. From 1997 to 2005, the firm had two offices located in San Francisco, California, and Seattle, Washington, before it was acquired by Perkins + Will in 2005 (PCAD 2024c).
Selected Projects	▪ University of Washington, Seattle, School of Medicine, Health Sciences Center (1948–1950) ▪ University of California, Santa Cruz, Oakes College (1975) ▪ Seattle Children's Hospital, Ninth and Stewart Life Sciences Building (2004)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ College of Science (ID # 8, 1976)
Mosher and Drew	
Biography	Mosher and Drew was founded in 1948 by Robert Mosher and Roy Drew, known for their work in San Diego. Mosher attended USC before obtaining a degree in architecture from the University of Washington. He was drafted by the U.S. Army in 1940 to serve in World War II and later discharged on medical disability. After his discharge, he finished his degree in Seattle and returned to San Diego where he worked for Myron Hunt and H.C. Chambers on various projects for the U.S. Navy and Marines. In 1943, he moved to Los Angeles to complete his state architectural exams while working for Harwell Hamilton Harris. He completed his licensing exam after 8 months and moved to La Jolla where he worked for William Templeton Johnson for a short period before helping his father, Jack Mosher, develop a residential neighborhood called the Green Dragon Colony in 1944. Drew was invited to stay at the Green Dragon Colony where he met Mosher and began their friendship. By 1948, Drew moved from La Canada to La Jolla to establish Mosher and Drew Architect. The firms early work was primarily in La Jolla and included garage remodels, additions, signage, fencing, storefronts, and houses. As they gained notoriety with famous clients such as Gordon Gray, Herbert Kunzel, and James Copley, they became recognized for their modern designs in San Diego. The firm expanded between 1958 and 1968 with the hiring of Bill Watson and Bill Ferguson. During this period, they were retained to design larger projects including alterations and additions to the La Jolla Art Center, the San Diego Children's Home, the Master Plan for John Muir College, and the Applied Physics and Mathematics Building at the University of California San Diego. Additionally, Mosher served as the design consultant for the San Diego/Coronado Bridge in 1965 (Modern San Diego 2024).
Selected Projects	▪ University of California San Diego Married Student Apartments (1961) ▪ San Diego Fine Arts Gallery, West Wing (1964) ▪ Aztec Center, Student Union Building at San Diego State University (1964) ▪ University of California San Diego Student Apartments (1965) ▪ University of California San Diego Matthews Campus Art Gallery (1965)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Kellogg West Education/Dining (ID # 76, 1971) ▪ Kellogg West Main Lodge (ID # 77, 1971) ▪ Remodel of the Student Health Center (ID # 46, 1975)

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era	
Donald Neptune/Neptune and Thomas Associates	
Biography	Donald Eugene Neptune was born April 13, 1916, in San Diego, California. In 1940, Neptune received his Bachelor of Arts in architecture from the University of California, Berkeley. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Naval Reserve as a lieutenant from 1942 to 1946 before returning to California to work as an architect. Neptune joined the Pasadena Chapter of the AIA in 1949 and established the firm Neptune and Gregory in 1951 before founding Neptune and Thomas Associates in 1953 with Joseph Fleischman Thomas (Modern San Diego 2024; WCC 2009). Initially known as Neptune and Thomas, Architects, AIA, the firm originated in Pasadena and expanded to San Diego with a second office that later became their headquarters. Ca. 1960, the firm changed its name to Neptune and Thomas Associates. By 1970, the company included three offices in Southern California located in Pasadena, Los Angeles, and San Diego. Neptune retired from architecture in 1986 and moved to Wallowa County, Oregon, where he passed away in 2009. The firm continued to operate as Neptune and Thomas Associates until 1989 when it merged with Davis-Duhaime Associates to create the firm, Neptune, Thomas and Davis, Architects (also known as NTD) before becoming NTD Stichler Architecture after merging with The Stichler Group in 2004. In 2007, it was renamed NTD Architecture. Throughout their history, the firm has worked on various projects, including commercial, high school, university, and medical properties (PCAD 2024d; WCC 2009; Modern San Diego 2024).
Selected Projects	▪ Fontana High School (1954) ▪ Upland High School (1955) ▪ Azusa High School (1956) ▪ Blaire High School (1966) ▪ University of California, San Diego, York Hall (1966) ▪ California Institute of Technology, High-Energy Physics Laboratory (1969) ▪ California Institute of Technology, Moore, Gordon and Betty Hall (1996)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (ID # 29, 1974) ▪ Horse Arena (ID # 29A, 1974) ▪ Weaning Barn (ID # 29B, 1974) ▪ Horse Barn (ID #29H, 1974)
Pulliam, Matthews and Associates	
Biography	Pulliam, Matthews and Associates was established by James G. Pulliam and Mortimer Matthews in the early 1960s. Matthews studied architecture at Princeton University before working for Welton Becket in Los Angeles in the 1954. During the early 1960s, he and his colleagues, Pulliam and Bernard Zimmerman founded the architecture firm of Pulliam, Zimmerman, and Matthews before it evolved to become Pulliam, Matthews and Associates (LAT 2007: 171). At the same time, he became involved with politics in the city of Pasadena and served as a chairman on the Planning Commission as well as the Vice-Chairman of Pasadena's Cultural Heritage Commission. He served as the city's mayor from 1974 to 1979, advocating for the revitalization of the city's central district and the completion of Interstate 710 (SDUT 2007: 7). Because Matthews had become preoccupied with his civic duties, Pulliam led the firm during the 1960s and 1970s. Likewise, he was the Assistant Professor of Design at the USC School of Architecture, a member of the board of directors of community design at USC, and the program chair of the Southern California Chapter of AIA (SPR 1969: 3). The firm worked throughout Los Angeles, designing offices, retail buildings, libraries,

Table 10. Architects and Landscape Architects by Development Era

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	houses, and banks (LAT 2007: 171). The firm was known for its "clean, crip style" and focus on preservation (SJMN 2006: 35).
Selected Projects	▪ Mortimer Matthews House (1966) ▪ Beacon Street Redevelopment Project (1970) ▪ Aetna Life and Casualty Building (1973) ▪ Bernard Heidemann residence (1973) ▪ Kinsey Office Building (1978)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Bronco Student Center (ID # 35, 1976)
Smith and Williams	
Biography	Smith and Williams was a South Pasadena architecture firm established in 1949 by Whitney Rowland Smith and Wayne Richard Williams. Smith studied architecture at USC and graduated in 1934. He went on to work for Harwell Hamilton Harris and William Pereira from 1939 to 1940. In 1945, he became a teacher at the USC School of Architecture. Williams studied architecture at USC before serving in World War II, designing military buildings from 1941 to 1945. After the war, he finished his degree at USC, graduating in 1947. While at USC, he worked under Smith before the two created Smith and Williams. The firm was best known for their designs for private residential properties in Los Angeles and their Mid-Century Modern style commercial buildings that primarily used post-and-beam construction introduced after the war. Smith and Williams was awarded the Award of Excellence from the Pasadena and Foothill Chapter of AIA in 1959 for the design of their office building at 1414 North Fair Oaks Avenue in South Pasadena. The firm dissolved in 1973. William continued to work as an architect in Southern California before moving to Virginia in 2003 where he passed away in 2007. Smith went on to operate his own firm in South Pasadena before he retired in 1987 and moved to Oregon where he lived until dying in 2002. He is most remembered for his experimental and innovative postwar designs (McLellan 2002; Noland 2007; AD&A Museum 2024; Denzer et al. 2014).
Selected Projects	▪ Blue Ribbon Tract Housing (1953) ▪ Buena Park Civic Center (1957) ▪ Community Facilities Planning Office, South Pasadena (1958) ▪ John Marshall Junior High School (1960) ▪ Sunset Canyon Recreation Center (1962–1966) ▪ Dorr-Siegel-Click-Hurley Medical Building (1964) ▪ Friend Paper Company building (1965) ▪ Brea Civic Center (1970)
Cal Poly Buildings (extant)	▪ Palmitas Hall (ID # 57, 1968) ▪ Cedritos Hall (ID # 58, 1968) ▪ La Cienega Center (ID # 59, ca. 1971)

Architectural Styles

Spanish Colonial Revival (1915–1940)

The SCR style in California is based on Spanish architectural forms and was heavily influenced by the rich history of Spain. One huge influence on the history of Spain were the Moors who brought a rich Muslim tradition that was based on the Islamic patterns of development seen throughout the Middle East. The combination of the Spanish and Moorish influences became known as the Hispano-Moorish (also referred to as Hispano-Moresque) architectural style. The height of Hispano-Moorish architecture in the Iberian Peninsula was from the eighth century to the fifteenth century, and there was a significant revival during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout Europe and the Americas (Gebhard 1967: 131–147; McAlester 2019: 521–522).

The SCR in Southern California can be divided into two phases, though the line between the two is somewhat blurred. The first phase was Mission Revival (1880s–1910), which relied on a short list of key features to define the style: simple arcades; gabled ends with parapets, scallops, and often a quatrefoil window; tile roofs; bell towers; and most importantly, broad expanses of rough cement stucco (Gebhard 1967: 131–147).

The second phase of SCR is generally referred to as Mediterranean Revival (1910–1930s). During this phase, the style drew heavily from Spain and Mexico, but also Italy and Islamic North Africa. Deeply rooted in Spanish and Islamic traditions, Hispano-Moorish architecture became a uniquely Southern California tradition following the 1915 Panama–California Exposition in San Diego. Drawing not only from the rich heritage of Southern California and building on the traditions of the incredibly popular Mission Revival movement, architects Bertram G. Goodhue and Carleton Winslow Sr. took the already-ornate style to new levels with their interpretation of the Spanish Colonial principles and precedents from both Spain and Mexico. Goodhue's use of the SCR style at the 1915 exposition was an inspiration to architects and designers throughout California (Gebhard 1967: 131–147).

The SCR style gained popularity in the 1920s as part of a larger period revival movement throughout the country. The SCR style was considered especially well suited for Southern California, as a result of the climate and the region's Hispanic heritage (ARG and HRG 2018: 344–345). The prevalence of the style coincided with a population boom during the 1920s and 1930s, and a need for affordable housing that led to the widespread use of the SCR style for residential buildings. The SCR style was applied to single-family residences, duplexes, apartments, and bungalow courts (like the subject property) throughout West Hollywood in the 1920s in both simple and elaborate iterations. The style continued to grow in popularity through the 1940s because its emphasis on picturesque massing was not limited by scale or use (SurveyLA 2018: 1–16).

Character-defining features of the SCR style include the following:

- Asymmetrical façades
- Simple rectangular or L-shaped massing
- One or two stories in height
- Round, square, or polygonal towers
- Outdoor spaces take the form of courtyards with or without covered arcaded walkways
- Low-pitched side or cross-gabled roof, occasionally hipped or flat roof section
- Minimal eaves with little to no overhang
- Red clay tile roofs either Spanish (S-shaped) or Mission (half-cylinder)
- Painted stucco exterior walls in natural colors, typically white or tan, and walls extend into gable without a break
- Fenestration irregularly placed and recessed
- Elaborately carved wood entry doors with rounded arches above both doors and windows
- Wrought-iron balconies, window grilles, railings, and lanterns

- Elaborate chimney tops
- Decorative vents

Mid-Century Modern (1940–1966)

The Mid-Century Modern style is reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early twentieth century. The development of the Mid-Century Modern style in the United States was largely fostered by World War II. Prominent European practitioners of the International and Bauhaus styles, namely architects Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe and Walter Gropius, fled to the United States during World War II. The United States became a manufacturing and industrial leader. Materials and aesthetics evolved to reflect modern innovations that dominated design and construction following the war. Early Modernists practicing in California included Rudolph Schindler, Richard Neutra, and Frank Lloyd Wright, who brought many elements of these design aesthetics and material experimentation to Southern California in the 1920s (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

Mid-Century Modern design was embraced intellectually as a departure from the past, but it was economically appealing for its ability to be mass-produced with standardized, affordable, and replicable designs that could accommodate many programmatic needs and site requirements. There was a need for a style that could meet the demand for mass construction of many property types—from residences to schools to offices—and convey the modern sensibility of an era that valued a departure from the past, middle-class growth, economic efficiency, and new material technology. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

The Mid-Century Modern style was widely adopted in the building boom that followed World War II, particularly in the newly sprawling developments radiating from Southern California's major urban centers. The characteristics of Mid-Century Modern design could be appropriated for large-scale production in part due to the application of mass-produced building materials like concrete, steel, and glass, which made it the perfect style for growing cities (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

While Mid-Century Modern architecture uses industrial materials and geometric forms, the style often references local vernacular traditions, particularly in the use of wood and the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces. The designs rarely incorporate applied ornamentation or references to historical styles. Many property types exhibit the characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style; however, not all Mid-Century Modern designs rise to the level of significant examples of the architectural style (ARG 2016: 98; Morgan 2004: 362; Moruzzi 2013: E6).

Characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style for educational properties include the following:

- One to two stories in height
- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions
- Simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration
- Commonly asymmetrical
- Low-pitched gabled or flat roofs without coping at roofline
- Flat roofs hidden behind parapets or cantilevered canopies
- Expressed post-and-beam construction in wood or steel
- Exterior wall materials that include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Mass-produced materials
- Simple windows (metal or wood) flush-mounted and clerestory
- Industrially plain doors
- Floor to ceiling window walls

- Use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns
- Deeply recessed and or angled vestibules
- Integrated planters
- Projecting vertical elements

Brutalism (1960–1970)

The term "Brutalism" originated from the French béton brut, meaning "raw concrete." As a style, it primarily evolved from Le Corbusier's 1940s and 1950s experimentation of concrete as a building material and the shapes and massing he utilized in those designs. He sought to expose an honesty to architecture using bare materials rather than the ornament of earlier styles. Brutalist buildings generally were blockish, geometric, and composed of repeating massive shapes. Besides concrete, the style incorporated large expanses of glass, although it would always be deeply recessed to create a play on light and shadows, allowing the concrete to remain dominant. Often associated with "High Modernism," the bold and unapologetic design and monumentality of Brutalism makes it an easy target for criticism, and it is thought to be one of the most divisive styles of architecture to emerge since the beginning of the twentieth century (Mindel 2016).

Brutalism gained popularity in the United Kingdom in the mid-century as war-torn communities actively sought out inexpensive construction and design techniques in order to create affordable government buildings, housing, and shopping centers. However, Brutalism was also popular among those without budget constraints, as the style came to be artistically appreciated for its honest expression of materials, sculptural qualities, and anti-bourgeois aesthetic (Brutalism Online 2016; SFPD 2010).

In the late 1960s, campus expansions at universities across North America led to a considerable number of Brutalist examples on campuses throughout the United States and Canada. An article about Brutalism states, "Chances are good that if you went to college in the United States after, say, 1975, your campus featured at least one imposing, bunker-like concrete building in the architectural style known as Brutalism" (Lowder 2013). Brutalism was particularly popular with universities wanting to demonstrate an ultra-modern aesthetic. During the 1960s and 1970s, universities across the country constructed massive Brutalist buildings to house performing arts centers, libraries, and educational departments. Brutalism on campuses began to wane when students and faculty began to complain about both aesthetic and functionality issues (Lowder 2013).

Paul Rudolph, the architect credited for leading the Brutalist movement in the United States and chair of the Yale University School of Architecture, designed the Yale Art and Architecture Building (1963), which is noted to be one of the earliest and best-known examples of Brutalist architecture in the United States. Rudolph also designed the entire University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, campus in Brutalist style. Architect Walter Netsch designed the complete University of Illinois-Chicago Campus (currently known as the East Campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago) in a single, unified Brutalist design. A team of architects, headed by William Pereira, in a style that he termed "California Brutalist" style, designed the original "inner-ring" campus at the University of California, Irvine. Architect Quincy Jones created a master plan for CSU, Dominguez Hills, consisting of both Brutalist and New Formalist-style buildings (1968–1979). Blurock revisited this master plan in 1977 as part of the Revised Master Plan and Student Health Center project (Lowder 2013).

Rumors circulated that Brutalist buildings were intentionally placed on campuses in an effort to prevent student riots and occupations during the Vietnam War. The notion that the complex floor plans and oddly placed entrances were intentionally designed to discourage campus upsets has been debunked and shown to be little more than a myth, as the philosophy behind Brutalism began well before student war protests and was, itself, fundamentally opposed to the concepts of repression and control. Many Brutalist campus projects were planned (if not completed) before student movements. In addition, Brutalism offered campus administrators a win-win since it was both architecturally "in-style" and relatively affordable to build. Regardless of the fact that the riot-prevention theory has proven false, Brutalist

buildings on college campuses would witness scenes of political protest where there was a distinct disconnect between the generations that went far beyond architectural taste (Lowder 2013).

Despite the popularity of adding Brutalist buildings to campuses during the 1960s and 1970s, extant examples of entire planned campuses in the style appear to be less common in California. Some notable extant examples of Brutalist style educational buildings in California include the following:

- The University of California, San Diego, which contains the most significant concentration of Brutalist buildings in San Diego, with 11 concrete-and-glass buildings built between 1958 and 1970, the most notable of which is arguably the Geisel Library designed by William Pereira in 1970 (City of San Diego 2007)
- The Salk Institute for Biological Sciences in La Jolla, designed by Louis Kahn in 1963
- The Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive at the University of California, Berkeley, designed by Mario Ciampi in 1970
- Wurster Hall, College of Environmental Design at the University of California, Berkeley, designed by Vernon DeMars, Donald Olsen, and Joseph Esherick in 1964
- Yosemite Hall at Cal Poly, SLO, designed by Falk & Booth in 1969
- Briggs Hall at the University of California, Davis, designed by an unknown architect in 1971
- Cal Poly, Pomona, College of Environmental Design building, designed by Carl Maston in 1971
- CSU, Dominguez Hills (containing a combination of Brutalist and New Formalist style buildings), designed by Quincy Jones between 1968 and 1979
- Braille Institute of America in Los Angeles, designed by William Pereira & Associates in 1975

Characteristics of the Brutalist style include the following:

- Rough, unadorned poured-concrete construction
- Massive form and heavy cubic shapes
- Visible imprints of wood grain forms
- Recessed windows that read as voids
- Repeating patterns of geometric patterns
- Strong right angles and simple cubic forms
- Deeply shadowed irregular openings
- Rectangular, block-like shapes
- Precast concrete panels with exposed joinery

New Formalism (1960–1975)

An architectural style that developed during the 1960s, New Formalism exhibits Classical features within a strict geometric scale and proportion. Components such as columns, stylized entablatures, and colonnades reflected the Classical elements of the style, while rectilinear forms and flat planes conveyed a modern sense of architecture. New Formalism embraces the rational construction of the basic frame and box cover design often referred to as a Miesian box, a symmetric building set back on its parcel that stands isolated like a jewel. The style does not agree with the harsh austerity of the previous modern styles and instead attempts to adorn the basic modern frame with Classical ornament. New Formalism exhibits rational construction using grids and lines to proportion space, and ornamentation such as arches and slender beams. The style is distinct from Neoclassicism because of its focus on reimagining the Classical style rather than recreating it. New Formalism buildings are characterized by symmetrical massing, flat slab roofs, and smooth cladding typically made of stone, brick, or marble. Decorations are represented in the columns and arches used to support the structure, with columns generally in a slender form. Although uncommon in residential styles, the New

Formalism style often represents civic or commercial buildings because of its association with Classicism (SurveyLA 2021: 190–200).

Character-defining features of the New Formalism style include the following:

- Symmetrical design composition
- Monumental in size and appearance, often three or more stories in height
- Flat roof, often with heavy, projecting overhang or fascia
- Smooth wall surfaces
- Cladding including stone, brick, or marble
- Colonnade of stylized, full-height columnar supports
- Repeating arches or rounded openings
- Large expanses of cast stone, metal, concrete, or glass
- Integral parking lot, either subterranean or above grade
- Landscaped plazas, fountains, or integral plantings at ground floor

Late Modern (1955–1980)

The Late Modern style is a blanket term describing the evolution of Modern architecture. It was a reaction to the rigidity of orthodox twentieth century modernism and specifically the International style, which is characterized by volumetric, unornamented, and asymmetrical design informed by the machine age (SurveyLA 2020: 3). By the 1960s, the basic forms and flat unornamented surfaces of the International style had been so widely applied to so many buildings that the style "became an excuse to build cheap, banal, and generically" (SurveyLA 2020: 4). Late Modernism reacted to this generic proliferation by utilizing a sculptural approach to design. Late Modern buildings dramatized design features typically ascribed to modernism, such as making curtain walls cover the entire building, utilizing undeviating monochrome, extreme repetition of design elements, and wrapping of a single cladding material, and emphasizing scale. Subtypes include glass skin, Brutalism, and high tech (SurveyLA 2020: 4; HRG 2022: 300).

While there are several subtypes of Late Modern, characteristics may include the following:

- Metal and glass exterior with limited color palette, depending on subtype
- Bold, oversized, angular shapes with sculptural and distinctive geometric forms to break apart the rectangular form
- Deliberately exposed structural and infrastructural components
- Unpainted exposed concrete, raked or smooth, dominating visible elements
- Sculptural form with chamfers or cutouts
- Sharply articulated angles
- Window or door articulation subsumed into distinctive cladding or distinctive shape

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Photographs (cont.)

Photo 2. View of the campus, looking southwest from Building 141. Photo taken August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0815.

Photo 3. View of the campus, looking south from University Quad. Photo taken August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1214.

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

D1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District

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

The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District consists of a noncontiguous collection of 15 related resources that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the noncontiguous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a rose garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features.

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

The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District is sited on the Cal Poly Pomona University campus at 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, California. It is a noncontiguous district comprised of 15 resources. The western most boundary is bounded by educational buildings and undeveloped land, the southern-most boundary is bounded by Eucalyptus Lane, the eastern-most boundary is bounded by East Campus Drive, and the northern-most boundary is bounded by the I-10 freeway. Educational buildings, lawns, agricultural properties, and undeveloped land surround the district.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary is comprised of 15 resources constructed during the district's period of significance between 1926 and 1949.

***D6. Significance: Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA

Period of Significance 1926 to 1949 **Property Type** Residential/Agricultural

Applicable Criteria NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 (Discuss district's importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity of the district as a whole.)

The W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The district was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 3DS California Historical Resources Status Code to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District.

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants where, possible): See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

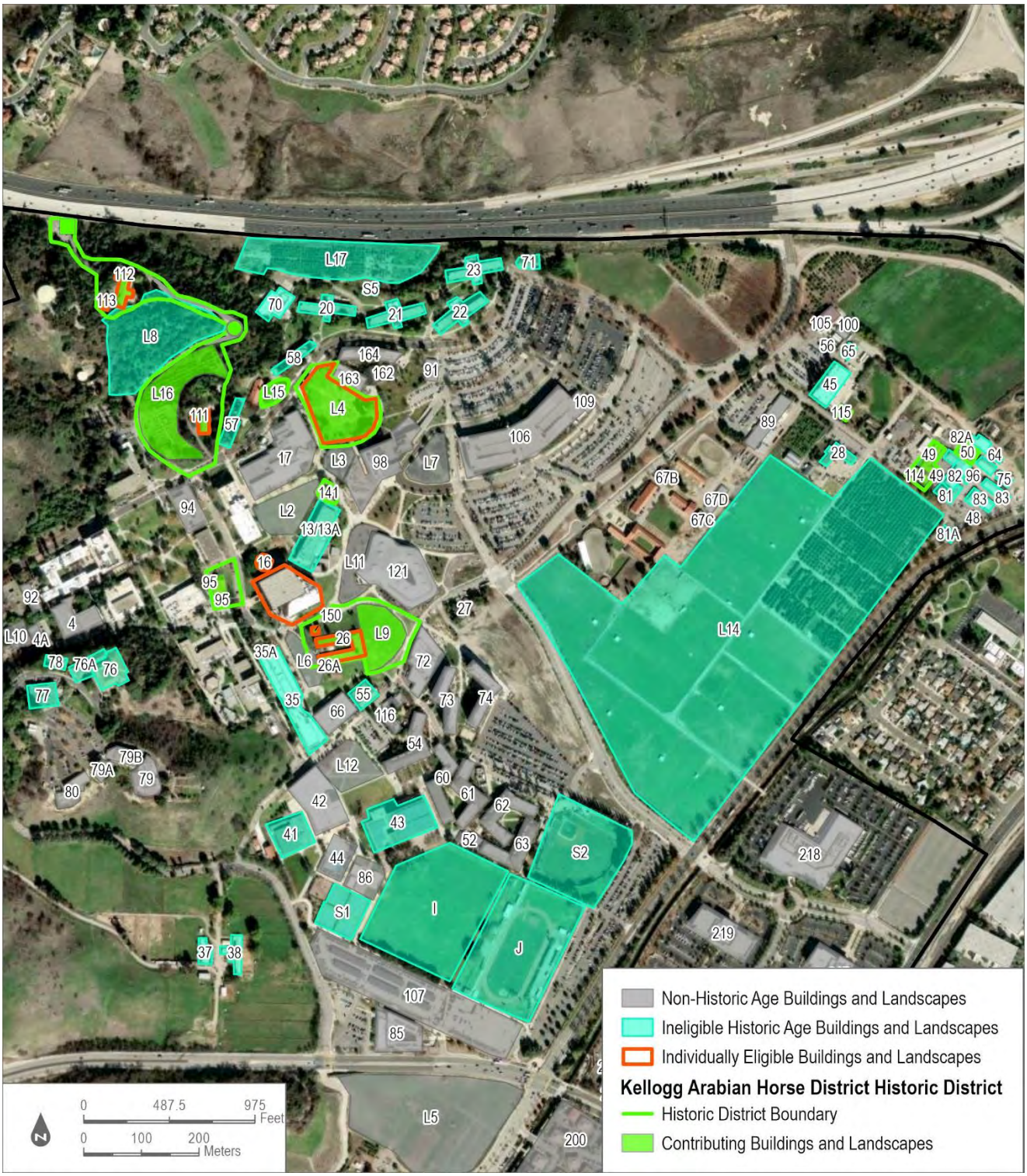
***D8. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

Date: January 2025

Affiliation and Address: Dudek, 225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210, Pasadena, CA 91101

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page B1.2 **of** B1.39 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District
***Drawn By:** Kyle Holmes, Dudek ***Date:** January 2025



***D3. Detailed Description (continued.)**

Contributing resources to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District are listed below. The district is noncontiguous and does not include any non-contributors.

W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District Contributors

Map ID No.	Name	Built Date	Contributor or Non-contributor
26	University Plaza	1926	Contributor
49	Training Center	1928	Contributor
50	Old Rose Float Lab	1927	Contributor
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Contributor
111	Manor House	1926	Contributor
112	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	Contributor
113	Kellogg Guest House	1928	Contributor
114	Unnamed Residence	1928	Contributor
115	Unnamed Residence (890 Citrus Lane)	1928	Contributor
141	Unnamed Maintenance Building	1926	Contributor
150	MASA House	1933	Contributor
L4	Rose Garden	1926–1927	Contributor
L9	Union Plaza Horseshoe Hill	1926	Contributor
L15	Pond	ca. 1928	Contributor
L16	Manor House Orchard	ca. 1928	Contributor
N/A	Original Entrance Gate	1928	Contributor
N/A	Kellogg Era Street Lamps	1928	Contributor

Six of the contributing resources to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District are also individually eligible. These resources and the applicable National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or California Historical Landmark (CHL) Criteria are listed in the table below.

Individually Eligible W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District Contributors

ID #	Name	Year Built	Individually Eligible?	Applicable Individual NRHP/CRHR/CHL Criteria
26	University Plaza	1926	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR A/1
111	Manor House	1926	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
112	Kellogg House Pomona	1926	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
113	Kellogg Guest House	1928	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
150	MASA House	1933	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR A/1
L4	Rose Garden	1926–1927	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page B1.4 **of** B1.39 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *University Plaza (Building 26)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, Union Plaza is a single-story building with a U-shaped plan and stucco cladding. A red-clay tile side-gable roof with a minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters covers the main entrance. The wings flanking the main entrance are capped with lower red-clay tile shed roofs with a minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A double-height octagonal bell tower on the northeast corner of the main entrance is capped with a red-clay tile hipped roof with a minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (east) and interior north and south elevations contain covered arcaded walkways. The main entrance contains a set of wood-barn doors. Secondary wood-barn door entrances are located along the interior north and south elevations. Fenestration includes grouped wood-sash multi-light double-hung windows, metal-sash multi-light sliding windows, and wood-barn doors. The building displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: one-story height; an octagonal tower; a courtyard with arcaded walkways; a low-pitched side gable roof; minimal eaves with a minimal overhang; red-clay tile roofs; painted stucco exterior walls in natural colors; and elaborately carved wood entry doors with rounded arches above the doors.

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

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



***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0004.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address) Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024 ***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *University Plaza (Building 26)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3B
Page B1.5 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: University Plaza (Building 26)
B3. Original Use: University classrooms and offices
B4. Present Use: University classrooms and offices
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival Style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1926

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Myron Hun b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1926 **Property Type** Educational **Applicable Criteria** NRHP/CRHR A/1
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property appears both individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 and a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued): Sited atop a grass lawn hill, the building is in good repair with minimal alterations. Landscaping includes mature trees, shrubs, and a lawn with a tiled fountain in the interior courtyard.

Photo 2. South elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0186.

Photo 3. Interior courtyard of the building, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0165.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Training Center (Building 49)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Training Center exhibits a utilitarian design and domestic scale. One-story in height and L-shaped in plan, the building is capped with a low-pitched, cross-gable roof. The roof line terminates in shallow eaves and exposed rafter tails. At the juncture of the L-shaped wings is a vehicle-sized breezeway. Exterior cladding consists primarily of horizontal shiplap siding, along with vertical wood planks. The building has various points of entry, including a series of single metal doors, set nearly flush with the ground, as well as roll-up doors for vehicular access. Fenestration includes metal- and wood-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including sliding windows double-hung windows with simple wood frames and sills. The building appears to be in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by paved parking lots and backs the adjacent property at 896 Citrus Lane.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking west, August 2024, IMG_2214.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. South and east elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2212.

Photo 3. South and east elevations, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2258.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Old Rose Float Lab (Building 50)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Old Rose Float Lab is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a composition tile front-gable roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. door obscuring the primary entrance. Fenestration includes wood-frame multi-light double-hung windows. Cladding is a combination of horizontal and vertical wood-boards. Wood-barn doors are located on the north and south elevations. Fenestration includes wood-barn doors and a metal-sash sliding window. The building appears to be in fair repair with few alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1090.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1927 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and east elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1094.

Photo 3. North and west elevations, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1092.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Cultural Centers (Building 95)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Cultural Centers building is irregular in plan and one-story in height. The stucco clad building has red-clay tile side-gable roofs with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (south) elevation contains a wood door. Secondary wood-door entrances are located on the west elevation. Fenestration includes a variety of grouped and ungrouped wood-frame windows including single and multi-light double-hung windows. The building displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: asymmetrical facades; one-story in height; low-pitched side-gable roof; minimal overhang; red clay tile roof; and a painted stucco exterior in a natural color. The building is in good repair with few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0301.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0309.

Photo 3. North and west elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0190.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page B1.13 **of** B1.39 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Manor House (Building 111)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Manor House has an L-shaped plan and is two-stories in height with a detached garage. The stucco clad residence has a red-clay tile side-gable roof with an overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. It features wood-clapboard siding in the gables. The primary (west) elevation has a full-length porch covered with a red-clay tile shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters supported by stucco clad columns. The primary entrance features a partially glazed, decoratively carved wood-paneled door. Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped wood-sash multi-light double-hung and casement windows, and a set of wood frame glazed doors. The stucco clad detached garage is rectangular in plan and one-story in height, capped with a red-clay tile front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (south) elevation of the garage features two wood-paneled vehicle doors. Fenestration includes grouped wood-sash casement windows with shutters and wood-paneled doors. A terra cotta patio and walkways encase the rear and side elevations. The residence displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: asymmetrical facades; L-shaped massing; two-stories in height; red clay side-gable roofs with minimal eaves; painted stucco in a natural color; an elaborately carved wood entry door; and wrought iron balconies and lanterns. The buildings are in good repair with few alterations. The property is surrounded by orchards, mature trees, shrubs, and grass lawns.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, South elevation, looking north, August 2024, IMG_1231.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Manor House (Building 111)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3B
Page B1.14 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Manor House (Building 111)
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence
B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival Style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1926

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Myron Hunt b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1926-1949 (Historic District); 1926 (Individual) **Property Type** Single-family residence
Applicable Criteria NRHP/CRHR A/1 (Historic District), NRHP/CRHR C/3 (Individual)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

The subject property also appears individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an outstanding, intact example of Spanish Colonial Revival design by master architect Myron Hunt. The period of significance is 1926, the year it was completed.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (west) elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2630.

Photo 3. East elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2608.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B1.16 **of** B1.39 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

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

Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Kellogg House is relatively L-shaped in plan and one-story in height. The residence has a red-clay tile side-gable roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (west) elevation features a covered entry porch with a stucco clad arcade. The main entrance is recessed with an elaborately carved wood-paneled door. The rear (east) elevation features arched window and door surrounds and a rear porch with wrought-iron railings. A Fenestration includes grouped wood-sash multi-light double-hung and casement windows, and wood frame glazed multi-light doors. The residence displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: asymmetrical facades; L-shaped massing; one-story in height; red clay side-gable roofs with minimal eaves; painted stucco in a natural color; an elaborately carved wood entry door; recessed fenestration; and wrought iron balconies, window grilles, and lanterns. A paved driveway leads to the residence sited atop a hill. It is surrounded by mature trees, shrubs, and rear grass lawn. The building is in good repair with few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_1340.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3B
Page B1.17 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg House Pomona (Building 112)
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence
B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival Style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1926

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Myron Hunt b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1926-1949 (Historic District); 1926 (Individual) **Property Type** Single-family residence
Applicable Criteria NRHP/CRHR A/1 (Historic District), NRHP/CRHR C/3 (Individual)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

The subject property also appears individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an outstanding, intact example of Spanish Colonial Revival design by master architect Myron Hunt. The period of significance is 1926, the year it was completed.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Rear (east) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1394.

Photo 3. West elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1428.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3B

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B1.19 **of** B1.39 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Guest House (Building 113)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Kellogg Guest House is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The stucco clad building has a red-clay tile front-gable roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (north) elevation includes a recessed main entry with an elaborately carved wood-panel entry door. Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped wood-sash multi-light double-hung windows with wood shutters. The rear (south) elevation includes a covered porch with wrought-iron railing and wood-columns. The residence displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: asymmetrical facades; rectangular massing; one-story in height; red clay side-gable roofs with minimal eaves; painted stucco in a natural color; an elaborately carved wood entry door; recessed fenestration; and wrought iron balconies and window grilles. Sited atop a hill the building is surrounded by mature trees, and concrete planters with shrubs The building is accessed by a concrete staircase leading from the driveway to the primary elevation.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, East and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_1363.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Guest House (Building 113)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3B
Page B1.20 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg Guest House (Building 113)
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence
B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival Style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1928

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Myron Hunt b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1926-1949 (Historic District); 1926 (Individual) **Property Type** Single-family residence
Applicable Criteria NRHP/CRHR A/1 (Historic District), NRHP/CRHR C/3 (Individual)
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

The subject property also appears individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an outstanding, intact example of Spanish Colonial Revival design by master architect Myron Hunt. The individual period of significance is 1928, the year it was completed.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. East elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2858.

Photo 3. West elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1440.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Unnamed Residence (Building 114)*

P1. Other Identifier: 896 Citrus Lane

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 896 Citrus Lane **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Unnamed Residence is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a composition-shingle side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A combination of stucco and wood-shingle siding clad the building. A partial length covered front porch includes a wood door main entrance. Fenestration includes metal-framed sliding windows and vinyl-frame multi-light sliding windows. The building appears to be in fair repair and exhibits some alterations. It is surrounded by paved parking lots and backs the adjacent property Building 49, the Training Center.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_2262.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. South and primary (east) elevations, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2267.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2274.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Unnamed Residence (Building 115)*

P1. Other Identifier: 890 Citrus Lane

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

Address 890 Citrus Lane **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

c. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the Unnamed Residence is one-story in height and rectangular in plan with a detached garage. The building is capped with a composition-shingle side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Wood-clapboard siding clads the building. The primary entrance on the primary (west) elevation is covered by a shed rood and accessed by four concrete steps. A metal-screen security door obscures the main entrance. Fenestration includes wood-frame multi-light and single-light double-hung windows. The building appears to be in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. Landscaping includes lawns, shrubs, a mature hedge, and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_1166.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and west elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1171.

Photo 3. West and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1172.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Unnamed Maintenance Building (Building 141)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, Building 141 is one-story in height and primarily rectangular in plan with a round tower volume on the southern portion. The building has a red-clay tile cross-hipped roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building is primarily stucco clad with a band of vertical wood-board cladding along the cornice. The primary (east) elevation features a set of partially glazed wood-panel main entry doors. Fenestration includes ungrouped wood-sash multi-light casement windows, partially glazed sets of wood-panel doors, and a wood paneled door. The building displays the Spanish Colonial Revival style including: asymmetrical facades; rectangular massing; one-story in height; a round tower; a red clay roof with minimal eaves; painted stucco in a natural color; wrought iron window grilles; and decorative vents. The building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, East elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0804.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0423.

Photo 3. North and west elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0427.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CS

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *MASA House (Building 150)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the MASA House is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The stucco clad building has a composition shingle front-gable roof with shallow overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (north) elevation features a wood paneled door. Fenestration includes grouped wood-sash multi-light double-hung windows. The building displays elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. It is sited on a grass lawn and surrounded by mature trees. The building displays elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style including: rectangular massing; one-story in height; a red clay roof with minimal eaves; and painted stucco in a natural color.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, North elevation, looking south, August 2024, IMG_0101.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1933 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *MASA House (Building 150)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3CS
Page B1.29 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: *MASA House (Building 150)*
B3. Original Use: Laboratory
B4. Present Use: Educational
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival Style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1933

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1933 **Property Type** Educational **Applicable Criteria** NRHP/CRHR A/1
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property appears individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1, and as a primary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. East and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0099.

Photo 3. West and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0103.

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Rose Garden is located on the south side of South University Drive adjacent to the College of Business Administration. The Rose Garden is comprised of circular rows of roses with four concrete pathways dissecting the circle. The garden is surrounded by lawns and educational buildings.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Rose garden, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0650.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926-1927 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Rose Garden (Landscape 4)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3D
Page B1.32 **of** B1.39

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Rose Garden (Landscape 4)
B3. Original Use: Landscape
B4. Present Use: Landscape
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1926-1927

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Charles Gibbs Adams b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Development of Pomona **Area:** Pomona, CA
Period of Significance 1926-1949 (Historic District); 1926-1927 (Individual) **Property Type** Landscape
Applicable Criteria NRHP/CRHR A/1 (Historic District), NRHP/CRHR C/3 (Individual)

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

The subject property is a secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, a discontinuous collection of properties that appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The district exemplifies one of the most significant eras of expansion in Pomona, the 1920s, as well as the regional embrace, by wealthy landowners, of the large-scale, landscaped estate. During this era, with the automobile facilitating access, the W.K. Kellogg estate was established on the site; the associated ranch quickly became a world-renowned Arabian Horse breeding and training ground. The estate was established by cereal magnate W.K. Kellogg (but was not associated with his years founding and leading the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Michigan). Associated properties across the discontinuous district include but are not limited to a series of single-family residences with associated landscaping, a Rose Garden, stables, and other secondary buildings, structures, and features. The period of significance is 1926 through 1949.

The subject property also appears individually eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an outstanding, intact example of landscape design by master landscape architect Charles Gibbs Adams. The individual period of significance is 1926-1927, the period it was completed.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the Rose Garden, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0657.

Photo 3. View of the Rose Garden, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1395.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *University Plaza Horseshoe Hill (Landscape 9)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The University Plaza Horseshoe Hill is located on the Cal Poly Pomona University campus. The oval-shaped hill is covered with a grass lawn and includes concrete pathways leading around the perimeter of the hill. Two buildings are sited atop the hill, University Plaza (Building 26) and the Student Orientation Center (Building 26a).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of University Plaza Horseshoe Hill, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0083.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of University Plaza Horseshoe Hill, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0077.

Photo 3. View of University Plaza Horseshoe Hill, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0233.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Pond (Landscape 15)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8709-023-918

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

A secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District, the pond is located on the northwest side of South University Drive adjacent to the University Housing Services building. It is oval in shape and surrounded by mature trees and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Pond, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0621.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the pond, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0631.

Photo 3. View of the pond, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0627.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3D

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Manor House Orchard (Landscape 16)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A secondary contributor to the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District designed by landscape architect, Charles Gibbs Adams, the orange orchards located on the Manor House property include rows of trees planted along Mansion Lane in a crescent-shaped plan.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Orchards, looking north, August 2024, IMG_1300.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1928 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the orchard, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2680.

Photo 3. View of the orchard, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2674.

D1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District

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

The Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District appears eligible as an intact, textbook exemplification of significant patterns of development and trends in postwar planning and campus design. The period of significance for the historic district is 1956 to 1976, spanning the university's early years through its maturation in the late 1970s. Due to the presence of in-fill outside the period of significance, in particular facing the central quad, the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is eligible for the CRHR only. The 14 contributing resources and 5 non-contributing resources located within the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District boundary are listed below on page B2.3.

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

The Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is sited on the Cal Poly Pomona University campus at 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, California. It is bounded by South University Drive and Building 1 to the north and west, Buildings 5, 97, 24, 25, and 15 to the south, and Buildings 15, 16, and 9 to the east. Educational buildings, lawns, and undeveloped land surround the district. See the district sketch map on Page 2.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary is comprised of 14 contributing buildings constructed during the district's period of significance between 1956 and 1976, and 5 non-contributing buildings built at later dates outside of the district's period of significance.

***D6. Significance: Theme** University expansion **Area:** Pomona, CA

Period of Significance 1956 to 1976 **Property Type** Educational **Applicable Criteria** CRHR Criteria 1 (Discuss district's importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The district was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 3DS California Historical Resources Status Code to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District.

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants where, possible): See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

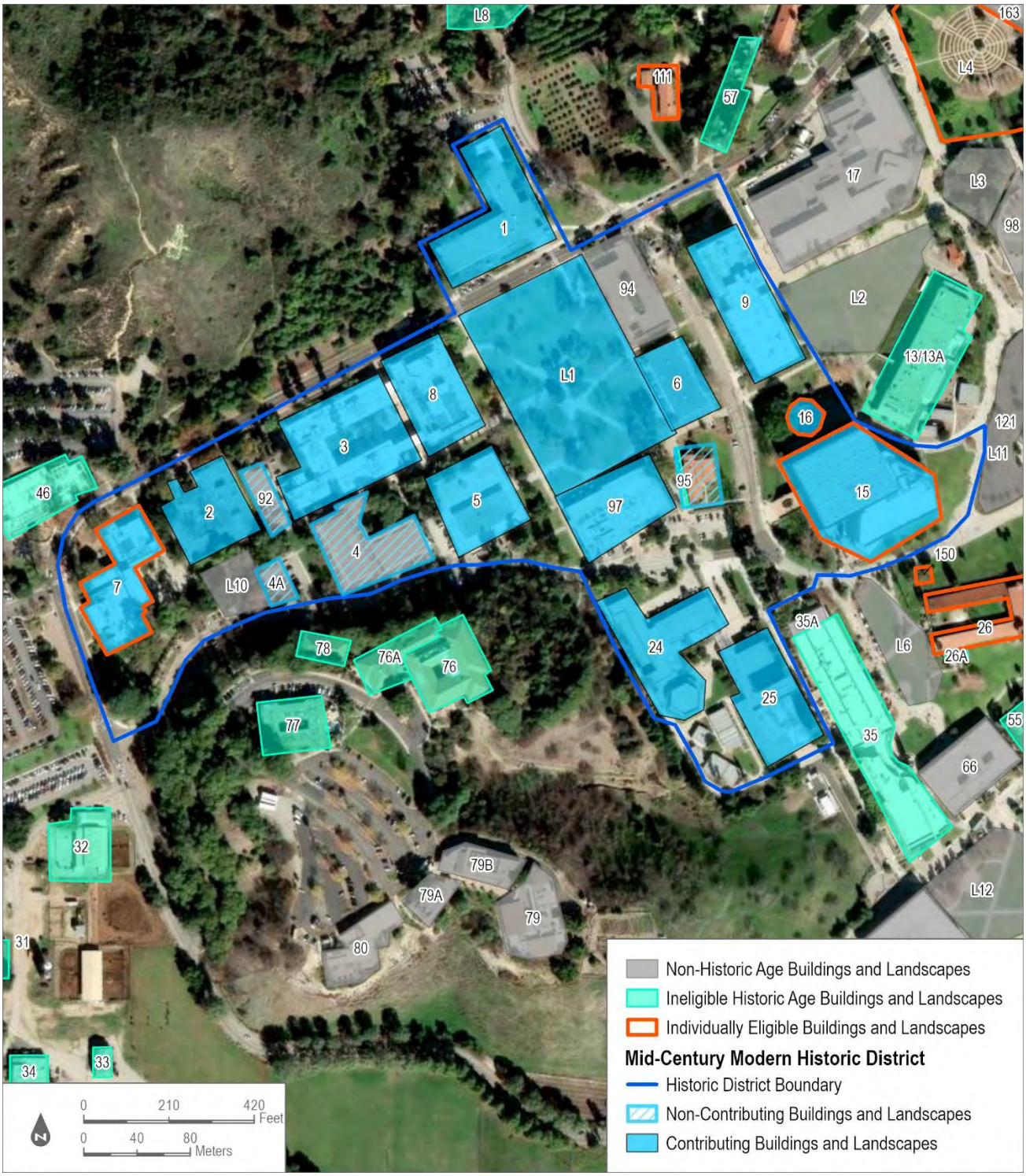
***D8. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

Date: January 2025

Affiliation and Address: Dudek, 225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210, Pasadena, CA 91101

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **SKETCH MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page B2.2 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District
***Drawn By:** Kyle Holmes, Dudeck ***Date:** January 2025



***D3. Detailed Description (continued.)** Contributing and non-contributing resources to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District are listed below. Records for the contributing properties are included as part of this district record (pgs. B3.1 to B3.32). Five properties within the boundary of the historic district were constructed outside of the period of significance for the district and are considered non-contributing. One noncontributing property, the Cultural Centers (ID# 95) is considered a contributor to the W. K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District and the four remaining non-contributing properties are not yet over 45 years of age and were not recorded as part of this survey.

Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District Contributors and Non-Contributors

Map ID No.	Name	Built Date	Contributor/Non-contributor
1	Building One (Administration)	1961	Contributor
2	College of Agriculture	1963	Contributor
3	Science Laboratory	1956	Contributor
4	Biotechnology Building	1999	Non-Contributor
4A	BioTrek Learning Center	2000	Non-Contributor
5	College of Letters, Arts, and Social Sciences	1959	Contributor
6	College of Education and Integrative Studies	1959	Contributor
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Contributor
8	College of Science	1976	Contributor
9	College of Engineering	1959	Contributor
15	Library	1969	Contributor
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Contributor
24	Music (Arts Complex)	1963	Contributor
25	Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex)	1963	Contributor
92	Laboratory Facility	1993	Non-Contributor
94	University Office Building	1984	Non-Contributor
95	Cultural Centers	1926	Non-Contributor
97	Campus Center	1957	Contributor
L1	University Quad	ca. 1970	Contributor

Three of the contributing resources to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District are also individually eligible. These resources and the applicable National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and/or California Historical Landmark (CHL) Criteria are listed in the table below.

Individually Eligible Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District Contributors

ID #	Name	Year Built	Individually Eligible?	Applicable Individual NRHP/CRHR/CHL Criteria
7	College of Environmental Design	1971	Yes	**Individual:** NRHP/CRHR C/3
15	Library	1969	Yes	**Individual:** CRHR 1 and 3
16	Library Mechanical Equipment	1969	Yes	**Individual:** CRHR 1 and 3

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.4 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Building One (Administration) (Building 1)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903 and 9710-002-920

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, Building 1 is L-shaped plan and three-stories in height. The building is capped with a flat roof and clad with a combination of stucco and horizontal patterned brick veneer. The primary (south) elevation is asymmetrical with a recessed primary entrance featuring a set of metal-frame glazed doors on the southeast corner. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash sliding windows, and metal-frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The building displays the Mid-Century Modern style including: low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetry; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; stucco and brick cladding; mass produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; modern signage; deeply recessed vestibules; and integrated planters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (southeast) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1259.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1961 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Northeast and primary (southeast) elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0594.

Photograph 3. Primary (southeast) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1238.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.6 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Agriculture Classrooms (Building 2)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903 and 9710-002-902

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the Agriculture Classrooms building is irregular in plan and two-stories in height. The building is capped with a flat roof with coping and clad in a combination of horizontal patterned brick veneer and stucco. The primary (north) elevation is symmetrical and features a recessed primary entrance with a set of glazed metal-frame door covered by a projecting flat roof. Fenestration includes grouped recessed metal-sash sliding windows, and metal-frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The building displays elements of the Mid-Century Modern style including: two-stories in height; low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; expressed post-and-beam construction in steel; brick and stucco cladding; mass-produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; and modern signage.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (northwest) elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_1080.JPG.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1963 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Rear (southeast) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1196.

Photograph 3. Primary (northwest) and northeast elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1069.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Science Laboratory (Building 3)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903 and 9710-002-902

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the Science Laboratory is two-stories in height and U-shaped in plan with a rear interior courtyard. The building is capped with a flat roof and clad in a combination of stucco and horizontal patterned brick veneer. The primary (north) elevation contains a set of glazed metal-doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash multi-light awning windows, and metal-frame double leaf fully glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The building displays the Mid-Century Modern style including: low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetry; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; stucco and brick cladding; mass produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; modern signage; deeply recessed vestibules; and integrated planters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (northwest) elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1031.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1956 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Southeast elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0484.

Photograph 3. Interior courtyard, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0999.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.10 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Education and Integrative Studies (Building 5)*
P1. Other Identifier: N/A
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**
c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone Choose an item., mE/ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the College of Education and Integrative Studies is two-stories in height and rectangular in plan. The building is clad with a combination of stucco and horizontal patterned brick veneer. The primary (east) elevation is asymmetrical with a recessed primary entrance featuring three sets of glazed metal-frame doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash awning windows, and metal-frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The building displays the Mid-Century Modern style including: low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetry; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; stucco and brick cladding; mass produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; modern signage; deeply recessed vestibules; and integrated planters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (east) elevation, looking west, August 2024, IMG_0454.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Primary (east) and south elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0447.

Photograph 3. South elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0451.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.12 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Education and Integrative Studies (Building 6)*
P1. Other Identifier: N/A
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**
c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone Choose an item., mE/ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the College of Education and Integrative Studies is two-stories in height and rectangular in plan. The building is clad with a combination of stucco and horizontal patterned brick veneer. The primary (east) elevation is asymmetrical with a recessed primary entrance featuring a set of glazed metal-frame doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash awning windows, and metal-frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The building displays the Mid-Century Modern style including: low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetry; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; stucco and brick cladding; mass produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; modern signage; and deeply recessed vestibules.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (east) and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0859.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Primary (east) and south elevations, looking northwest, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0441.

Photograph 3. Rear (west) elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0874.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page B2.14 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Environmental Design (Building 7)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, the College of Environmental Design is irregular plan and two-stories in height. The brick clad building is capped with a flat roof. Each elevation is asymmetrical with six square towers projecting above the roofline along the corners of the building. A paved walkway with encased with brick walls leads to a set of metal-primary entry doors on the primary (north) elevation. Fenestration includes bands of metal-sash fixed windows recessed within concrete panels, metal-frame glazed doors, and metal doors. A brick courtyard surrounds the north and west elevations. The paved Richard Neutra Plaza along the east elevation includes concrete fountains and benches. The building displays the Mid-Century Modern style including: low, boxy, horizontal proportions; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetry; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; brick cladding; mass produced materials; simple metal windows; industrially plain doors; modern signage; and deeply recessed vestibules.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☒District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Primary (north) elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0532.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Environmental Design (Building 7)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3S
Page B2.15 **of** B2.32

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: College of Environmental Design (Building 7)
B3. Original Use: University classrooms
B4. Present Use: University classrooms
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1971

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Carl Maston, FAIA b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Architecture **Area:** Pomona, California
Period of Significance 1971 **Property Type** Education Building **Applicable Criteria** CRHR 1; NRHP/CRHR C/3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit 1: The subject property is a secondary contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which appears eligible for CRHR Criterion 1 as an intact, textbook exemplification of significant patterns of development and trends in postwar planning and campus design. The period of significance for the historic district is 1956 to 1976, spanning the university's early years through its maturation in the late 1970s. Due to the presence of in-fill outside the period of significance, in particular facing the central quad, the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is eligible for the CRHR only.

Crit C/3: The subject property is eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria C/3 as an outstanding, intact example of Mid-Century Modern design applied to an institutional property, by master architect Carl Maston, FAIA.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** December 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Courtyard along the west elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0540.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0549.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Science (Building 8)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903 and 9710-002-902

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the College of Science is four-stories in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a flat roof terminating in boxed eaves and a prominent concrete fascia with a grid accent, emphasizing the horizontal axis. The exterior volume of the building is broken up by a progression of full-height concrete pilasters. The building is primarily clad with brick and includes stucco clad portions of the north and south elevations. The primary (east) elevation is symmetrical and features a recessed primary entrance containing three metal-frame pairs of doors. The building displays the New Formalist style including its symmetrical design composition and monumentality; flat roof with a prominent, projecting overhang; brick cladding; full-height pilasters; and generous expanses of glass. The building is in good repair and exhibits no visible alterations.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (east) and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0468.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1976 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Primary (east) and south elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0460.

Photograph 3. North elevation, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0967.JPG

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.19 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *College of Engineering (Building 9)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, the College of Engineering consists of a two-story building on the southern portion and a six-story building on the northern portion. Both building segments display flat roofs and stucco cladding with a combination of brick cladding on the southern portion of the building. The primary entrance, which is located on the west elevation, consists of a set of metal-frame, glazed doors. Fenestration includes metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped, multi-light windows, casements, and clerestories. The building displays elements of the Mid-Century Modern style, including an emphasis on the horizontal axis; simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetrical but balanced design composition; a flat roof without coping at the roofline; brick and stucco cladding; generous expanses of fenestration to enhance indoor-outdoor integration; modern signage; and deeply recessed vestibules. With a setting further enhanced by mature trees and landscaping, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (west) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0380.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. South and rear (east) elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0173.JPG

Photograph 3. Rear (east) elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0745.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *University Library (Building 15)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Individually significant and a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the University Library is rectangular in plan and six-stories in height. The New Formalist style aggregate stone clad building has a flat roof with a parapet A Contemporary style addition along the south and east elevations with stone veneers and a flat roof with a parapet was constructed c. 2007. A progression of curved applied aggregate stylized stone columns separate the bands of windows on all elevations of the original building. The original primary entrance on the west elevation has been infilled. The current primary entrance located on the west elevation of the addition contains glazed automatic sliding doors. Fenestration consists of a variety of grouped metal-sash windows including multi and single-light fixed windows, double-hung windows, , and metal-frame glazed and unglazed doors. The building displays the New Formalist style including: symmetry and formality; monumental in size and appearance; six-stories in height; flat roof; stone cladding; large expanses of stone; and a landscaped plaza. The building is in fair repair with some alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Primary (southeast) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0114.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1969 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *University Library (Building 15)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3CB
Page B2.22 **of** B2.32

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: University Library (Building 15)
B3. Original Use: University library
B4. Present Use: University library
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1969

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Kistner, Wright & Wright b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Architecture **Area:** Placentia, California
Period of Significance 1969 **Property Type** Library **Applicable Criteria** CRHR 1 & 3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit 1: The subject property is a secondary contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which appears eligible for CRHR Criterion 1 as an intact, textbook exemplification of significant patterns of development and trends in postwar planning and campus design. The period of significance for the historic district is 1956 to 1976, spanning the university's early years through its maturation in the late 1970s. Due to the presence of in-fill outside the period of significance, in particular facing the central quad, the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is eligible for the CRHR only.

Crit 3: The subject property appears eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 as a distinctive and rare example of New Formalist design on the Cal Poly Pomona campus, as applied to an institutional property. Due to alterations, including a large-scale addition on the side and rear elevations and the in-filling of the original entrance, the building is CRHR eligible only.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** December 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Southwest elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0120.JPG

Photo 3. Northwest elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0140.JPG

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CB

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page B2.24 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Library Mechanical Equipment (Building 16)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A support structure to the adjacent University Library, the Library Mechanical Equipment building is individually significant and a contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District. It is circular in plan and two-stories in height capped with a flat roof with a parapet. The building is clad with a combination of stucco cladding along the bottom portion of the building, and stone aggregate cladding along the top portion. Each elevation features panels of applied aggregate stone stylized curved columns separated by floor to ceiling concrete pilasters. The stucco clad portion of the building contains vents and sets of metal-doors. A circular brick courtyard with brick planters and benches surrounds the building. The building displays this New Formalist style including: symmetry and formality; flat roof; stone cladding; colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports; large expanses of stone; and a landscaped plaza. The building is in good repair with few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP4. Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, West elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0147.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1969 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Library Mechanical Equipment (Building 16)* ***NRHP Status Code** 3CB
Page B2.25 **of** B2.32

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Library Mechanical Equipment (Building 16)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1969

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** Architecture **Area:** Placentia, California
Period of Significance 1969 **Property Type** Ancillary Building **Applicable Criteria** CRHR 1 & 3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit 1: The subject property is a secondary contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, which appears eligible for CRHR Criterion 1 as an intact, textbook exemplification of significant patterns of development and trends in postwar planning and campus design. The period of significance for the historic district is 1956 to 1976, spanning the university's early years through its maturation in the late 1970s. Due to the presence of in-fill outside the period of significance, in particular facing the central quad, the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District is eligible for the CRHR only.

Crit 3: The subject property is an ancillary structure to the Library, which appears eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 as a distinctive example of New Formalist design, as applied to an institutional property, on the Cal Poly Pomona campus.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** December 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North elevation, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0170.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0139.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.27 **of** B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Music (Arts Complex) (Building 24)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the Music Building and Drama Department/Theatre complex is composed of two irregulars in plan buildings joined by shared covered walkways. The single-story northern building is the Music Building capped with a flat roof and primarily clad in stucco with brick cladding on the Recital Hall. Primary entrances on each building include sets of metal-frame glazed doors. Fenestration is comprised of grouped metal-sash fixed windows and metal-frame glazed doors. Additionally, a concrete paved plaza with plantings surrounds the buildings. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The buildings display the Mid-Century Modern style including: one story in height; low, boxy, horizontal proportions, simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetrical; flat roofs without coping; expressed post-and-beam construction; stucco and brick cladding; mass-produces materials; simple metal windows; use of sheltered exterior corridors with flat roofs supported by posts; deeply recessed vestibules; and integrated planters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (east) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0197.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1963 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Primary (east) and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0333.

Photograph 3. Primary (east) elevation of the Recital Hall, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0372.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B2.29 of B2.32 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Drama Department/Theatre (Arts Complex) (Building 25)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

A contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, the Music Building and Drama Department/Theatre complex is composed of two irregular in plan buildings joined by shared covered walkways. The double-height Drama Department/Theatre building is capped with a flat roof and clad in stucco. Primary entrances on each building include sets of metal-frame glazed doors. Fenestration is comprised of grouped metal-sash fixed windows and metal-frame glazed doors. Additionally, a concrete paved plaza with plantings surrounds the buildings. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by grass lawns, paved walkways, shrubs, and mature trees. The buildings display the Mid-Century Modern style including: one story in height; low, boxy, horizontal proportions, simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration; asymmetrical; flat roofs without coping; expressed post-and-beam construction; stucco and brick cladding; mass-produces materials; simple metal windows; use of sheltered exterior corridors with flat roofs supported by posts; deeply recessed vestibules; and integrated planters.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Education 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 #) Photo 1, Primary (north) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0356.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1963 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. South elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0385.JPG

Photograph 3. West elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0367.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *University Quad (Landscape 1)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-907 and 8710-003-921

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

A primary contributor to the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District, the University Quad is located on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus on the southeast side of South University Drive. It consists of grass lawns separated by curving concrete pathways. Additionally, the quad includes mature trees and shrubs. University Quad is surrounded by educational buildings and concrete walkways.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, University Quad, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0465.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** January 2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of University Quad, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0881.

Photo 3. View of University Quad, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0879.

D1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: Arabian Horse Center Historic District

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

The Arabian Horse Center Historic District consists of the buildings and structures that compose the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center, an important breeding and training program originally founded by W.K. Kellogg in 1926 and housed in Building 26. In 1974, the Kellogg Arabian Horse Center moved to its current purpose-built location in 1974. The district includes a stadium, barns, stables, and other structures. This historic district exemplifies the significant evolution of the Kellogg Arabian program into one of the largest Arabian horse breeding programs in the United States under Cal Poly's stewardship and appears eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1. The period of significance for this district is 1974. The five contributing resources and three non-contributing resources located within the Arabian Horse Center Historic District boundary are listed on page B3.3.

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

The Arabian Horse Center Historic District is sited on the Cal Poly Pomona University campus at 3801 West Temple Avenue, Pomona, California. It is bounded by Eucalyptus Lane to the northwest, a horse area to the northeast, and agricultural land to the southeast and southwest. Parking lots, educational buildings, and agricultural land surround the district. See the district sketch map on Page B3.2.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary is comprised of five contributing buildings constructed during the district's period of significance in 1974, and three non-contributing buildings built at later dates.

***D6. Significance: Theme** Horse breeding and training **Area:** Pomona, CA

Period of Significance 1974 **Property Type** Agricultural **Applicable Criteria** NRHP/CRHR Criteria A/1 (Discuss district's importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity of the district as a whole.)

The Arabian Horse Center Historic District meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The district was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 3DS California Historical Resources Status Code to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District.

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants where, possible): See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

***D8. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek

Date: January 2025

Affiliation and Address: Dudek, 225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210, Pasadena, CA 91101

State of California - The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
SKETCH MAP	Trinomial

Page B3.2 **of** B3.13 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Arabian Horse Center Historic District
***Drawn By:** Kyle Holmes, Dudek ***Date:** January 2025



***D3. Detailed Description (continued.)**

Contributing and non-contributing resources to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District are listed below. Records for the contributing properties are included as part of this district record (pgs. B3.1 to B3.13). Three properties within the boundary of the historic district were constructed outside of the period of significance and are considered non-contributing. The non-contributing properties are not yet over 45 years of age and were not recorded as part of this survey. None of the properties within the Arabian Horse Center Historic District are considered individually eligible.

Arabian Horse Center Historic District Contributors and Non-Contributors

Map ID No.	Name	Built Date	Contributor/Non-contributor
29	W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center	1974	Contributor
29A	Horse Arena	1974	Contributor
29B	Weaning Barn	1974	Contributor
29C	Animal Health Science	1974	Contributor
29D	Barn	2005	Non-Contributor
29H	Horse Barn	1974	Contributor
29I	Barn	2005	Non-Contributor
67	Animal Health Science	1980	Non-Contributor

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page B3.4 **of** B3.13 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center (Building 29)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

A contributor to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Center is irregular in plan and one-story in height with an interior horse arena. The CMU clad building is capped with a red-clay tile front-gable roof with no overhanging eaves, and red-clay tile shed roofs with minimally overhanging eaves. The primary (north) elevation fronts a concrete and brick courtyard with a central tile fountain. Covered walkways with colonnades line the primary and west elevations facing the courtyard. The primary entrance features a recessed metal rail gate leading to the interior horse arena. The interior elevations facing the horse arena contains covered walkways with colonnades. Chain link fence horse corrals extend from the exterior west and east elevations. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash fixed and sliding windows, metal-frame glazed pairs of doors, and wood doors. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. Agricultural land, equestrian structures, and paved parking lots surround the building.

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

***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 #) Photo 1, Primary (northwest) elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_0933.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1974 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Southwest elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0956.

Photograph 3. Interior horse arena, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0985.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Horse Arena (Building 29a)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

A contributor to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, the Horse Arena is oval in plan with covered bleachers along the northwest boundary. The concrete bleachers contain wood seating covered by a composition shingle, low-pitched, side-gable roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The arena has a concrete foundation with dirt flooring. Chain-link fencing surrounds the arena with access gates on the south and east sides. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. Agricultural land, equestrian structures, and paved parking lots surround the building.

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

***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 #) Photo 1, Horse Arena, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0953

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1974 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Northeast elevation of the bleachers, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0962.

Photograph 3. Horse arena, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_0963.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Weaning Barn (Building 29b)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

A contributor to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, the Weaning Barn is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The CMU clad building is capped with a red-tile shed roofs with no overhang. The primary (south) elevation contains wood sliding barn doors. Fenestrations includes grouped wood-sash fixed and jalousie windows, and wood sliding barn doors. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. Agricultural land, equestrian structures, and paved parking lots surround the building.

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

***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 #) Photo 1, Primary (southeast) and southwest elevations, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0993.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1974 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Rear (northwest) and northeast elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1003.

Photograph 3. Northeast elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1005.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Animal Health Science (Building 29C)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

A contributor to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, the Animal Health Science building is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The CMU clad building is capped with a steeply pitched red-clay tile front-gable roof with no overhang. The primary (north) elevation contains a recessed primary entrance featuring a metal-frame glazed door. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash fixed windows. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. Agricultural land, equestrian structures, and paved parking lots surround the building.

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

***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 #) Photo 1, Primary (northwest) elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1896.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1974 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Primary (northwest) and southwest elevations, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_2968.

Photograph 3. Primary (northwest) and northeast elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_3503.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Horse Barn (Building 29H)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T** ; **R** ; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue City Pomona Zip 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

A contributor to the Arabian Horse Center Historic District, the Horse Barn is rectangular in plan and one-story in height with a red-clad tile front-gable roof supported by wood-posts. The barn in open on all elevations with metal rail horse corrals and gates extending from the east and west elevations. There is no fenestration. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. Agricultural land, equestrian structures, and paved parking lots surround the building.

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

***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 #) Photo 1, Northeast and northwest elevations, looking south, August 2024, IMG_1017.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1974 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC
Dudek
225 S. Lake Ave, Ste. M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

Photograph 2. Northeast elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1018.

Photograph 3. Horse arena adjacent to Horse Barn, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek 2024, IMG_1019.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Art Department/Engineering Annex (Building 13)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-92

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

The Art Department/Engineering Annex is two-stories in height and rectangular in plan. The stucco-clad building is capped with a flat roof. The principal entry, which is located on the primary (north) elevation, consists of paired metal-frame doors with glazing. Fenestration on the building consists primarily of metal-frame grouped multi-light awning windows, glazed doors, doors, and corrugated metal rollup doors. The building is largely utilitarian in style, with some influences of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building appears to be in good repair with few visible alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Rear (northwest) elevation, looking south, August 2024, IMG_0765

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1965 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Art Department/Engineering Annex (Building 13)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Art Department/Engineering Annex (Building 13)
B3. Original Use: University classrooms and offices
B4. Present Use: University classrooms and offices
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1965

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, E. W. Hampton b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (southeast) and northeast elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0407

Photo 3 Primary (southeast) and southwest elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0410

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Encinitas Residence Hall (Building 20)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Clad in patterned brick veneer, the Encinitas Residence Hall is three-stories in height and irregular in plan. The building is capped with a flat roof with thin overhanging eaves. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance displaying a pair of metal-frame glazed doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash sliding windows and metal-frame, glazed doors. Windows are accented with projecting, vertically stacked brick sills. The building exhibits a Mid-Century Modern architectural style as applied to an institutional property. Sited on a raised berm with mature trees and landscaping, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1531.JPG

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Encinitas Residence Hall (Building 20)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and rear (north) elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0703.JPG.

Photo 3. Rear (north) elevation, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0727.JPG

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Montecito Residence Hall (Building 21)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Montecito residence Hall is three-stories in height and irregular in plan. The patterned brick veneer clad building is capped with a flat roof with thin overhanging eaves. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance displaying a pair of metal-frame, glazed doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash sliding windows, and metal-frame, glazed doors. Windows are accented with projecting, vertically stacked brick sills. The building exhibits a Mid-Century Modern architectural stye as applied to an institutional property. Surrounded by mature trees and landscaping, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1483.JPG

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Montecito Residence Hall (Building 21)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Montecito Residence Hall (Building 21)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and rear (north) elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1465.

Photo 3. Rear (north) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0696.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Alamitos Residence Hall (Building 22)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Alamitos Residence Hall is three-stories in height and irregular in plan. The patterned brick veneer clad building is capped with a flat roof with thin overhanging eaves. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance displaying a pair of metal-frame, glazed doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash sliding windows, and metal-frame, glazed doors. Windows are accented with projecting, vertically stacked brick sills. The building exhibits a Mid-Century Modern architectural stye as applied to an institutional property. Sited on a raised berm with mature trees and landscaping, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1500

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Alamitos Residence Hall (Building 22)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Alamitos Residence Hall (Building 22)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Rear (north) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0684.

Photo 3. Primary (south) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0678.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Aliso Residence Hall (Building 23)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Aliso Residence Hall is three-stories in height and irregular in plan. The patterned brick veneer clad building is capped with a flat roof with thin overhanging eaves. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance displaying a pair of metal-frame, glazed doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash sliding windows, and metal-frame, glazed doors. Windows are accented with projecting, vertically stacked brick sills. The building exhibits a Mid-Century Modern architectural stye as applied to an institutional property. Sited on a raised berm with mature landscaping, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0676

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Aliso Residence Hall (Building 23)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Aliso Residence Hall (Building 23)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (south) and west elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0673.JPG.

Photo 3. Primary elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1434.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Student Orientation Center (Building 26a)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Student Orientation Center is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The stucco-clad building is capped with a flat roof with a parapet. The primary (south) elevation is symmetrical with a pair of wood-frame multi-light glazed doors flanked by two grouped metal-sash sliding windows. The main-entry door and windows are each covered by canvas awnings. A concrete staircase provides accessed to the roof along the east elevation of the building. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is sited on a grass lawn and surrounded by mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking north, August 2024, IMG_0193

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Student Orientation Center (Building 26a)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Student Orientation Center (Building 26a)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1970

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Kistner, Wright & Wright b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (south) and east elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0068.

Photo 3. East elevation and roof, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0071.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse (Building 28)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

L-shaped in plan, the Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse consists of a double-height one-story building that is utilitarian in design. The building is capped with a cross-gable roof sheathed in composition shingles. Exterior walls are clad with stucco sheathing. The primary (east) elevation contains two metal doors. Fenestration consists of metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped multi-light, clerestory, and awning windows. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It surrounded by pavement along the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations. Undeveloped land with mature trees and shrubs is sited along the northwest elevation.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1182

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse (Building 28)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Fruit and Crop/Greenhouse (Building 28)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1970

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (east) and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1184.

Photo 3. Rear (west) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2365.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Agriculture Unit (Building 30)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Agriculture Unit is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The building is sheathed in stucco and capped with a side-gable roof with shallow overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The primary (east) elevation includes metal doors accessed by a raised concrete porch and loading dock. Fenestration includes grouped wood-frame multi-light double-hung windows, ungrouped metal-frame sliding windows, and a metal door. Utilitarian in design, the building is in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by undeveloped land with mature trees, shrubs, and rows of planted crops.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0878

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Agriculture Unit (Building 30)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Agriculture Unit (Building 30)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1957

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (east) and south elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0889.JPG.

Photo 3. Rear (west) and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0904.JPG.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Poultry Unit (Building 31)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number 8710-002-902

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

The Poultry Unit is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. The stucco clad building has a composition tile front-gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (north) elevation contains a wood door. The west elevation includes a covered concrete porch with a composition tile shed roof with minimal overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The roof is supported by wood posts. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash multi-light casement windows, and wood doors. Utilitarian in design, the building is in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by undeveloped land with mature trees, shrubs, and rows of planted crops.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0891

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Poultry Unit (Building 31)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Poultry Unit (Building 31)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1957

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Rear (west) elevation, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0897.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1829.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Beef Unit/Feed Shed (Building 32)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

Utilitarian in design, the Beef Unit/Feed Shed consists of a building and a barn. The stucco-clad building rises one-story in height and is rectangular in plan. A low-pitched, side-gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves caps the buildings; the roof is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The primary (north) elevation contains a wood door and two wood-shed doors. Fenestration includes grouped vinyl-sash sliding windows. The metal-frame barn is capped with a central corrugated metal front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The central roof is flanked by lower corrugated metal shed roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. On either side of the central aisle of the barn are rows of stalls with metal railings. Cladding on the south elevation includes corrugated metal cladding. Overall, the building appears in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by undeveloped land with mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking west, August 2024, IMG_1830

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Beef Unit/Feed Shed (Building 32)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Beef Unit/Feed Shed (Building 32)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1957

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. East and north elevations, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0868.

Photo 3. West and south elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0880.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Feedmill (Building 33)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

Utilitarian in design, the Feedmill is rectangular in plan, with a double-height single-story. The building is sheathed and capped with corrugated metal panels. The roof displays aside gable with no overhanging eaves. The primary (east) elevation contains a metal partially glazed door. A rectangular in plan CMU clad ancillary shed with a corrugated metal shed roof, and a metal door extends from the north elevation. Fenestration includes corrugated metal industrial roll-up doors, a corrugated metal industrial sliding door, and a metal-sash multi-light fixed window. Overall, the building appears in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, East and south elevations, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0920

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Feedmill (Building 33)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Feedmill (Building 33)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1957

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

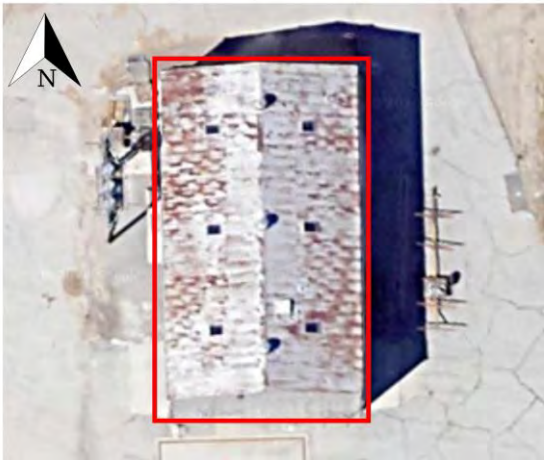
Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0918.

Photo 3. East and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0922.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Meat Lab/Meat Processes Unit (Building 34)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

Utilitarian in design, the Meat Lab (Meat Processes Unit) is rectangular in plan with a double-height single story. The stucco-clad building is capped with a flat roof with no overhanging eaves. The primary (east) elevation contains a projecting main entrance with a metal single-panel door, and a loading dock with a corrugated metal roll-up door. A metal staircase with metal railing provides access to the main entrance. Fenestration includes a metal single-panel door, metal double-panel door, and metal double-height single-panel door each accessed by a concrete porch with steps on the rear (east) elevation. Overall, the building appears in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, North Elevation, looking south, August 2024, IMG_0907

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1959 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Meat Lab/Meat Processes Unit (Building 34)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Meat Lab/Meat Processes Unit (Building 34)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1959

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, E. W. Hampton b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and west elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0910.

Photo 3. East and north elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0915.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Bronco Student Center (Building 35)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Bronco Student Center is roughly rectangular in plan with a curved primary entrance on the primary (east) elevation and two-stories in height. The stucco clad building is capped with a flat roof with a parapet. The primary entrance located in the curved portion of the primary (east) elevation features a second story balcony accessed by a concrete staircase. It contains a metal-frame glazed single door and set of doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash multi- and single-light fixed windows, grouped, recessed vinyl-frame double-hung windows, and grouped recessed metal-frame windows. Exhibiting a Late Modern architectural style, the building is in good repair and exhibits several alterations, including additions on the south and east elevations and the addition of the Art Museum on the north elevation. It is surrounded by grass lawns with paved walkways and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0396

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1976 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Bronco Student Center (Building 35)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Bronco Student Center (Building 35)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** Late Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1976

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Pulliam, Matthews & Associates b. Builder: Armstrong & Sharfman
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. East elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0224.

Photo 3. East elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0447.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Swine Unit/Shelters (Building 37)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Swine Unit/Shelters is irregular in plan and one-story in height. The barn has a corrugated metal side-gable roof with minimal overhang, closed and open eaves, and exposed rafters, and corrugated metal cladding. Fenestration includes corrugated metal industrial sliding doors. Chain-link fencing surrounds the building. Utilitarian in design, the building is in fair repair and exhibits few alterations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking west, August 2024, IMG_0674.JPG

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Swine Unit/Shelters (Building 37)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Swine Unit/Shelters (Building 37)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (east) and south elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0651.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0679.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Sheep/Wool Unit (Building 38)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Sheep/Wool Unit is irregular in plan and one-story in height. It is comprised of a barn and attached building. The barn is capped with a corrugated metal side-gable and cross-gable roofs with minimal overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The barn does not feature cladding. The stucco-clad building on the west elevation includes a covered wood-walkway with a wood-board flat roof supported by wood posts on the south elevation. The primary entrance includes a set of metal-frame doors. Fenestration includes metal-frame doors, grouped metal-frame multi-light windows, and both grouped and ungrouped vinyl-sash double-hung windows. Utilitarian in design, the building is in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by a combination of pavement and undeveloped land with mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0343

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Sheep/Wool Unit (Building 38)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: *Sheep/Wool Unit (Building 38)*
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (west) and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0374.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0608.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-907

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

Exhibiting a Mid-Century Modern architectural style, the Darlene May Gymnasium is rectangular in plan and one-story in height, with a double-height single-story capping the gymnasium on the rear (west) elevation. The building has a flat roof with minimal overhangs, with a low-pitched side-gable roof over the gymnasium. Cladding consists of a combination of stucco and brick. The primary entrance, which is located on the east elevation, consists of a recessed set of metal-frame glazed doors. The rear (west) elevation features a progression of full-height piers breaking up the exterior volume of the building. Fenestration consists primarily of metal-frame windows, including grouped multi-light double-hung sashes. The building is in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways and grass lawns with mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0329

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1957 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Darlene May Gymnasium (Building 41)
B3. Original Use: University gym
B4. Present Use: University gym
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1957

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, P. Poage, Assistant State Architect b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. South elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0324.

Photo 3. Rear (west) elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0336.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

Exhibiting a Mid-Century Modern architectural style, the Kellogg Gymnasium building is irregular in plan, with a double-height single-story. The building is capped with a flat roof and sheathed with a combination of horizontal patterned brick veneer and smooth stucco. The main entrance spans the south elevation, with a progression of paired, metal-frame glass doors, flanked with fixed-light windows. The entrance is sheltered by a portico, consisting of overhanging eaves accented with large circular perforations and an open grid roof resting on post supports. The open grid roof provides a transitional space from outdoors to indoors. Fenestration consists of metal-frame windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped sliding and fixed sashes. The building appears to be in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways and grass lawns with mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0316

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1966 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg Gymnasium (Building 43)
B3. Original Use: University gym
B4. Present Use: University gym
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1966

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, Jon Newed (Deputy State Architect) b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research

not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (south) and east elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0575.

Photo 3. Primary elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0600.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Apparel Merchandising and Management (Building 45)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Exhibiting elements of the Mid-Century Modern architectural style, the Agricultural Engineering building is rectangular in plan, with a double-height single-story. The building is capped with a low-pitched side-gable roof clad in corrugated metal panels. The main entrance, which is located on the north elevation, features two sets of metal-frame glazed doors on each side of the building. Fenestration consists primarily of metal-frame windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped multi-light double-hung windows, clerestories, and fixed windows. The building appears to be in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by pavement with a grass lawn and mature trees along the north elevation.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1218

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Apparel Merchandising and Management (Building 45)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Apparel Merchandising and Management (Building 45)
B3. Original Use: Agriculture
B4. Present Use: Agriculture
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Dept. of Public Works, E. W. Hampton b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Rear (southeast) elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1214.

Photo 3. Primary (northwest) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1222.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Student Health Services (Building 46)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-903

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

Exhibiting a Mid-Century Modern architectural style, the Student Health Services building is irregular in plan and one story in height. Clad in smooth stucco, the building is capped with a flat roof with no overhanging eaves. The focal point of the façade is a recessed band of metal-frame windows, which spans a majority of the south elevation. This band of windows is sheltered behind a shallow sunshade made of joined metal panels with raised ridges. Defining the base of the façade is a brick-clad pyramidal planter, with low shrubs and plantings. The main entrance, which is located on the south elevation, consists of single and double metal-framed glazed doors, recessed within the wall plane. Fenestration consists of metal-frame windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped fixed and sliding windows. The building appears to be in good repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways and parking lots, and mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0741

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1975 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Student Health Services (Building 46)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Student Health Services (Building 46)
B3. Original Use: University health services
B4. Present Use: University health services
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1975

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary entrance, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0756.

Photo 3. Primary and east elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1614.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop (Building 47)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Sheathed in corrugated metal panels, the Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a low-pitched side-gable roof clad in corrugated metal. On the primary (south) elevation, the main entrance, which is designed for vehicular access, consists of a large-scale sliding door with corrugated metal panels. The east elevation displays a small addition capped with a flat roof and clad in vertical wood siding. Access on the west elevation is provided via two metal-frame doors. Fenestration generally consists of metal-frame sliding windows. Displaying a utilitarian design, the building appears to be in fair repair and exhibits some alterations. It is surrounded by pavement on all elevations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1078

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop (Building 47)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Agricultural Engineering Tractor Shop (Building 47)
B3. Original Use: Agricultural
B4. Present Use: Agricultural
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Rear (northwest) and northeast elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1085.

Photo 3. Primary (southeast) and southwest elevations, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1079.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Custodial Services (Building 48)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Sheathed in corrugated metal panels, the Custodial Services building is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a side-gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves; the roof is clad with corrugated metal panels. The south elevation displays an addition with a shed-roof clad in corrugated metal panels. The primary (north) elevation contains a metal door. Fenestration includes metal-sash and wood-sash sliding windows, and metal doors. Displaying a utilitarian design, the building appears to be in fair repair and exhibits few alterations. It is surrounded by pavement on all elevations.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1039

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Custodial Services (Building 48)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Custodial Services (Building 48)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Southwest and southeast elevations, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1042.

Photo 3. Northeast and southeast elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1047.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Foundation Administration Offices (Building 55)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Known as the Foundation Administration Offices, this building is irregular in plan and one-story in height. The building is capped with a prominent side-gable roof with red barrel tiles; the roof line terminates with minimal overhanging eaves. Exterior cladding includes a combination of smooth stucco, concrete masonry units (CMUs), and wood board and batten siding. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance enclosed by a CMU wall; the main entrance is sheltered by a wood, trellis-like roof supported by wood posts. The primary entrance consists of a pair of metal-framed glazed doors flanked by a fixed light. Fenestration consists of metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including sliding and fixed-pane windows. The building is in good repair; alterations include a 1985 addition on the north elevation, which displays the same overall features and materials as the original building. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, shrubs, and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_0534

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1965 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Foundation Administration Offices (Building 55)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Foundation Administration Offices (Building 55)
B3. Original Use: University offices
B4. Present Use: University offices
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revial influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1965

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown (original building); Kistner, Wright, Wright & Lullay (1985 addition)
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary entrance on primary (south) elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0276.

Photo 3. Rear (north) elevation, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0268.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Palmitas Hall (Building 57)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Rectangular in plan and exhibiting a Brutalist architectural style, Palmitas Hall is three-stories in height and clad in smooth stucco. The façade consists of a progression of shallow, slanted bays with elongated rectangular windows and stucco-clad spandrels. A flat roof punctuated with saw-tooth projections, which allow for natural illumination on the interior, caps the building. The roof line terminates in no overhanging eaves. Centered on the building, the principal entrance consists of glazed metal-frame doors and fixed lights. Above the principal entrance, set within stucco-clad walls, is an open patio, framed by metal railing, and a two-story sunshade, consisting of a slanted grid of vertical wood planks. Fenestration generally consists of metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including sliding windows, grouped metal-sash recessed fixed windows, and metal-frame. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, shrubs, and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1301.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1968 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Palmitas Hall (Building 57)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Palmitas Hall (Building 57)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Brutalist style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1968

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Smith and Williams b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (southeast) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0609.

Photo 3. Southwest elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0602.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Cedritos Hall (Building 58)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Irregular in plan and exhibiting the Brutalist architectural style, Cedritos Hall is three-stories in height and clad in smooth stucco. The façade consists of a progression of shallow, slanted bays with elongated rectangular windows and stucco-clad spandrels. A flat roof punctuated with saw-tooth projections, which allow for natural illumination on the interior, caps the building. The roof line terminates in no overhanging eaves. Centered on the building, the principal entrance consists of glazed metal-frame doors and fixed lights. Above the principal entrance, set within stucco-clad walls, is an open patio, framed by metal railing, and a two-story sunshade, consisting of a slanted grid of vertical wood planks. Fenestration generally consists of metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including sliding windows, grouped metal-sash recessed fixed windows, and metal-frame, and metal frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, shrubs, and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0643

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1968 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Cedritos Hall (Building 58)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Cedritos Hall (Building 58)
B3. Original Use: University residence hall
B4. Present Use: University residence hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Brutalist style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1968

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Smith and Williams b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** Novebmer 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary entrance on the primary (southeast) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0639

Photo 3. Primary elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0634.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *La Cienega Center (Building 59)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Exhibiting elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style, the La Cienega Center building is irregular in plan and one-story in height. The smooth stucco clad building is capped with a red-clay tile side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. The primary (south) elevation includes a wood porch accessed by wooden stairs with wood railing. The primary entrance contains a set of metal-frame glazed doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash fixed windows. The building is in good repair with minimal alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, shrubs, mature trees, and an adjacent turtle pond.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_3575

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1971 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *La Cienega Center (Building 59)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: La Cienega Center (Building 59)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1971

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☒**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Smith and Williams b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** Novebmer 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary entrance on the primary (southeast) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_3605.

Photo 3. Southwest elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0617.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Rose Float Laboratory (Building 64)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Utilitarian in design, the Rose Float Laboratory is one-story in height and irregular plan. The corrugated metal clad building consists of a central double-height mass flanked by single-story wings. The central mass is capped with a corrugated metal side-gable roof with no overhanging eaves. The central roof is flanked by lower corrugated metal shed roofs with no overhanging eaves. The north, east, and south elevations of the central massing consist of metal-framing without cladding, All other elevations are clad with corrugated metal. Fenestration includes corrugated metal shed doors. The building appears in fair repair with few alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_1096

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Rose Float Laboratory (Building 64)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Rose Float Laboratory (Building 64)
B3. Original Use: Maintenance
B4. Present Use: University maintenance
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and east elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1099.

Photo 3. South and west elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1106.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Pesticide Building (Building 65)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Pesticide Building is rectangular in plan and one-story with double height. The corrugated metal clad building is capped with a corrugated metal low-pitched front-gable roof with no overhanging eaves. Beneath the roofline, a corrugated metal low-pitched front-gable roof with metal posts and a lentil extends from the primary (west) elevation. Fenestration includes a corrugated metal roll-up vehicle door and a metal door on the primary (west) elevation. Chain-link fencing surrounds the primary (west) elevation. The building appears in fair repair with few alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1206

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1979 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Pesticide Building (Building 65)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Pesticide Building (Building 65)
B3. Original Use: Maintenance
B4. Present Use: University maintenance
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1979

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. The property was not constructed during any of the periods of significance for the university, therefore it does not form part of a cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features that contribute to the significance of the school's development. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (west) elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1210.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1213.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Los Olivos Dining Commons (Building 70)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

Exhibiting a Mid-Century Modern architectural style, the Los Olivos Dining Commons building is irregular in plan and two-stories in height. The building is capped with a flat roof and clad with a combination of horizontal patterned brick and stucco. The primary (east) elevation contains a recessed primary entrance beneath the overhanging second-story. The primary entry consists of metal-frame glazed automatic sliding doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash fixed windows, and metal-frame glazed doors. The building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is surrounded by paved walkways, grass lawns, shrubs, and mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking south, August 2024, IMG_1554

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1968 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Los Olivos Dining Commons (Building 70)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Los Olivos Dining Commons (Building 70)
B3. Original Use: University dining hall
B4. Present Use: University dining hall
***B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern style
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1968

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: General Services Dept.; Office of Architecture & Construction/T. Meret b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary north elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1544.

Photo 3. Primary entrance on the primary elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1550.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (Building 71)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) building is irregular in plan and one-story in height. The stucco clad building has a red-clay side-gable roof with an overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (south) elevation contains a set of wood doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash floor to ceiling fixed windows. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations. It is sited on a grass lawn with paved walkways and surrounded by mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0666.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1975 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (Building 71)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Recreation/Maintenance (University Housing Services) (Building 71)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1975

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Kistner, Wright & Wright b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0665.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0670.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Procurement & Receiving (Building 75)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Procurement & Receiving building is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The metal clad building is capped with a corrugated metal front-gable roof with no overhanging eaves. Fenestration includes double-height corrugated metal industrial sliding doors. Utilitarian in design, the building is in fair repair with minimal alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1063

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Procurement & Receiving (Building 75)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Procurement & Receiving (Building 75)
B3. Original Use: University maintenance
B4. Present Use: University maintenance
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Southeast and rear (southwest) elevations, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1057.

Photo 3. Northeast elevation, looking south, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1065.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Education/ Dining (Building 76)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Kellogg West Education / Dining building is irregular in plan and two-stories in height. The stucco clad building is capped with a red clay tile cross hipped roof with overhanging eaves. A covered porch beneath the overhanging eaves wraps around the perimeter of the building. The recessed main entrance on the primary (west) elevation contains a set of metal-frame glazed automatic sliding doors. Fenestration includes grouped metal-sash floor to ceiling fixed windows, and metal-fame glazed doors. The building exhibits elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style and appears in good repair with no visible alterations. It is sited along a hillside and surrounded by mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking east, August 2024 IMG_0781.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Education/ Dining (Building 76)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg West Education/ Dining (Building 76)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1971

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Mosher and Drew b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (west) and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1704.

Photo 3. South elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1694.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Main Lodge (Building 77)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Kellogg West Main Lodge building is rectangular in plan and two-stories in height with an interior courtyard. The building is capped with a flat roof and clad with a combination of stone aggregate and stucco. The primary south elevation contains an entrance to the interior courtyard. Wood doors accessed from the interior courtyard provide entry to hotel rooms along each elevation. Metal rail balconies extend from the exterior elevations of the second story units on all elevations. A pool enclosed by a concrete wall with metal railings in located along the east elevation. Fenestration includes wood doors and metal-frame glazed sliding doors. The building exhibits elements of the Mid Century Modern architectural style and appears in good repair with minimal alterations. It is sited atop a hill and surrounded by grass lawns with paved walkways, mature trees and shrubs, and a paved parking lot.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking north, August 2024, IMG_0774.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Main Lodge (Building 77)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg West Main Lodge (Building 77)
B3. Original Use: University lodging
B4. Present Use: University lodging
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1971

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Mosher and Drew b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

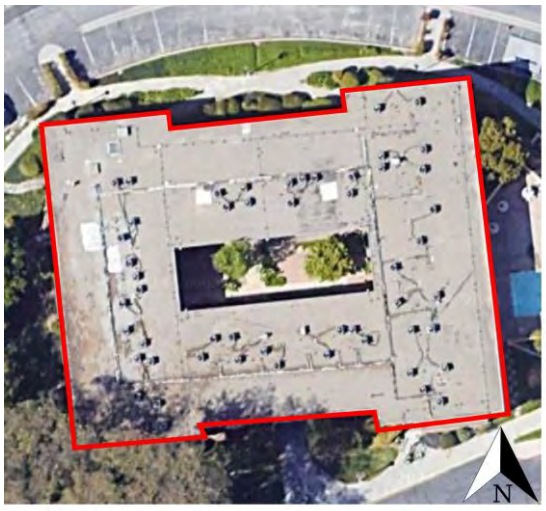
Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. South and west elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0770.

Photo 3. West elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0776.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Addition (Building 78)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-002-902

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

The Kellogg West Addition building is rectangular in plan and two-stories in height. The stucco clad building is capped with a red clay tile hipped roof with and overhanging eaves supported by concrete columns. Metal railings enclose the covered walkway on the south elevation and the balconies extending from the north elevation. Fenestration includes wood doors. Windows were not visible during the survey. The building exhibits elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style and appears in good repair with no visible alterations. It is sited along a hillside and surrounded by mature trees and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking north, August 2024, IMG_0826.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1978 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg West Addition (Building 78)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg West Addition (Building 78)
B3. Original Use: University lodging
B4. Present Use: University lodging
***B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival influenced
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1978

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Kistner, Wright & Wright b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. The property was not constructed during any of the periods of significance for the university, therefore it does not form part of a cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features that contribute to the significance of the school's development. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (southwest) elevation, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0837.

Photo 3. Southeast elevation, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1715.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Facilities Management (Building 81)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Facilities Management building is one-story in height and irregular in plan. The building has a flat roof with overhanging eaves. It is primarily clad with stucco and includes vertical wood-board cladding on portions of the primary (west) elevation. The primary entrance on the west elevation is covered by a projecting flat roof supported by square wood posts and contains a metal-frame glazed door. Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped metal-sash fixed windows, grouped vinyl-sash sliding and fixed widows, and metal doors. Utilitarian in design, the building is in good repair with no visible alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking east, August 2024, IMG_1152

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Facilities Management (Building 81)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Facilities Management (Building 81)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960
***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Primary (west) and south elevations, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1149.

Photo 3. South and rear (east) elevation, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1145.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Environmental Health and Safety (Building 81a)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-921

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

The Environmental Health and Safety is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The building is capped with a low-pitched side-gable roof sheathed in vertical wood-board with no overhanging eaves. The primary (north) elevation contains a wood main entry door accessed by a ramp with metal railing. Fenestration includes grouped vinyl-sash sliding windows. The Utilitarian in design building is in good repair with no visible alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_1022.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Environmental Health and Safety (Building 81a)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Environmental Health and Safety (Building 81a)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and west elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1023.

Photo 3. South and east elevations, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1027.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Carpenter Shop (Building 82)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Facilities Management Warehouse building is one-story in height and rectangular plan. The stucco clad building has a corrugated metal side-gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves. The primary (west) elevation includes metal doors including industrial sliding doors accessed by a raised concrete porch with metal railing. Fenestration includes ungrouped metal-sash sliding windows and metal doors. Located along the north elevation, a rectangular plan ancillary shed is capped with a corrugated metal low-pitched side-gable roof with no overhanging eaves. It is clad with corrugated and contains a corrugated metal industrial sliding door accessed by a metal staircase. The Utilitarian in design building is in fair repair with minimal alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_2191

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Carpenter Shop (Building 82)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Carpenter Shop (Building 82)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West elevation, looking east, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1160.

Photo 3. Rear (east) elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1121.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Auto Shop (Building 83)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Auto Shop is one-story in height and L-shaped in plan. The building has a corrugated metal cross-gable roof with no overhanging eaves, and vertical wood-board cladding. The primary (north) elevation includes three corrugated metal roll-up vehicle doors. Fenestration consists of metal-framed windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped multi-light hopper windows, ungrouped fixed and sliding windows, and corrugated metal roll-up vehicle doors. The Utilitarian in design building is in good repair with no visible alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_1161.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Auto Shop (Building 83)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Auto Shop (Building 83)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. North and west elevations, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1163.

Photo 3. West elevation, looking southwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2208.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Auto Shop (Building 83a)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Auto Shop building is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The vertical wood-board clad building has a corrugated metal front-gable roof with shallow overhanging eaves. The primary (north) elevation includes a wood door covered by a corrugated metal awning. Fenestration includes grouped and ungrouped vinyl-sash fixed windows, wood doors, and vertical wood-board industrial sliding doors. The Utilitarian in design building is in good repair with no visible alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1056.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Auto Shop (Building 83a)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Auto Shop (Building 83a)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and south elevations, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1055.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Paint Shop (Building 96)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Paint Shop is one-story in height and rectangular in plan. The wood board-and-batten clad building has a composition shingle side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The primary (south) elevation contains three metal doors. The east elevation features a covered porch with a composition shingle shed roof supported by wood posts. Fenestration consists of wood-sash windows in a variety of configurations, including grouped and ungrouped double-hung windows, and ungrouped sliding and fixed windows. The Utilitarian in design building is in fair repair with minimal alterations and is surrounded by pavement.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main Elevation, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_1135.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Paint Shop (Building 96)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Paint Shop (Building 96)
B3. Original Use: University services
B4. Present Use: University services
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance:** **Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek ***Date:** November 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. West and north elevations, looking southeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1137.

Photo 3. East and south elevations, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1123.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Voorhis Ecological Preserve (Landscape 8)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-907

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

The Voorhis Ecological Preserve is a landscaped area contains mature trees, shrubs, and various plantings on the west side of Mansion Lane on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. The main entrance contains a wood post and lentil entrance with concrete masonry unit retaining walls. An unpaved trail leads from the entrance throughout the preserve. Sited along a hill, the area is surrounded by single-family residences, landscaped properties, and undeveloped land.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, Main entrance, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1493

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1975 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Voorhis Ecological Preserve (Landscape 8)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Voorhis Ecological Preserve (Landscape 8)
B3. Original Use: Landscape
B4. Present Use: Landscape
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1975

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the trail in the Voorhis Ecological Preserve, looking northwest, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1499.

Photo 3. View of the Voorhis Ecological Preserv, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1500.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane (Landscape13)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 890 Citrus Lane **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The landscaped area behind 890 Citrus Lane contains a mini-golf course and bocce ball court with mature trees and shrubs. It is located to the rear of the single-family residence at 890 Citrus Lane on the east side of Citrus Lane. The area is encased by chain-link fencing and accessed from the rear of the residence. The area is surrounded by industrial buildings and parking lots.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of the landscaping, looking north, August 2024, IMG_1176.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1926 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane (Landscape13)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane (Landscape13)
B3. Original Use: Landscape
B4. Present Use: Landscape
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1926

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the W.K. Kellogg Arabian Horse Ranch Historic District (1926-1949), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane, looking northeast, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1175.

Photo 3. View of landscaping behind 890 Citrus Lane, looking north, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1177.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Agricultural Fields (Landscape 14)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-907

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

The Agricultural Fields are located along the northwest side of South Campus Drive on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. It contains orchards along the northeast side of the area and grass horse ranges incased with chain-link fencing within the rest of the area. The Agricultural Fields are surrounded by single-family residences to the southeast, educational and athletic facilities to the southwest, the W.K. Kellog Arabian Horse Center to the northwest, and industrial buildings to the northeast.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of the orchards, looking northwest, August 2024, IMG_1493

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Agricultural Fields (Landscape 14)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Agricultural Fields (Landscape 14)
B3. Original Use: Landscape
B4. Present Use: Landscape
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c. 1970

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the horse range, looking northeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2357.

Photo 3. View of the fencing surrounding the area, looking west, August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_2371.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Orchard (Landscape 17)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Orchards are located along the south side of the I-10 freeway on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. It contains rows of trees planted along a rectangular portion of land. The Orchards are surrounded by university dormitories with landscaping including grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP29. Landscape Architecture

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of the orchards, looking north, August 2024, IMG_0737.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1964 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Orchard (Landscape 17)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Orchard (Landscape 17)
B3. Original Use: Landscape
B4. Present Use: Landscape
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1964

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the orchards, looking northwest August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_1562.

Photo 3. View of the orchards, looking northeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0733.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Tennis Courts (Sports 1)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Tennis Courts are located on the northeast side of South University Drive on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. The courts are paved and surrounded by chain-link fencing with eight courts divided into four quadrants. The area is surrounded by sports facilities and grass lawns with mature trees.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of the tennis courts, looking southwest, August 2024, IMG_0321.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Tennis Courts (Sports 1)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Tennis Courts (Sports 1)
B3. Original Use: Sports Court
B4. Present Use: Sports Court
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the tennis courts, looking southwest August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0323.

Photo 3. View of the tennis courts, looking northeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0322.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Scolinos Baseball Field (Sports 2)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-906

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

The Scolinos Baseball Field is located on the southwest side of Kellogg Drive on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. The baseball field is landscaped with grass lawns with a dirt infield. The field is encased with chain-link fencing and includes bleacher seating along the northwest and northeast boundaries of the field. Further landscaping includes matures planted along the perimeter of the field. The area is surrounded by sports facilities, parking lots, and agricultural fields.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of the baseball field, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0546.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Scolinos Baseball Field (Sports 2)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Scolinos Baseball Field (Sports 2)
B3. Original Use: Sports Court
B4. Present Use: Sports Court
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1970

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the baseball field, looking east August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0285.

Photo 3. View of the rear of the baseball field, looking northeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0297.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Stadium (Sports 3)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-903 and 8710-003-921

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

Kellogg Stadium (Sports 3) is located on west side of South Campus Drive on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. The stadium is landscaped with grass lawns with a central oval running track. The field is encased with chain-link fencing and includes bleacher seating along the southeast side of the stadium. Further landscaping includes matures planted along the perimeter of the stadium. The area is surrounded by sports facilities and parking lots.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View of Kellogg Stadium, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0302.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1960 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Kellogg Stadium (Sports 3)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Kellogg Stadium (Sports 3)
B3. Original Use: Sports Court
B4. Present Use: Sports Court
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1960

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of Kellogg Stadium, looking southwest August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0556.

Photo 3. View of Kellogg Stadium, looking southeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0305.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Soccer Field (Sports 4)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8709-023-908 and 8710-003-920

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

The Soccer Field is located on east side of South University Drive on the Cal Poly Pomona Campus in Pomona, CA. The field is landscaped with grass lawns and includes metal bleachers and goal posts. The field includes three separate soccer fields within the space. Further landscaping includes matures planted along the perimeter of the field. The area is surrounded by sports facilities and parking lots.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View the soccer field, looking southeast, August 2024, IMG_0308.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1975 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Soccer Field (Sports 4)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Soccer Field (Sports 4)
B3. Original Use: Sports Court
B4. Present Use: Sports Court
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1975

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. View of the soccer field, looking south August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0570.

Photo 3. View of the soccer field, looking southeast August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0307.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) *Outdoor Basketball (Sports 5)*

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** San Dimas, Calif. **Date** 2021 **T ; R ;** ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** ; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address 3801 West Temple Avenue **City** Pomona **Zip** 91768

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

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate):
Assessor's Parcel Number: 8710-003-920

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

The Outdoor Basketball courts are sited atop a hill to the rear of the Encinitas and Montecito Residence Halls (Buildings 20 and 21). A concrete staircase with metal railing leads to the two outdoor basketball courts. The courts are paved with concrete and surrounded by metal chain-link fencing. Covered seating with wood benches and a food flat roof divides the two courts. Orchards border the north boundary of the courts with dormitories along the south, east, and west borders. Landscaping surrounding the courts includes grass lawns, mature trees, and shrubs.

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

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1, View the basketball court, looking northeast, August 2024, IMG_0716.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1970 / Cal Poly Pomona

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Cal Poly Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Dudek
225 South Lake Avenue, Suite M210
Pasadena, California 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 2024

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update. Prepared for California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) *Outdoor Basketball (Sports 5)* ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 2 **of** 3

B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: Outdoor Basketball (Sports 5)
B3. Original Use: Sports Court
B4. Present Use: Sports Court
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) c.1970

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area:** N/A
Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

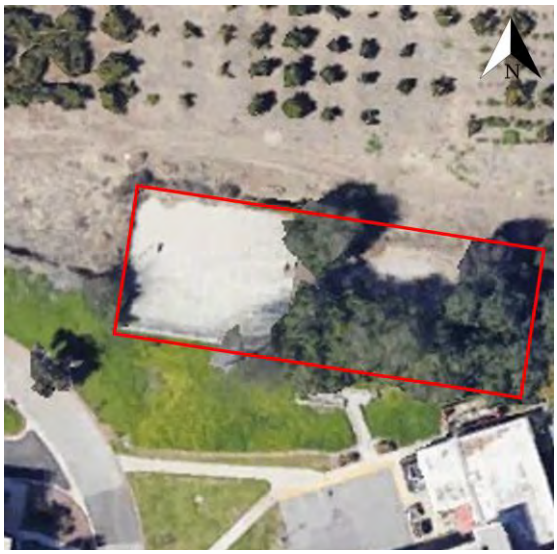
Crit A/1/1: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, either individually or as a contributor to a district. Research completed for this study did not reveal associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history or cultural heritage. Although the property was constructed during the period of significance for the Mid-Century Modern Campus Core Historic District (1956-1976), it does not form part of the cohesive collection of related buildings and site plan features such that it contributes to the significance of the district. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 1.

Crit B/2/2: The subject property does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria B/2, either individually or as a contributor to a district. No information identified to date has suggested that any individuals associated with the property have been important in the history of the city, region, state or nation. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 2.

Crit C/3/3: The subject property does not appear individually eligible for NRHP or CRHR under Criteria C/3, either individually or as a contributor to a district. It does not represent a distinctive or outstanding example of its architectural style, nor does it display distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values. In addition, the property does not meet the eligibility standards under CHL Criterion 3.

The property is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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

***B12. References:** See Dudek. 2025. Historical Resources Technical Report, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona Campus Master Plan Update.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC, Claire Cancilla, MSHP, Debi Howell-Ardila, MHP, Dudek

***Date of Evaluation:** January 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (continued)

Photo 2. Entrance to the basketball court, looking north August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0706.

Photo 3. View of the basketball court, looking northwest August 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_0718.