



July 12, 2012

Ms. Becky Mitchell
Manager
Facilities Support Services
Mount San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, California 91789

Re: Historical Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California

Dear Ms. Mitchell,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) has completed an analysis of five buildings on the Mount San Antonio College Campus for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Mount San Antonio College is located in the San Gabriel Valley at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in Walnut, California. The five buildings are proposed for demolition as part of the 2012 Mount San Antonio College Facilities Master Plan (FMP). The results of this analysis and evaluation will assist Mount San Antonio College in the development of the FMP.

ASM evaluated five buildings constructed from 1958 to 1972: the Student Life Center (9C), the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (Aquatic Facility) (27B), the Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) (27C), the Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (19C). This letter report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Historic Context, Architectural Descriptions, Recommendations of Eligibility, and Conclusion. References are included as Attachment A, Figures as Attachment B, and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 site record forms as Attachment C.

INTRODUCTION

ASM prepared this historical evaluation to determine the historical and architectural significance of five potential historical resources at the Mount San Antonio College Campus located at 1110 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, California. The Mount San Antonio College campus occupies 421 acres at 1100 North Grand Avenue, in the City of Walnut, California. The campus sits in the San Gabriel Valley between the Puente and San Jose hills. Mount San Antonio is the dominant landscape feature to the north.

Section 21084.1 of CEQA defines a historical resource as any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR. The five potential historical resources at Mount San Antonio College have not previously been evaluated, nor are they listed in the CRHR or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These potential historical resources are also not California Points of Historical Interest nor California Historical Landmarks. The City of Walnut does not have a historic preservation ordinance, nor has it established a local register of historic places.

In this letter report, the Student Life Center (9C), Aquatic Facility (27B), Locker Rooms (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness Center (27A), and Mountie Grill (19C) are evaluated for their eligibility for designation on the local, state, and national level as individual resources and potential contributors to a historic district, in accordance with CEQA and CRHR guidelines.

RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In evaluating the historical resources of Mount San Antonio College, ASM considered a number of factors relevant to making a recommendation of eligibility, including:

- the history of the college's construction and use;
- the history of the surrounding community and the college's historical context within that community;
- the college's association with important people or events;
- whether the components of the college are the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscaper;
- whether the college is representative of a particular style or method of construction; and
- whether the college has undergone structural alterations over the years, the extent to which such alterations have compromised its historical integrity, and the current condition of the property.

Records Search and Data Analysis

As a first step in identifying whether or not the resources of the Mount San Antonio College Campus are potentially eligible, ASM consulted historic maps and aerial photos to help identify the locations and construction dates (Historicaerials.com 1948, 1953, 1965, 1972, 1980). ASM obtained a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify all historic built-environment resources on the campus that had been previously recorded in the California Historical Resources Information System, as well as other documented colleges in Los Angeles County. The previous evaluation of the Mount San Antonio College Campus conducted by Tim Gregory in 2003 was reviewed (Gregory 2003).

Field Survey

ASM conducted a historical resource field survey on June 20, 2012, to document the Student Life Center (9C), Aquatic Facility (27B), Locker Rooms (27C), Exercise Science/Wellness

Center (27A), and Mountie Grill (19C). The intensive-level field survey was conducted on foot by ASM's Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Davis and Architectural History Assistant Evanne St. Charles. During the survey, multiple photographs were taken of each building (interior and exterior) to document the resources and their setting. Buildings' plans, architectural features, condition, and historical integrity were noted. In order to determine whether the building might be associated with a potential historic district, particular attention was paid to the extant structures that comprise the larger college campus. DPR 523 site record forms were prepared to document this field survey and are provided in Attachment C.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Brief History of the San Gabriel Valley and Walnut, California

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

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

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

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

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

Early Educational Facilities in Walnut and San Gabriel Valley

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

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

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

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

Mount San Antonio College Property History

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

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

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

The new staff and faculty were faced with the almost impossible task of preparing the buildings of the old Naval Hospital for college classes in only a matter of months. (The property was authorized in July 1946, and the college was to open in September that same year.) Community members as well as prospective students contributed countless hours as well as small sums of money to prepare the campus for opening day (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The temporary name for the college was the East Los Angeles County Junior College. A contest was held to choose the official name for the college. Mount San Antonio College, named after the most visible snow-capped mountain north of the college, became the official name (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

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

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

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

Enrollment continued to increase and the college grew, with construction of new buildings ongoing until the early 1970s, when the development of the college was complete and its growth reached a plateau. With a Walnut city population increase of 133 percent between 1980 and 1990, the college experienced a new period of growth and construction, and become one of the largest community colleges in the state; additional buildings were added to the campus in the 1990s and early 2000s. Today, Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six community colleges located in the San Gabriel Valley (including Glendale Community College, Chaffey College, Pasadena City College, Citrus College, and Rio Hondo College), and one of the largest of California's 112 junior colleges. The college serves approximately 20 communities and one million residents in the San Gabriel Valley, and offers more than 200 degree and certificate programs. More than 40,000 students are currently enrolled for credit at the junior college (Mt. San Antonio College 2012).

Student Life Center (9A)

Mount San Antonio College made an early commitment to extracurricular activities. Student activities, campus clubs, and the student government were supported by faculty members and administrators alike. A few of the earliest student organizations included the Associated Women Students and the Associated Men Students, as well as various special-interest groups, such as the *Chaparral Yearbook* group and the *Mt. SACourier* college newspaper. Student clubs participated in community events, such as the Los Angeles County Fair, and multiethnic organizations, such as Las Posadas, were established early on. James Straley was the first president of Associated Students in 1946. The college's Associated Students government program quickly became well known and admired throughout the state (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). However, it was not until 1962, when the Student Life Center was constructed, that students groups finally had a permanent facility on campus. The center, designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects, was constructed between 1960 and 1962, and cost \$330,000 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1960; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

With the establishment of the Student Life Center, student groups were able to better organize events for the campus. During the late 1960s and 1970s, campuses across the nation, including Mount San Antonio College, were undergoing major changes and social unrest. Student organizations fought to express their political views openly, and students advocated for courses focused on multiethnic groups. Additionally, this was a period when students of ethnically diverse backgrounds were elected in significant numbers to leadership positions (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The Student Life Center, equipped with several student meeting rooms and

activity spaces, allowed for the better organization of such events at a time when colleges across the United States were mobilizing and student activism was on the rise.

Mount San Antonio Athletic Facilities (27A, B, and C)

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

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

The first pool constructed on the Mount San Antonio campus was next to the gymnasium, built in the early 1950s (between 1948 and 1953, according to historic aerial photographs) (Historicaerials.com 1948, 1953). However, this pool did not meet the specifications for Olympic/competitive pools. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), named in honor of Marie T. Mills, the former physical education teacher for Covina High School, the first dean of women of Mount San Antonio and the first female president of the college, was completed in 1972. The new, Olympic-sized swimming pool was predominantly meant for physical education instruction. The specifications for the pool were designed to accommodate National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and Association of American Universities (AAU) competitive swimming and water polo events, and, as a part of the Community Services program, the pool was also open to the general public during the summer months. Construction of the \$811,887 facility included an expansion of the women's locker rooms, a 900-seat bleacher section, and 1-m and 3-m diving boards. Austin, Field & Fry Architects designed the pool, and Earle T. Casler was the prime contractor (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1970; *Mt. SACourier* 1972).

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Rooms, 27A) was constructed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed ca. 1973 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1973). The construction and addition to the locker rooms reflect the college's well-established commitment to physical education and sporting activities.

The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities, 27C) were built between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed ca. 1971 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1959, 1970). The locker facilities were designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects (1959). With the construction of the Marie T. Mills pool in 1972, the locker facilities were expanded. The construction and

expansion of the women's locker rooms reflected the female students' increased participation in physical education that was occurring nationwide (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as Mountie Grill, was constructed between 1958 and 1959 (Austin, Field & Fry Architects 1958). The snack bar was designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects. No specific information was uncovered regarding the function of the snack bar as anything other than a restaurant facility.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

Table 1. Mount San Antonio College buildings evaluated in this report

Building	Construction Date	Alteration/Addition & Date
Student Life Center (9C)	1960-1962	None
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (27B)	1970-1972	Exhaust fan replacement, 1997; pool surface renovation and pool deck replacement, 1998
Locker Rooms (Women's Locker Room) (27C)	1959-1960	Small addition to south end, 1971; shower room renovation, 1998
Exercise Science/Wellness Center (Men's Locker Room) (27A)	1959-60	Small addition to south end, ca. 1973; plumbing, HVAC and electricity renovation, 1989; lighting upgrade, 1998
Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (Mountie Grill) (19C)	1958-1959	None

Student Life Center

The Student Life Center, constructed between 1960 and 1962, is a single-story building. The Center is located near the northwest part of the Mount San Antonio College Campus, south of the Student Services Center and east of the Library. The building sits on a small hill, and is surrounded by concrete paths as well as manicured lawns, bushes, and trees. The building is an L-shaped structure, with the projection at the northwest end of the building. The structure has a side-gable roof on the east half of the building, and a flat roof on the west half. The gable roof extends on the north side of the building, over the main entry, and is supported by several rectangular concrete pillars. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, and concrete. There are two sections comprising the north (main) façade: the eastern section covered by the gable roof, and the smaller, projecting western section covered by the flat roof. The eastern section of the north façade consists of a wall of several large, aluminum-framed casement windows, with one aluminum sliding window. There are also five aluminum-framed doors with two glass panes each on the eastern half of the north façade. The center section of the north façade (which is covered by the west part of the gable roof) is set back

slightly from the rest of the wall, and is composed of several large aluminum-paned casement windows and two pairs of double aluminum-framed doors. The west end of the north façade (which is covered by the flat roof) projects slightly from the rest of the façade and is clad with brick veneer. The west façade consists of 14 aluminum, single-paned casement windows. The flat roof projects slightly along the west façade. The south façade contains approximately 25 small clerestory aluminum casement windows and four additional casement windows near the center of the wall. There are two pairs of double doors on the south façade and several louvers. The doors are lower than the concrete path along the south side, and there are steps and a ramp down to them for entrance to the south side. The east façade consists of two sections: the southern half, comprising the east end of the long section of the L-shaped plan, and the northern section that is substantially set back and forms the east side of the short section of the L-shaped plan. The southern half of the east façade is comprised of brick veneer. The northern part of the east façade consists of brick veneer at the southern end and a large opening with 12 windowpanes and two double doors, all encased with aluminum framing, at the northern end. The Student Center maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

Marie T. Mills Aquatic facility

The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), constructed between 1970 and 1972, is located near the eastern part of the main campus, south of the tennis courts, east of the Women's Locker Facilities, and west of the Men's Locker Facilities (now the Exercise Science/Wellness Center). The facility consists of an Olympic-sized swimming pool to the north and a small, rectangular building to the south. The concrete pool is 50 m by 25 yds. The pool is surrounded by the locker facilities on the east side, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center on the west side, the pool building on the south side, and a chain-linked fence to the north. Stadium seating is located to the west, and the pool has 1-m and 3-m diving boards. There is blue tile striping on the bottom of the white pool. The single-story building has a flat roof with a parapet wall and a slight overhang consisting of stucco panels. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster, and concrete. There are no windows and several red metal doors along all the façades. The north façade has a large scoreboard at the center for events held at the aquatic facility. The facility maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

Locker Rooms

The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities), constructed between 1959 and 1960, consist of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the east side of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the west of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south and east of the building. The L-shaped building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half-story taller at the center than on the sides and is angled upward from west to east when viewed from the north façade. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster, and concrete. The north façade consists of a pair

of red metal double doors and no windows. The upper/northern section of the west façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three vertically aligned windowpanes, and six projecting square bays. The lower/southern half of the west façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. The windows on upper/northern half of the east façade mirror the upper/northern section of the west façade, and there is one single red metal door. The lower/southern half of the east façade projects outwards from the upper/northern half to form the L-shaped plan of the building. The lower/southern half consists of several red metal doors and several aluminum casement windows. The south façade consists of four single red metal doors and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. The locker facilities received a small addition to the south end of the building ca. 1971, during the period of significance for the historic district. The building still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the building maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

Exercise Science/Wellness Center

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) was constructed between 1959 and 1960 and consists of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the eastern half of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the east of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south of the building, and a concrete path is located north of the building, at the main entry. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half-story taller at the center than on the sides. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer (on the lower/southern section), stucco panels, plaster and concrete. The north (main) façade consists of two sets of double doors under a quarter-cylinder-shaped awning, with no windows. The northern/upper half of the east façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three vertically aligned windowpanes and six square projecting bays. The lower/southern level of the east façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. Both the lower and upper section windows of the west façade mirror the windows of the east façade. The west façade consists of two pairs of double doors on the lower/southern half and a single door and a pair of double doors on the upper/northern section. There is an outdoor ramp/concrete path from the lower level to the upper level along the west façade. The south façade consists of two single red metal doors, a pair of metal double doors with louvers, and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. Although the Center received a small addition to the south end of the building ca. 1973, it still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting, and association.

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as the Mountie Grill, is a small, single-story building, constructed between 1958 and 1959. The Grill is located near the center of the campus, south of the Child Development classrooms, and north of the Interior Design

Ms. Becky Mitchell

July 12, 2012

Page 11 of 17

Department. The building is a rectangular structure, with a flat roof and wide overhangs. There is a metal roof structure to the west of the main building, covering an outdoor eating area. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer and cement, along with yellow metal panels along the overhangs and above and below the ordering counters. The north (main) façade consists of nine windows: five casement windows with aluminum framing, and four one-over-one aluminum-framed windows from which to order food. There is a metal counter along the north façade where food orders are made as well. There is a metal door on each of the east and south façades. The east and west façades also maintain a one-over-one window for ordering, with two casement windows on either side. The Grill maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and design).

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

This historic evaluation was carried out in compliance with CEQA. Compliance with CEQA requires consideration of impacts to cultural resources that are historical resources, or those resources potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR. As such, the buildings at Mount San Antonio College were evaluated for CRHR eligibility and as CEQA historical resources. The procedures for assessing archaeological and historical resources are addressed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(c).

California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

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

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

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

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

Ordinarily properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the CRHR except under a special criteria consideration which allows for their eligibility if sufficient time has passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events associated with the resource. As with the concept of integrity, CRHR guidelines regarding properties that are less than 50 years old are strengthened by the more specific information offered by the NRHP. Properties less than 50 years old do not need to meet the special criteria consideration if they are integral part of a district. Properties are considered an integral part of an historic district if the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end; the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era; or, the majority of district properties are more than 50 years old (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1998).

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features, and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California,” as cited in Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b].

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed Project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is likely to be required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

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

- 1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- 3) Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Evaluation

Four of the five buildings evaluated—the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women’s Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center—are recommended as eligible as contributors to a potential historic district, the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The

Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar is not recommended as an eligible contributor to the district. Its historic function does not directly reflect the educational themes of the historic district.

The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Women's Locker Facilities, and the Exercise Science/Wellness Center each reflect the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. Each building/structure contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resources maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

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

The special criteria consideration for properties less than 50 years old was not applied to the Aquatic Facility constructed from 1970 to 1972. Although it is less than 50 years old, the special criteria consideration need not be applied as the Aquatic Facility is an integral part of an historic district. Not only are the majority of district properties are more than 50 years old, but the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end;

the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; and specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era.

None of the buildings are recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR. As individual buildings, none sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above.

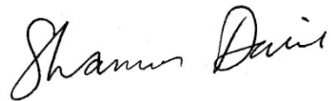
As the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Locker Rooms, and Exercise Science/Wellness Center are recommended eligible as contributors to a potential historic district for the CRHR, they should be considered historical resources under CEQA.

CONCLUSION

After documentation and evaluation of the history and resources of Mount San Antonio College, and careful consideration of the ability of those resources to reflect the historic contexts with which they are associated, the Student Life Center, Aquatic Facility, Locker Rooms, and Exercise Science/Wellness Center are recommended as contributors to a potential historic district. The district would be eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, with a period of significance from 1946 to 1972. As such, the buildings need be considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance. The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar is not recommended as a contributor to the potential historic district, and therefore is not recommended a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA compliance.

Please contact me as needed, if you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Shannon Davis
Senior Architectural Historian
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FAX: (626) 793-2008
sdavis@asmaffiliates.com

Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Figures
Attachment C: DPR Forms

REFERENCES

Austin, Field & Fry Architects

- 1958 Architectural Plans for Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, June 27, 1958
- 1959 Architectural Plans for Locker, Shower, and Exercise Facilities, September 29, 1959
- 1960 Architectural Plans for Student Life Center, Mount San Antonio College, July 6, 1960
- 1970 Architectural Plans for Swimming Pool Facility and Women's Shower/Locker Room Addition, November 30, 1970
- 1973 Architectural Plans for Physical Education Locker Room Addition, April 2, 1973

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- 1948 Aerial photo of Mount San Antonio College property, Walnut, California.
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MT. SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE CAMPUS MAP

1100 N. Grand Avenue, Walnut, CA 91789 • 909-274-7500 • www.mfsac.edu

--- District Boundary
■ Contributing Resources to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District

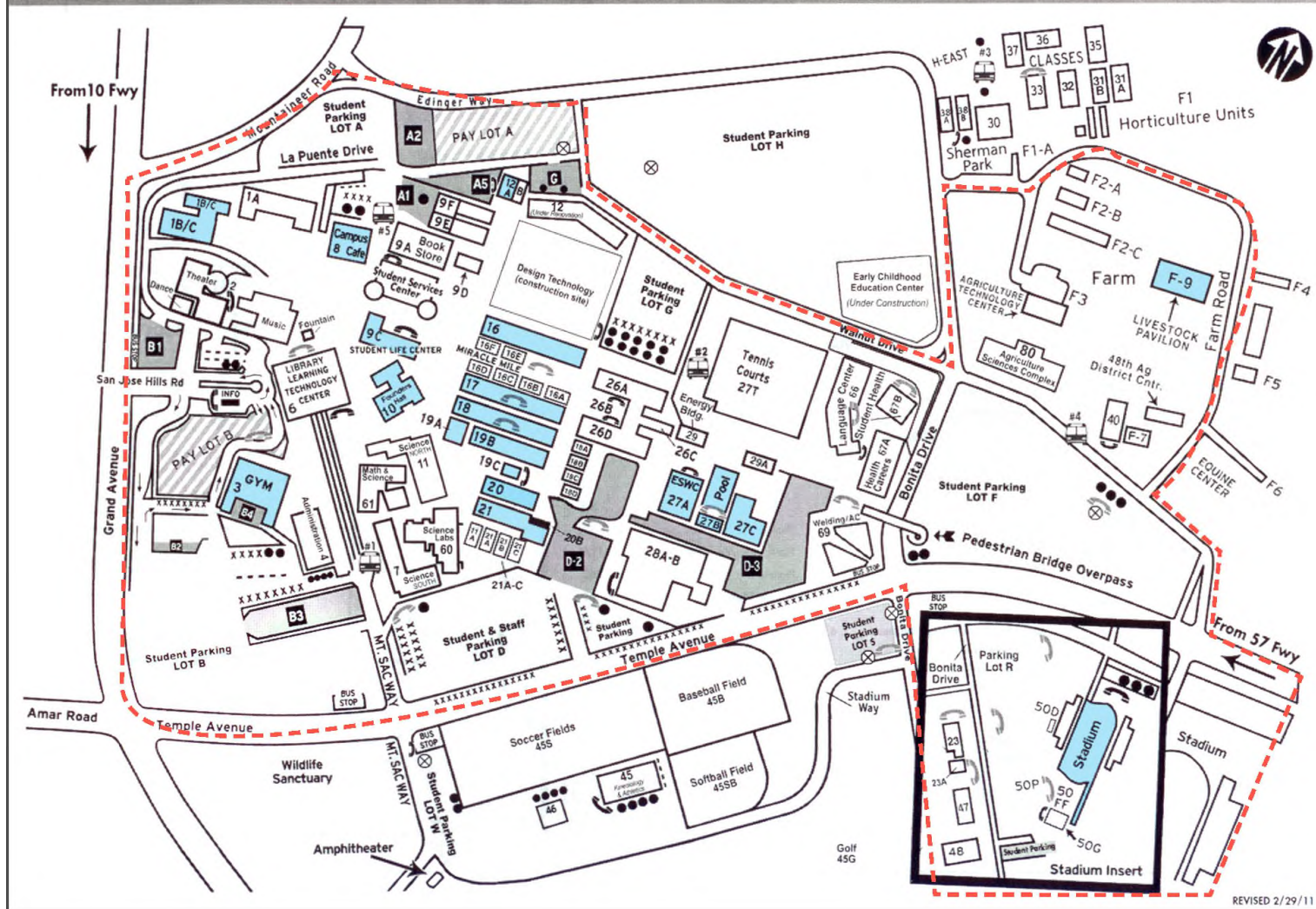


Figure 1. Map of the Mount San Antonio College Historic District



Figure 2. Aerial Photo, indicating the location of the Student Life Center (9C), the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (27B), the Locker Rooms (formerly the Women’s Locker Facilities) (27C), the Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men’s Locker Facilities) (27A), and Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar (Mountie Grill) (19C).



Figure 3. Student Life Center (9C)



Figure 4. Exercise Science/Wellness Center (27A)



Figure 5. Aquatic Facility (Pool and 27B)



Figure 6. Locker Rooms (27C)



Figure 7. Mountie Grill (19C)

Primary # 19-186869

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 5

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

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 9C

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE1/4 of Sec.** 32; **M.D.** S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

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

***P3a. Description:** The Student Life Center, constructed between 1960 and 1962, is a single-story building. The Center is located near the northwest part of the Mount San Antonio College Campus, south of the Student Services Center and east of the Library. The building sits on a small hill, and is surrounded by concrete paths as well as manicured lawns, bushes and trees. The building is an L-shaped structure, with the projection at the northwest end of the building. The structure has a side gable roof on the east half of the building, and a flat roof on the west half. The gable roof extends on the north side of the building, over the main entry, and is supported by several rectangular concrete pillars. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco and concrete. There are two sections comprising the north (main) façade – the eastern section covered by the gable roof, and the smaller, projecting western section covered by the flat roof. The eastern section of the north façade consists of a wall of several, large, aluminum-framed casement windows, with one, aluminum sliding window. There are also five aluminum-framed doors with two glass panes each on the eastern half of the north façade. The center section of the north façade (that is covered by the west part of the gable roof) is set back slightly from the rest of the wall, and is composed of several, large aluminum-paned casement windows and two pairs of double, aluminum-framed doors. The west end of the north façade (that is covered by the flat roof) projects slightly from the rest of the façade and is clad with brick veneer. The west façade consists of 14, aluminum, single-paned casement windows. The flat roof projects slightly along the west façade. The south façade contains approximately 25 small, clerestory aluminum casement windows and four additional casement windows near the center of the wall. There are two pairs of double doors on the south façade and several louvers. The doors are lower than the concrete path along the south side, and there are steps and a ramp down to them to enter the south side. The east façade consists of two sections – the southern half, comprising the east end of the long section of the L-shape plan, and the northern section that is substantially set back and forms the east side of the short section of the L-shape plan. The southern half of the east façade is comprised of brick veneer. The northern part of the east façade consists of brick veneer at the southern end and a large opening with 12 windowpanes and two double doors, all encased with aluminum framing, at the northern end. The Student Center maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, design).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

South and west facades of Student Life Center

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

Historic Prehistoric Both

1960-1962

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

Page 2 of 5

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
 Exercise Science/ Student Life Center

B1. Historic Name: Student Life Center

B2. Common Name: Student Life Center

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1960-1962

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education **Area:** Walnut, CA

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Education **Area:** Walnut, CA

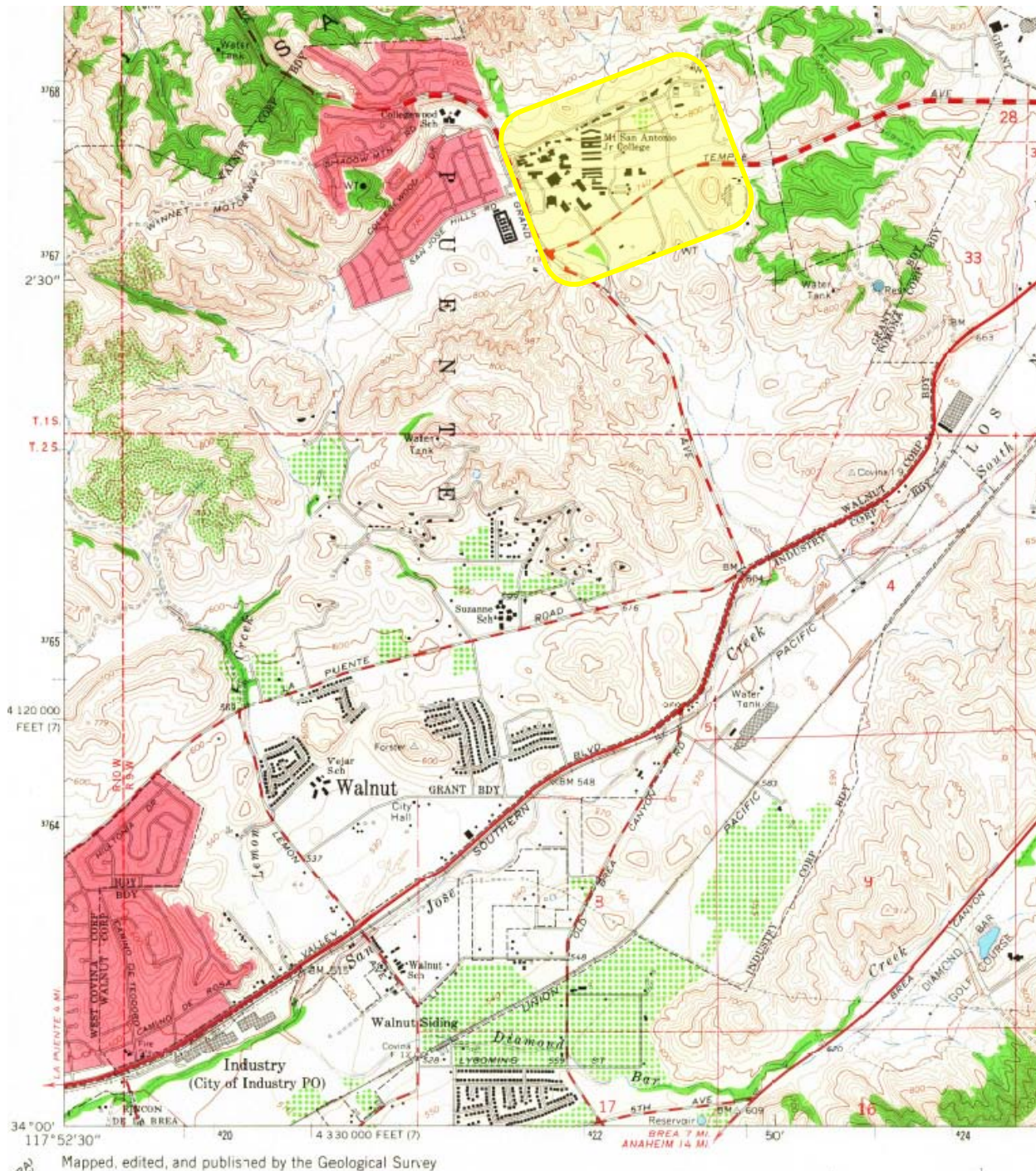
Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

Mount San Antonio College made an early commitment to extracurricular activities. Student activities, campus clubs and the student government were supported by faculty members and administrators alike. A few of the earliest student organizations included the Associated Women Students and the Associated Men Students, as well as various special interest groups, such as the Chaparral Yearbook group and the Mt. SACourier college newspaper. Student clubs participated in community events, such as the Los Angeles County Fair, and multiethnic organizations, such as Las Posadas, were established early on. James Straley was the first president of Associated Students in 1946. The college's Associated Students government program quickly became well known and admired throughout the state (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). However, it was not until 1962 when the Student Life Center was constructed that students groups finally had a permanent facility on campus. The center, designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects, was constructed between 1960 and 1962, and cost \$330,000 (1960 plans; Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

With the establishment of the Student Life Center, student groups were able to better organize events for the campus. During the late 1960s and 1970s, campuses across the nation, including Mount San Antonio College, were undergoing major changes and much unrest. Student organizations fought to express their political views openly, and students advocated for courses focused on multiethnic groups. Additionally, this was a period when students of color were elected in significant numbers to leadership positions (Hall and Pietzsch 1996). The Student Life Center, equipped with several student meeting rooms and activity spaces, allowed for the better organization of such events at a time when colleges across the United States were mobilizing and student activism was on the rise.

The Student Life Center is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.



Page 4 of 5 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Student Life Center

Recorded by: Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update



Image 1. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 2. View of north corridor and east facades looking west.



Image 3. View of north and west facades looking southeast.



Image 4. View of south facade looking northeast.



Image 5. View of north façade corridor and east facade looking southwest.

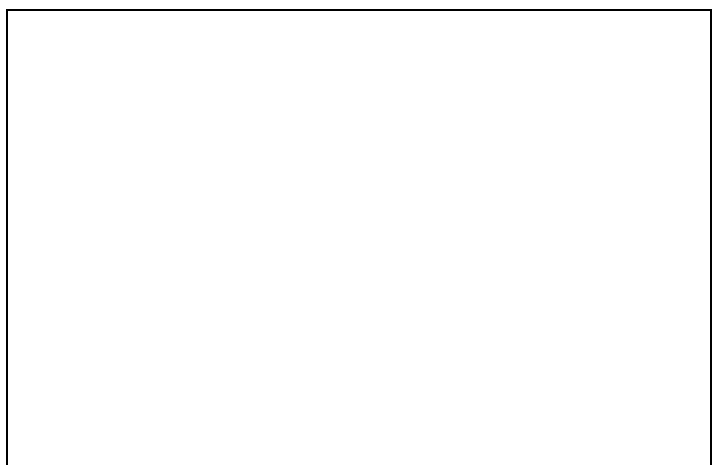


Image 6. View of looking .

Primary # 19-186869

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/ Student Life Center

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

***B10. Continued**

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

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

Primary # 19-186869

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 4

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27A

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE1/4 of Sec. 32;** M.D. S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

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

***P3a. Description:** The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Facilities) was constructed between 1959 and 1960 and consists of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the eastern half of the Mount San Antonio College campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the east of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south of the building, and a concrete path is located north of the building, at the main entry. The rectangular building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half story taller at the center than on the sides. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer (on the lower/southern section), stucco panels, plaster and concrete. The north (main) façade consists of two sets of double doors under a quarter-cylinder-shaped awning, with no windows. The northern/upper half of the east façade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three, vertically aligned windowpanes and six square projecting bays. The lower/southern level of the east façade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. Both the lower and upper section windows of the west façade mirror the windows of the east façade. The west façade consists of two pairs of double doors on the lower/southern half and a single door and a pair of double doors on the upper/northern section. There is an outdoor ramp/concrete path from the lower level to the upper level along the west façade. The south façade consists of two single red metal doors, a pair of metal double doors with louvers and no windows. The taller, center part of the south façade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. Although the Center received a small addition to the south end of the building circa 1973, it still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

North and east facades of the Exercise Science/Wellness Center.

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

Historic Prehistoric Both
1959-1960

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106
Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic

Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

Page 2 of 4

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Exercise Science/Wellness Center

B1. Historic Name: Men's Locker Facilities

B2. Common Name: Exercise Science/Wellness Center

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1959-1960

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:** _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

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

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center (formerly the Men's Locker Rooms) were constructed between 1959 and 1960, and an addition was constructed circa 1973 (according to 1973 plans). The facilities were designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects. The construction and addition to the locker rooms reflect the college's well-established commitment to physical education and sporting activities.

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Exercise Science/Wellness Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

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

The Exercise Science/Wellness Center is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

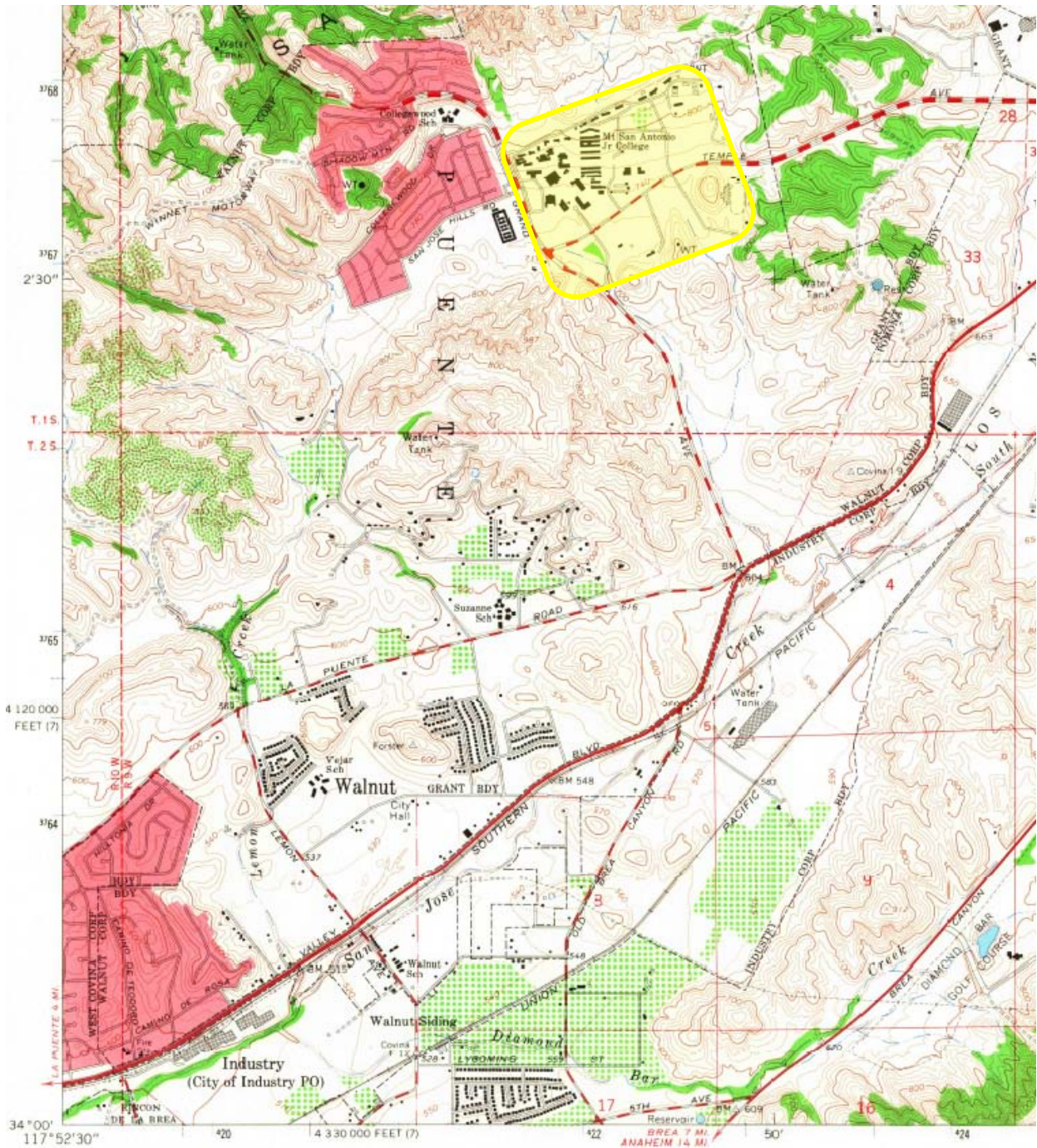




Image 1. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 2. View of lower/southern half of west and south facades looking northeast.



Image 3. View of upper/north level of west facade looking southeast.



Image 4. View of south facade looking northeast.



Image 5. View of south and east facades looking northwest.



Image 6. View of looking .

Primary # 19-186869

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27B

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE1/4 of Sec. 32;** M.D. S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

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

***P3a. Description:** The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), constructed between 1970 and 1972, is located near the eastern part of the main campus, south of the tennis courts, east of the Women's Locker Facilities and west of the Men's Locker Facilities (now the Exercise Science/Wellness Center). The facility consists of an Olympic-sized swimming pool to the north and a small, rectangular building to the south. The concrete pool is 50 meters by 25 yards. The pool is surrounded by the locker facilities on the east side, the Exercise Science/Wellness Center on the west side, the pool building on the south side and a chain-linked fence to the north. Stadium seating is located to the west, and the pool has one-meter and three-meter diving boards. There is blue tile striping on the bottom of the white pool. The single-story building (27B) has a flat roof with a parapet wall and a slight overhang consisting of stucco panels. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster and concrete. There are no windows and several red metal doors along all the facades. The north façade has a larger scoreboard at the center for events held at the aquatic facility. The facility maintains a high level of integrity in all seven aspects (location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, design).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

View of pool in foreground and Building 27B in background looking south

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

Historic Prehistoric Both
1970-1972

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount

San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

Page 2 of 5

*NRHP Status Code

3CD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
 Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

B1. Historic Name: Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

B2. Common Name: Aquatic Facility

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1970-1972

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Education Area: Walnut, CA

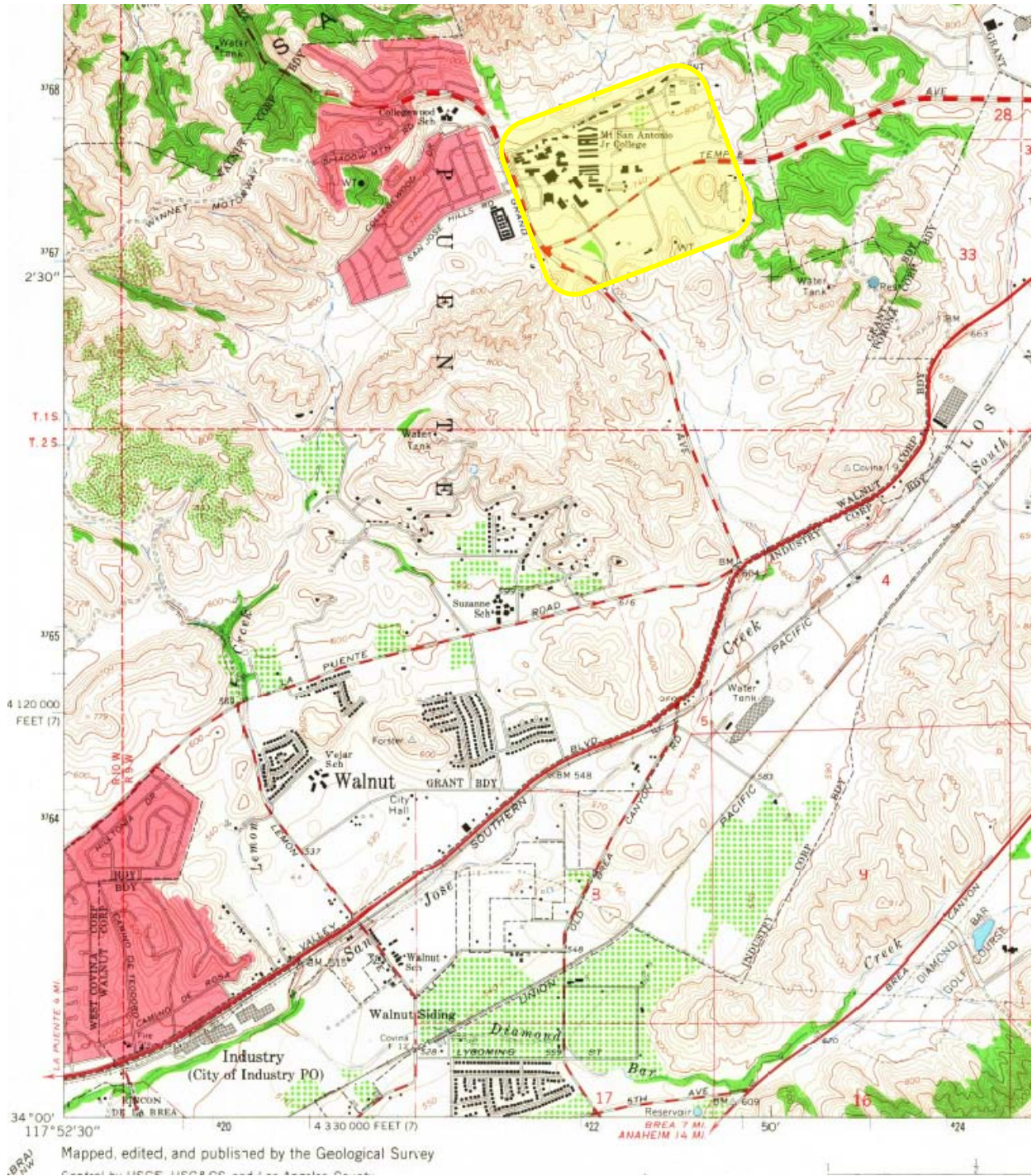
Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

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

The first pool constructed on the Mount San Antonio campus was next to the gymnasium, built in the early 1950s (between 1948 and 1953, according to aerial photographs). However, this pool did not meet the specifications for Olympic/competitive pools. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility (pool and Building 27B), named in honor of Marie T. Mills, the former physical education teacher for Covina High School, the first dean of women of Mount San Antonio and the first female president of the college, was completed in 1972. The new, Olympic-sized swimming pool was predominantly meant for physical education instruction. The specifications for the pool were designed to accommodate NCAA and AAU competitive swimming and water polo events, and, as a part of the Community Services program, the pool was also open to the general public during the summer months. Construction of the \$811,887 facility included an expansion of the women's locker rooms, a 900-seat bleacher section, and one-meter and three-meter diving boards. Austin, Field & Fry Architects designed the pool, and Earle T. Casler was the prime contractor (Mt. SACourier: News of Mt. San Antonio College, "Pool Well on its Way," January 1972; 1972 plans).

The Aquatic Facility is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Student Life Center reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.



Recorded by: Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update



Image 1. View of south and east façades of Building 27B looking southwest.



Image 2. View of south façade of Building 27B looking northeast.



Image 3. View of pool looking northeast.



Image 4. View of pool and north façade of Building 27B looking south.



Image 5. View of _____ looking _____.



Image 6. View of _____ looking _____.

Primary # 19-186869

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

***B10. Continued**

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

The special criteria consideration for properties less than 50 years old was not applied to the Aquatic Facility constructed from 1970 to 1972. Although it is less than 50 years old, the special criteria consideration need not be applied as the Aquatic Facility is an integral part of an historic district. Not only are the majority of district properties more than 50 years old, but the district's period of significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end; the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed; and specific resources in the district are demonstrated to date from that discrete era.

The Aquatic Facility is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.

Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 1 of 4

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus /Locker Rooms

Recorded by: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

Date: 06/20/12

Continuation Update

P1. Other Identifier: Building 27C

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

***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Dimas **Date:** 1981; **T** 1S; **R** 9W; **NE1/4 of Sec. 32;** M.D. S.B. **B.M**

c. Address: 1100 North Grand Avenue **City:** Walnut **Zip:** 91789

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

***P3a. Description:** The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities), constructed between 1959 and 1960, consist of a single-story structure, with an upper level forming the north half of the building, and a lower level forming the south half. The building is located on a small hill near the east side of the Mount San Antonio College Campus. The Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility is located to the west of the building, and the tennis courts are located to the north. Parking facilities with several planters are located to the south and east of the building. The L-shaped building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The roof of lower/southern half of the building is approximately a half story taller at the center than on the sides and is angled upward from west to east when viewed from the north facade. The Modern structure is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer, stucco, plaster and concrete. The north facade consists of a pair of red metal double doors and no windows. The upper/northern section of the west facade, which faces into the pool area, consists of 12 aluminum-framed casement windows, each with three, vertically aligned windowpanes, and six projecting square bays. The lower/southern half of the west facade is composed of several rectangular aluminum casement windows and a few metal doors. The windows on upper/northern half of the east facade mirror the upper/northern section of the west facade, and there is one single red metal door. The lower/southern half of the east facade projects outwards from the upper/northern half to form the L-shape plan of the building. The lower/southern half consists of several red metal doors and several aluminum casement windows. The south facade consists of four single red metal doors and no windows. The taller, center part of the south facade projects slightly, and is clad with stucco panels. The locker facilities received a small addition to the south end of the building circa 1971, during the period of significance for the historic district. The building still retains much of its original workmanship and materials. Additionally, the building maintains a high level of integrity regarding its location, feeling, setting and association.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** Educational Building (HP15)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing:



P5b. Description of Photo:

North and east facades of the Locker Rooms.

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

Historic Prehistoric Both

1959-1960

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Mount San Antonio College

1100 North Grand Avenue

Walnut, CA 91789

***P8. Recorded By:**

Shannon Davis

ASM Affiliates, Inc.

260 S. Los Robles Avenue Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91107

***P9. Date Recorded:** 06/20/12

P11. Report Citation: Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San

Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

Page 2 of 4

***NRHP Status Code**

3CD

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

Mt. San Antonio College Campus
 Locker Rooms

B1. Historic Name: Women's Locker Room

B2. Common Name: Locker Rooms

B3. Original Use: Recreation facility

B4. Present Use: Recreation facility

***B5. Architectural Style:** Modern

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1959-1960

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: _____ **Original Location:** _____

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry

b. Builder: _____

***B10. Significance: Theme** Education

Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 **Property Type:** educational facility **Applicable Criteria:** A

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

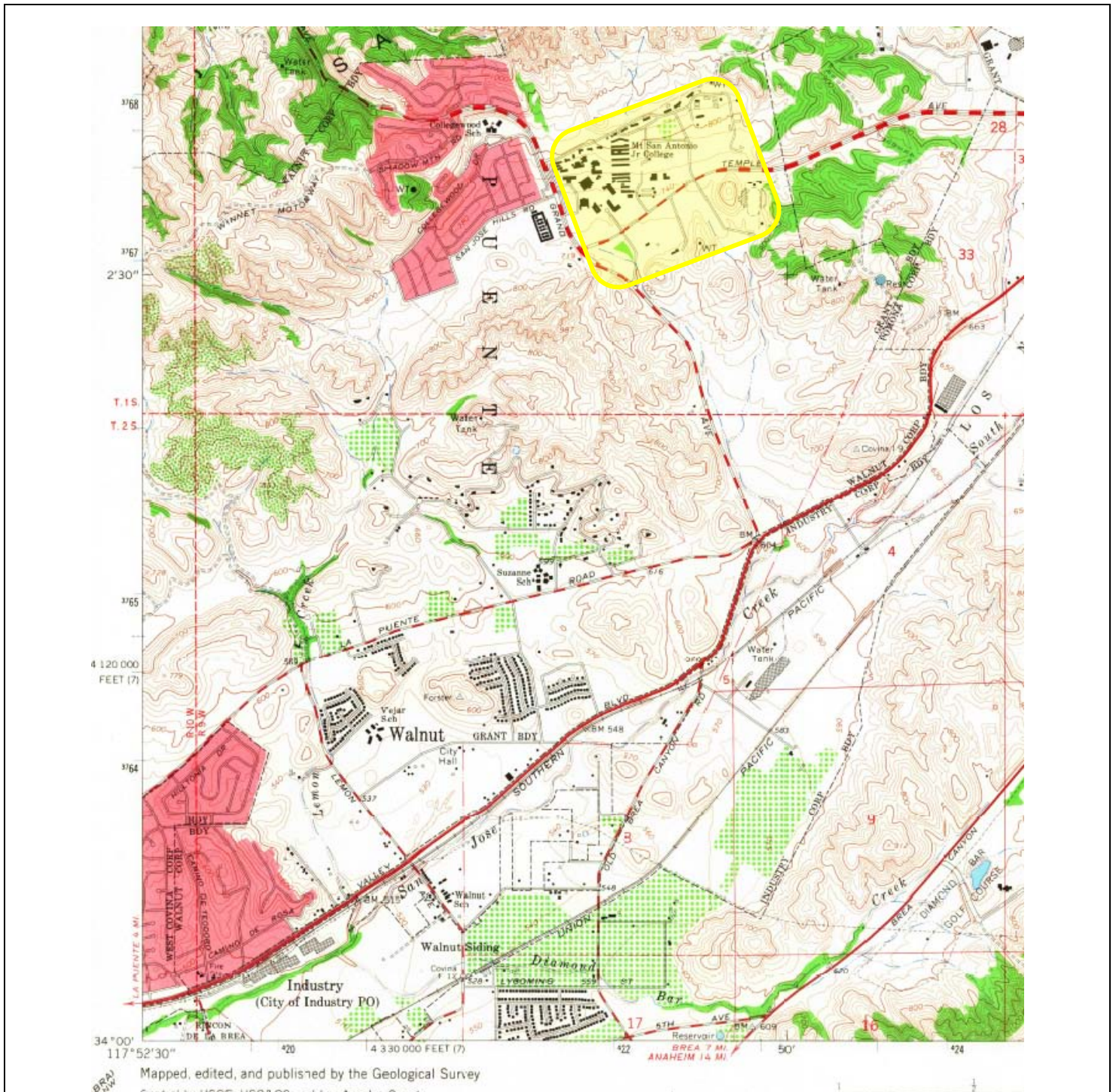
The Locker Rooms (formerly the Women's Locker Facilities) were built between 1959 and 1960, and designed by Austin, Field & Fry Architects (according to 1959 plans). With the construction of the Marie T. Mills pool in 1972, the locker facilities were expanded. The construction and expansion of the women's locker facilities reflected the female students' increasing participation in physical education that was occurring nationwide (Hall and Pietzsch 1996).

The Locker Rooms building is recommended as eligible as a contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The period of significance for the district is 1946-1972, reflecting the date the present site of the college became its permanent residence, its early years of development and growth, and ending with the construction of the last major campus facility (the Marie T. Mills Aquatic Facility) to be built until the 1990s, before the growth of the college plateaued (only two buildings being constructed between 1972 and 1990). The college was built to accommodate the increased need for an independent community college (one not located on a high school campus) in the area after World War II, and became one of the largest and most significant junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley. Mount San Antonio College is the largest of six junior colleges in the San Gabriel Valley, with more than 40,000 students enrolled. The Locker Rooms building reflects the college's long-standing efforts to foster student participation in extracurricular and recreational activities during the first 25 years of its establishment. It contributes to the educational theme of the historic district and was built during the period of significance. Additionally, the resource maintain good integrity in all seven aspects.

The historic district is not recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, as the campus is not associated with anyone of great historical significance to the area. Nor is the district recommended as eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. Although both Frederick H. Kennedy, Jr., the architect and planner for the college between 1947 and 1953, and Austin, Field & Fry Architects, the designers of several of the college's buildings including the five evaluated, were prominent architects in Los Angeles County, their works were not substantial enough for them to be considered master architects. Additionally, the campus does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction that would distinguish the district as eligible architecturally.

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

The Locker Rooms building is not recommended as individually eligible for the CRHR as it does not sufficiently illustrate or represent the significant themes and/or criteria outlined above on its own.



Primary # 19-186869

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Mount San Antonio College Campus/Snack Bar

P1. Other Identifier: Mountie Grill

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Dimas Date 1981 T 1S R 9W;NE ¼ of NW1/4 of Sec 32;M.D. S.B. B.M.
32;M.D. S.B. B.M.

c. Address 1100 North Grand Avenue City Walnut Zip 91789

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, 422100 mE/ 3767500 mN (G.P.S.)

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

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

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar, also known as the Mountie Grill, is a small, single-story building, constructed between 1958 and 1959. The Grill is located near the center of the campus, south of the Child Development classrooms, and north of the Interior Design Department. The building is a rectangular structure, with a flat roof and wide overhangs. There is a metal roof structure to the west of the main building, covering an outdoor eating area. The Modern building is minimally decorated, and materials include brick veneer and cement, along with yellow metal panels along the overhangs and above and below the ordering counters. The north (main) façade consists of nine windows; five casement windows with aluminum framing and four, one-over-one aluminum-framed windows to order food from. There is a metal counter along the north façade where food orders are made as well. There is a metal door on each of the east and south facades. The east and west façades also maintain a one-over-one window to order from, with two casement windows on either side. The Grill maintains a high level of integrity, as no alterations have been made.

(continued on page)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Other (HP39 – restaurant/snack bar); Educational Building (HP15)

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

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



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

North and west facades of Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
1958-1959

*P7. Owner and Address:

Mount San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789

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

Shannon Davis
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011

*P9. Date Recorded: 06/20/12

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

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

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Mount San Antonio College Campus/Snack Bar

B1. Historic Name: Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar

B2. Common Name: Mantie Grill

B3. Original Use: Snack bar/restaurant

B4. Present Use: Snack bar/restaurant

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) 1958-1959

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Covered outdoor eating space

B9a. Architect: Austin, Field & Fry b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Education Area: Walnut, CA

Period of Significance: 1946-1972 Property Type: Snack bar/restaurant Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar was considered as a potential contributor to the Mount San Antonio College Historic District. The district is recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 at the local level, under the theme of education, for its association with the development Walnut, California and its surrounding communities. The college served 10 different communities and thousands of residents and is today the largest community college in the San Gabriel Valley and one of the largest in California. Mount San Antonio College was one of the first junior colleges in California and the San Gabriel Valley to be established as independent from a high school campus. The Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar maintains a fairly high level of integrity – the building sits in its original location; its setting has always been on a college campus, and thus maintains the same feeling as it originally did; the building maintains a high degree of workmanship, as it has not been altered and materials have remained unchanged; and the building has always been associated with Mount San Antonio College as a snack bar. However, the building is not recommended as eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district as its historic function does not directly reflect the educational theme of the historic district.

(continued on page)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: See Letter Report Re: Historic Resources Analysis for Five Buildings at Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, Walnut, California, ASM Affiliates, July 2012.

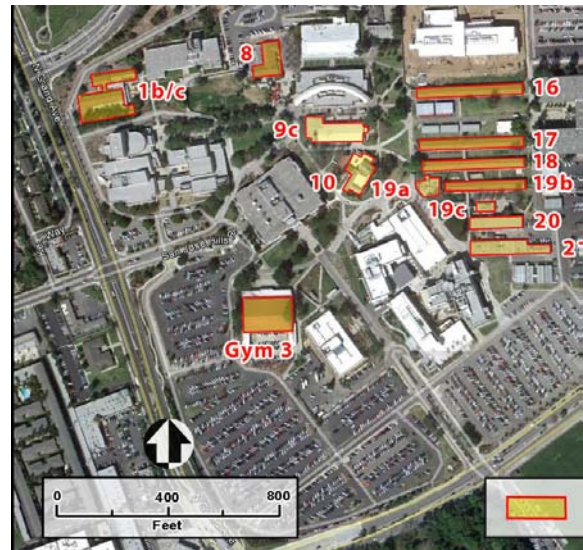
B13. Remarks: _____

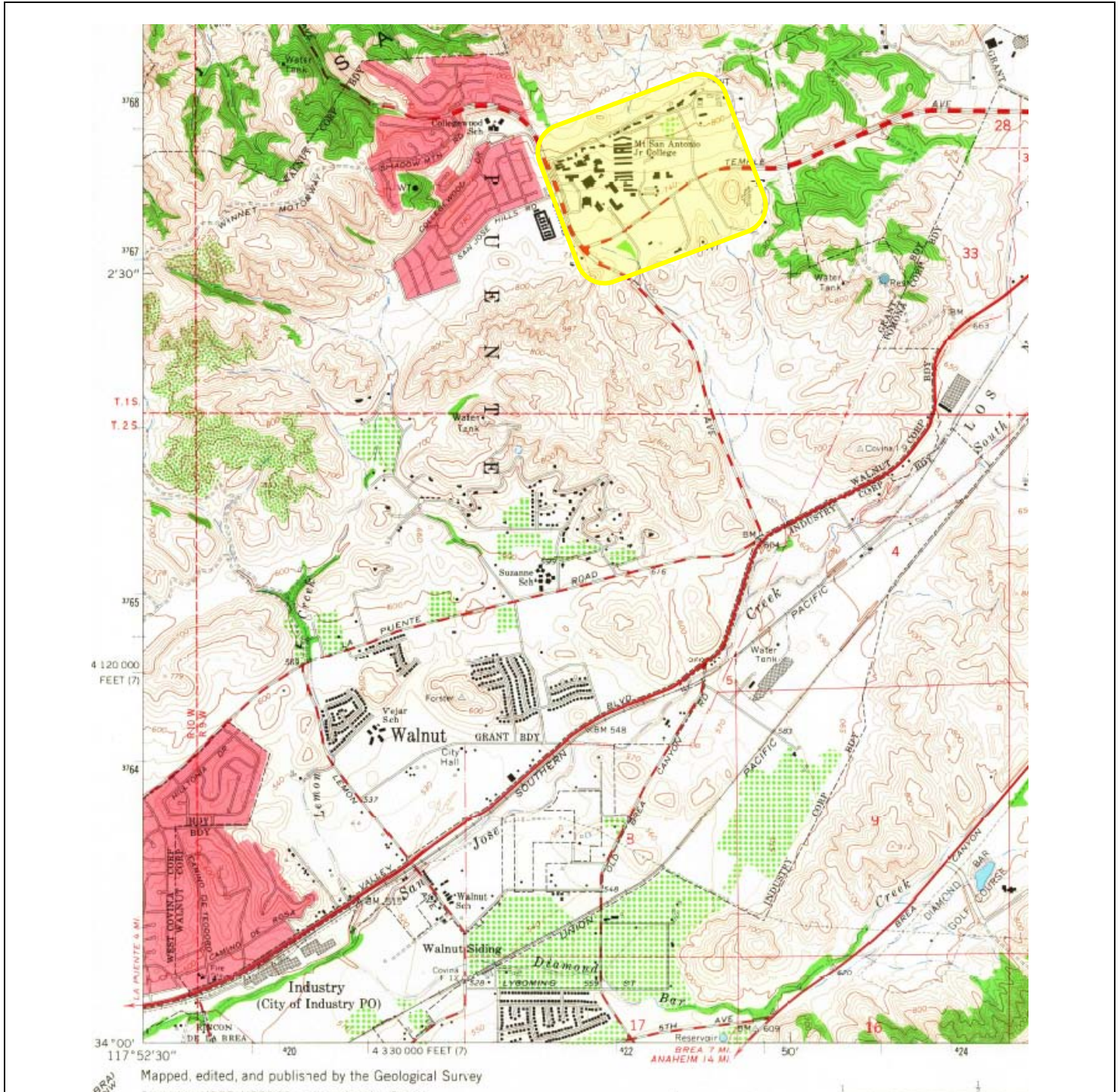
*B14. Evaluator: Evanne St. Charles and Shannon Davis

*Date of Evaluation: July 12, 2012

(This space is reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.





Page 4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Mount San Antonio College Snack Bar
Recorded by: Shannon Davis **Date:** 06/20/12
 Continuation Update



Image 1. View of north and west facades looking southeast.



Image 2. View of north facade looking southeast.



Image 3. View of west facade looking southeast.



Image 4. View of north and east facades looking southwest.



Image 5. View of south facade looking northeast.

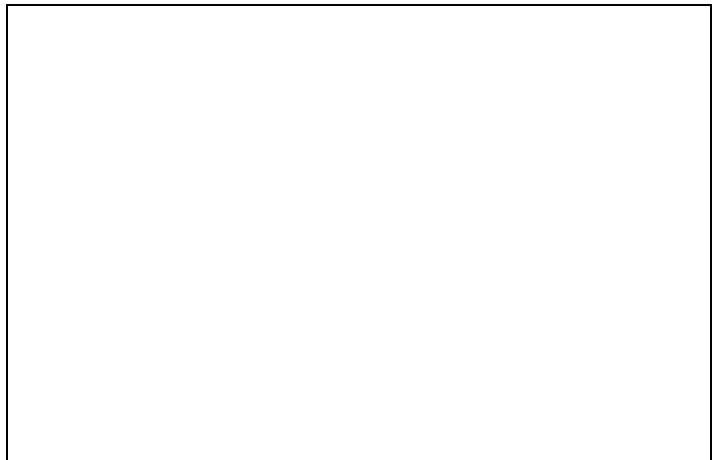


Image 6. View of looking .