CHAFFEY COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
5885 Haven Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga
San Bernardino County
California

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
909 1st Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
CHAFFEY COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Location: Chaffey College Historic District is located at 5885 Haven Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. It is in the north part of the City of Rancho Cucamonga (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 0201191150000). State Route 210 (SR-210; Foothill Freeway) is about 0.5 mile south and Interstate 15 (I-15; Ontario Freeway) is about 4 miles southeast of the campus.

Present Owner: Chaffey Community College District

Present Use: Chaffey College is a public community college in Rancho Cucamonga, California. The college serves students in Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

Significance: The Chaffey College Historic District is significant under the themes of Education, Suburbanization, and Architecture, with sub-themes of post-war modernism, and campus planning and design. The Chaffey College Historic District is a good example of the effects of economic prosperity in the postwar era, legislation that encouraged higher education through a tiered system of facilities in California, and new attitudes toward learning. For these reasons, the district is recommended eligible under Criterion A. The period of significance is 1959 through 1969, beginning in 1959 when the campus was established and most of the major buildings were constructed, according to the Master Plan, and ending in 1969, when the historical development of the college campus was complete.

Historian(s): Marilyn Novell, M.S., Historian and Architectural Historian; Shannon Davis, M.A., RPH, Architectural Historian and Historian; ASM Affiliates, Inc. Report completed April 2022.

Project Information: The historical report and reproduction of architectural plans were prepared by ASM Affiliates. Large format photographs were prepared by Stephen Schafer. The project was supported by PlaceWorks, as one of the mitigation measures undertaken to lessen the adverse impacts of the demolition of several contributors to an identified historic district.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. **Date of construction:** The first campus master plan was developed in 1959 by the architectural firm of Austin, Field & Fry. The buildings contributing to the Chaffey College Historic District were built in 1959, with the addition of a few major buildings in 1968 and 1969.

2. **Architects:** Chaffey College was designed by several architectural firms, with Austin, Field & Fry providing oversight for the original campus master plan. For this reason, the architecture is intentionally coherent throughout the campus, an aesthetic that was adhered to in buildings added at later dates. In addition to Austin, Field & Fry, the firms who designed the original historical core of the campus are described in Part II.

3. **Original and subsequent owners, uses:** The campus has been in continual use as the Rancho Cucamonga campus of Chaffey College.

4. **Original plans and construction:** The original plans and construction documents are on file at Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus.

5. **Alterations and additions:** Changes and additions to the Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus are detailed in the Historical Context section, below.

The plan for development of Chaffey College in Rancho Cucamonga included land use (residential commercial and industrial and basic land use patterns), public facilities, and circulation; "the location and future growth of Chaffey College will unquestionably affect the development of adjacent land," according to the 1961 San Bernardino Master Plan for the community.[1] Pertinent data was collected regarding subdivisions, population, history, geography and topography, land values, traffic, and agricultural production. The setting for the Chaffey College study area comprised approximately 17 square miles. Boundaries were from Foothill Blvd on the south to the San Bernardino National Forest Line on the north, and from the east fork of the Cucamonga Wash to the extension of Milliken Avenue, the west slope of the San Gabriel Mountain Range, and the northwest section of the Upper Santa Ana River Drainage basin. Soil was described as an aggregate of decomposed granite, sand, and finer mineral material deposits by streams originating high in the mountains. Deposits have formed a fan-shaped area bounded by major storm water courses, Cucamonga Canyon on the west and the confluence of Deer and Day canyons on the east. The area was well situated for the development of citrus. The communities of Cucamonga and Alta Loma developed to serve the surrounding citrus economy, which formed the economic base of the area. The study area lay in the path of anticipated residential growth moving out from the Los Angeles Metro area, less than 40 miles east of downtown

[1] San Bernardino County Planning Commission, "A Master Plan for the Chaffey College Community" (June 1961).

Los Angeles, along the foothills and alluvial fans formed at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains; the highlands had already fostered prestige residential development from Pasadena to Upland.[2]

In response, the college quickly set out to seek funding for a new campus, and on February 1, 1957, voters approved a $5 million bond for acquisition of a site and construction of a new campus for 2,000 or more students. A 200-acre site was selected and a Master Plan developed to provide for 3,000 students and future expansion.[3] The new campus was intended to be located "at the apex of a horseshoe of projected population in the West End of San Bernardino County." Groundbreaking took place on March 17, 1958, marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of the college in Ontario by the Chaffey brothers. By that time, the first phase of the campus had already been planned and architectural plans prepared by a team of architects.[4] Twelve buildings were to be constructed: Campus Center, Administration, Library, Social Science, Language Arts, Creative Arts (Theatre), Life Science (Health Science West), Physical Science, Aeronautics, Electronics and Shop, Gymnasium, and Business Education.[5]

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

By February 1959, 14 buildings were under construction and scheduled for completion by October of that year, to be occupied by February 1, 1960. By October, eight of the original 14 buildings were completed, with six more to be finished by the end of the year. Meanwhile, the landscape architect was drawing up plans for trees, shrubs, lawns, gardens, and sidewalks. The move to the new campus from the existing college in Ontario was scheduled for one week between semesters in January

[2] San Bernardino County Planning Commission, "A Master Plan for the Chaffey College Community" (June 1961).
[3] Chaffey College, *A Progress Report: A College Campus in Construction* (Author, 1959).
[4] *San Bernardino Sun-Telegram*, "Groundbreaking Tomorrow for New Chaffey College" (March 16, 1958).
[5] *The Chaffeyan*, Newsletter of the Chaffey Union Junior College District (Vol. 14, No. 2, March 17).

(Chaffey College 1959). Dedication of the new campus took place on March 17, 1960 (*Pomona Progress-Bulletin* 1960).

Alterations and additions, when known, are described in the architectural descriptions of individual buildings and structures (Part II).

B. Historical Context[6]

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

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

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

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

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

Acquisition of Land and Water (1877-1946)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad Development and the Agriculture Industry (1887-1970)

Construction of railroads through the Cucamonga Valley triggered tremendous growth of the local agriculture industry, mushrooming land sales, and subsequent development of the towns of

Cucamonga (including the North Town neighborhood), Alta Loma, and Etiwanda. Similar to other southern California boomtowns, construction of railroads through the region enabled both people and goods to move in and out of Rancho Cucamonga at unprecedented speed, which dramatically increased development. From the early 1900s to the 1950s, the northern portion of the City's landscape consisted mainly of citrus orchards, while the southern portion was dominated by vineyards.

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

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

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

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

Postwar Development (1945-1977)

Following World War II, Rancho Cucamonga's landscape rapidly shifted from rural to suburban, reflecting the nationwide trend. Driven by rapid highway construction, increasing automobile ownership, availability of modern building technologies, and the Baby Boom, the postwar period brought about an increase in housing demand and rising land values, spawning development of tract housing and light industry in Rancho Cucamonga on land previously used for agriculture (Ames and McClelland 2002:25). After World War II and prior to incorporation in 1977, the City experienced

uncontrolled growth. It ultimately became a sprawling suburb, with tract housing, neighborhood-scale shopping centers, office parks, and surface parking proliferating throughout the City, aiming to meet the needs of nearby residents and to accommodate automobiles. Underscoring the dramatic increase in local development taking place, in 1979, prominent local development company Lewis Homes (founded 1955) announced sales of 533 single-family houses in the first nine months of the year, not including sales of commercial and multi-family developments (*Los Angeles Times* 1979).

Although large-scale tract housing did not take place in Rancho Cucamonga until the 1950s, development of housing tracts on local agricultural lands was sparked as early as 1942, when Kaiser Steel Mill began operations in nearby Fontana. Initially producing steel to aid the war effort, Kaiser Steel Mill was the ninth-largest steel production facility in the country by the late 1950s, employing 7,700 workers at its peak (Wagner 2005:111). This new industry helped propel regional growth, necessitating an increase in local housing stock for Steel Mill workers. Farmers received pressure to sell agricultural land from realtors who wanted to develop it for much needed Steel Mill worker housing. Kaiser Community Homes, one of the many successful enterprises started by Henry J. Kaiser, developed many postwar housing tracts in the Inland Empire and nationwide. In 1946, Henry Kaiser announced that his company would build more than 10,000 low-cost homes throughout the nation for Kaiser workers, beginning in southern California (Foster 1989).

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

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

The Junior College Movement in California

California was the first state to establish public junior colleges and led the country in the development of junior colleges in both size of student body and number of colleges. California's interest in the development of the junior college system was partially to ease the burden on the University of California (UC) system to educate students whose skills were at lower levels. Another driver was the sheer geographical size of the state, and the concomitant difficulty in bringing post-high school

education to rural areas. To provide the citizens of such a vast area with access to higher education required expansion of the high school curriculum and specifically the creation of the California junior college (Douglass 2000:121-122). In 1907, the California State Legislature, seeing a benefit to society in education beyond high school but realizing the load could not be carried by existing colleges, enacted Senate Bill 528, authorizing the state's high schools to create "junior colleges" to offer what were termed "postgraduate courses of study" similar to the courses offered in the first two years of university studies. These advanced classes were offered at the campuses of existing high schools. Hollywood High School in 1911 and Los Angeles High School in 1912 started classes at a post-high-school level. In the next five years, 13 more high schools established post-high-school courses, including Santa Ana High School (Orange County), Citrus High School in Azusa (Los Angeles County), and Chaffey High School in Ontario.

The first public junior college in California with a dedicated campus began operating in Fresno in 1910 (Douglass 2000:122). Citrus Junior College, founded in June 1915, eventually became the oldest junior college in continuous service in Los Angeles County. By 1932, there were 38 junior colleges in the state. World War II played a large role in the development of junior colleges, beginning in 1943 with a series of laws regarding their operation. One law stated that any junior college that complied with the standards required by the State Department of Education was to be considered accredited. The 1943 session of the Legislature also authorized junior colleges to maintain summer schools and to provide for airplane pilot training (Statutes of Codes of California, 1943, Chapter 17, p. 19). The 1944 G.I. Bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) dramatically increased college enrollments, and by 1950 there were 50 junior colleges. By 1960, there were 56 school districts in California offering junior college courses; 28 of those districts were not high school districts but junior college districts formed expressly for the governance of those schools.

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

The Development of Chaffey College

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

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

In September, the report was released, recommending that the Chaffey district purchase sites for five additional high schools and prepare for a boom that would push Chaffey College enrollment to 6,000 students. The report also recommended that the college be separate from the high school at a site near the geographical center of the district. The site was considered ideal because of its proximity to an educational market, population growth, a skilled labor force, excellent transport facilities, and availability of industrial sites. The team cited the healthy economic future of the proposed site, noting that the question of parking alone made the current Euclid Avenue site impractical. The proposed plan allotted 30 acres for buildings, 50 acres for setbacks and parking, 50 acres for recreation, and 20 acres for an air strip (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1956b). The report mentioned outstanding programs already developed by the college in agriculture, business, electronics, dental assisting, nursing, lithography, and librarianship “to meet the vocational needs of its students and the community.” According to the report, “the aeronautics program has been particularly well received” (Chaffey College Home Bulletin 1956).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Architects

Austin, Field & Fry

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

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

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

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

Harnish & Fickes; Harnish, Morgan & Causey

Harnish, Morgan & Causey (Jay Dewey Harnish, Melford Channing Morgan, and Jack Edward Causey) is a local architectural firm specializing in Mid-Century-Modern design that was founded in Ontario in 1940, with Harnish initially working independently. The firm was also responsible for several Modernist buildings throughout the city of Ontario, including Ontario High School (1967), the Ontario City Library (remodeled), and corporate buildings at 500 East E Street (1965), 735 North Euclid Avenue (1963), and 240 North Euclid Avenue (1964). The Library at Chaffey College

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

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

Neptune & Thomas

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

Stanley Clark Meston

Stanley Clark Meston joined the Southern California AIA in 1951. However, he does not appear to have produced a large body of work. His entry in the 1956 American Architects Directory includes no associated projects (AIA 1956), and the 1962 edition lists only a school in Fontana in addition to Chaffey College (AIA 1962). The project listed in the PCAD is the McDonald's Drive-In Restaurant #4, Downey, California (1953). With his design of the Downey McDonald's restaurant, Meston became known for his design of the iconic Golden Arches. Meston had worked for Wayne McAllister, a noted restaurateur and a restaurant architect working on drive-ins during the 1930s. In 1948, Meston developed two prototype designs for Richard and Maurice McDonald, owners of the first McDonald's hamburger stand in San Bernardino. The restaurant in Downey, the fourth in the chain's development, was based on those designs. The first-generation McDonald's in Downey, with its sloping roof, golden neon arches, and striped exterior walls, is the oldest still in

original condition (of 25,000 worldwide). The restaurant opened in 1953 (http://pcad.lib.washington.edubuilding/5651/). At Chaffey College, Meston designed the 1959 "Creative Arts" complex comprising the Theatre, the Center for the Arts B (originally Homemaking), and Center for the Arts A (originally Fine Arts).

William E. Blurock

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

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

B. Chaffey College Historic District

The Rancho Cucamonga Branch of Chaffee College was considered as a historic district in 2021 (ASM 2021). No previous evaluations of the campus had been conducted. Eighteen buildings were

recommended as contributors to the historic district. One resource, Wargin Hall, was also recommended as individually eligible.

Recommended Contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District

Bldg. Name	Bldg. Number	Year Built	Architect
Administration (AD)	1	1959	Neptune & Thomas
Aeronautics Shop (AERO)	2	1959	Neptune & Thomas
Bookstore (B)	67	1969	Harnish, Morgan & Causey
Business Education (BE)	5	1959	Harnish & Fickes
Campus Center East (CCE)	20	1969	Harnish, Morgan & Causey
Center for the Arts B (CAB)	9	1959	Stanley Clark Meston
Center for the Arts C (CAC)	4	1959	Stanley Clark Meston
Gymnasium (G)	8	1959	Neptune & Thomas
Health Science East (HS East)	3	1968	William E. Blurock
Health Science West (HS West)	42	1959	Austin, Field & Fry
Language Arts (LA)	10	1959	Harnish & Fickes
Math (MATH)	24	1959	Austin, Field & Fry
Physical Science (PS)	14	1959	Austin, Field & Fry
Planetarium (PL)	19	1968	William E. Blurock
Skills Lab (SL)	7	1959	Neptune & Thomas
Social Science (SS)	15	1959	Harnish & Fickes
Theatre (TA)	16	1959	Stanley Clark Meston
Wargin Hall (WH)	17	1968	William E. Blurock

The campus buildings of the historical core were designed by four architectural firms: Austin, Field & Fry; Jay Dewey Harnish (and Harnish & Fickes); Stanley Clark Meston; and Neptune & Thomas and Associates, with Austin, Field & Fry providing oversight as managing architects for the buildings and the site plan. The architectural style of the campus was first described as “Pacific Modern,” without any indication of the characteristics of such a style (*San Bernardino County Sun-Telegram* 1958). A year later, a progress report prepared by the college stated that “Contemporary Rancho” had been selected as the architectural theme for the campus. Buildings were described as grouped around two oval areas in a “lazy-8 design.” In keeping with the Rancho theme, landscaping included “olive trees, eucalypti, and native shrubs.” Flowering trees were planned to line campus roads and walks. The buildings outlined in the Master Plan were all single-story, constructed of Junipero adobe brick, with tilt-up concrete construction used to combine the traditional Rancho concept with the benefits of modern design. The report described the buildings as having roofs covered with gray, green, and terra cotta slag. Large windows in the no-longer-extant student lounge of the campus center provided a majestic view of Cucamonga Peak, which continues to be visible from across the campus. Buildings accommodate the grade of the land, which is 6.8 feet per each 100 feet (*Los Angeles Times* 1959).

Of the 18 contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District, 13 were constructed in 1959, and five were added in the 1960s.[7] The 1959 buildings were present when the school opened in 1960. Although four different architectural firms participated in the site design and the architecture of individual buildings, the design is cohesive across the campus, due to the oversight of architectural firm Austin, Field & Fry, who also designed many of the buildings. The original buildings also share architectural features that were consciously emulated in most of the subsequent additions to the campus. An aerial view from 1959 shows all of the original buildings either completed or under construction before the campus was fully landscaped. The image shows the consistency of design across the buildings, consisting of primarily long, horizontally oriented low-slung single-story buildings with side gables and the prominent cast-concrete columns running the length of the buildings.[8]

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

Building Descriptions

The recommended contributors to the Chaffey College Historic District are described in this section.

Administration (Building 1)

The Administration building (AD) was one of the first buildings constructed in 1959, designed by the architectural firm of Neptune & Thomas. The building was originally centered on the apex of a circular drive accessed from Haven Avenue, clearly representing the main entrance to campus. A new multi-story administration building has been erected directly west of the old Administration building. The original single-story Administration building has a square plan with a modified slightly sloped hipped roof, which is truncated at the apex to accommodate an open interior central courtyard. The roof has

[7] The Library was an anchor of the 1959 Master Plan, but because of extensive alterations, it is not considered a contributor. Another important original building, Campus Center West, was demolished in 2011. The Maintenance and Operations building was constructed in 1962 but is not considered a contributor because it is a utilitarian support building.

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

widely extended boxed eaves on all façades. The primary entrance is marked by a wide front-gabled canopy roof at the west façade, supported by heavy rectangular pre-cast concrete columns. The concrete platform entrance court, approached by wide concrete steps, was originally intended to overlook the valley to the west and south and mark the formal entrance to the campus.

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

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

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

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

Aeronautics (Building 2)

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

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

The Aeronautics building was altered in 1969-1970 by a large addition on the east, designed by architects Harnish, Morgan & Causey. The addition consisted of enlargement of the aeronautics shop area and the addition of a welding shop.

Bookstore (Building 67)

The Bookstore (B) occupies the south section of Campus Center East, which was designed by Harnish, Morgan & Causey. From the exterior, the Bookstore is undifferentiated from Campus Center East, with the exception of a pre-fabricated curved-roof extension at the west façade marking the entrance. The Bookstore section of the building has the same red-brick surfaces between concrete pilasters supporting a wide overhanging flag roof. At the interior, the Bookstore is located off the south side of a wide interior corridor in the larger building. The ceiling is unaltered, consisting of rows of rectangular recessed fluorescent lights laid end to end, flanked by acoustical tile on both sides. A dark channel runs parallel to the lighting fixtures and separates the rows of acoustical tiles.

In 1996, a flat-roofed wing was added to the south façade.

Business Education (Building 5)

The Business Education (BE) building was designed by architects Harnish & Fickes. Typical of the campus classroom buildings, the Business Education building has back-to-back classrooms with a covered corridor on the north and south façades and a central courtyard with small offices on the east and west sides. The signature rectangular pre-cast concrete columns run the length of the corridors at the north and south façades. The men's and women's toilets were accessed off the east façade, and smaller toilets were located near offices at center. At the corridors, red-brick exterior walls sit below a continuous band of windows above door height. The brick continues into the courtyard, with concrete-over-brick filling the gables. At the east and west façades are windowless walls of tilt-up concrete construction. Concrete steps are shown in architectural drawings at the south façade.

The building was remodeled in 1971 by architectural firm William E. Blurock & Associates. The work consisted of new toilets and six small offices added to the south façade south of the existing covered corridor.

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

Campus Center East (Building 20)

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

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

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

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

Center for the Arts B (Building 9)

Center for the Arts B (CAB), originally called the Homemaking building, was constructed in 1959 as a component of the Creative Arts Group, which was anchored by the Theatre (originally called the Speech and Music Building). The complex was designed by Stanley Clark Meston as part of the original campus design.

The building sits north of a retaining wall across a walkway from the Theatre. It has a rectangular plan and a moderately sloped side-gabled roof with metal fascia. The roof has a wide overhang at the south façade, where it forms a shelter for the open corridor below it. The signature rectangular pre-cast concrete columns seen throughout campus run the length of the corridor. The other façades have

narrower overhangs. The exterior walls at the gable ends are constructed of tilt-up concrete panels. Toward the south end of the west façade is a single door. At the east façade there is a single door toward the north end.

The wall of the south façade is clad in red brick from ground level to the bottoms of the windows, where the wall has panels of white stucco. A row of horizontally oriented metal windows sits high on the wall toward the west end. Toward the east end a large three-by-four light metal window is set in the brick wall. West of the large window is a door with a two-light transom.

At the north façade, a row of horizontally oriented windows similar to those on the south façade spans the width of the façade. A single door with a transom is located toward the west end of the façade.

Although the interior was not accessible at the time of survey, original architectural plans show it housed two large classrooms and two smaller rooms. These spaces were devoted to crafts, a food laboratory, and a living-dining area related to homemaking. The exterior does not appear to have been significantly altered.

Center for the Arts C (Building 4)

Center for the Arts C (CAC), originally called the Fine Arts building, was constructed in 1959 as a component of the Creative Arts Group, which was anchored by the Theatre (originally called the Speech and Music Building). The complex was designed by Stanley Clark Meston as part of the original campus design.

The building sits east of Center for the Arts B. It has a U-shaped plan and a moderately sloped side-gabled roof with metal fascia. The roof has a wide overhang at the south façade, where it forms a shelter for the open corridor below it. The signature rectangular pre-cast concrete columns seen throughout campus run the length of the corridor at the south façade. The other façades have narrower overhangs. The roof is open to the ridgeline toward the middle of the north section of the building and at the southeast. The exterior walls at the gable ends are constructed of tilt-up concrete panels. There are two single doors and an opening with louvers on the west façade. On the east façade is a set of double doors and a single door.

The wall of the south façade is constructed of red brick to the bottoms of the windows, where the wall has panels of white stucco. A row of horizontally oriented metal windows sits high on the wall across the façade. Four single doors with transoms that align with the windows are regularly spaced along the corridor.

At the north façade, the building is open to accommodate a studio. A partial brick wall spans the opening. The north wall of the building within the studio has six tall glass panels. At each of the east and west sides of the studio are two sets of sliding glass doors, flanked by brick walls. Plaster fills the walls and gables above the brick.

Within the building are several design studios, in addition to a digital art lab.

Since the year of construction, the arts building has been expanded. An open ceramics yard has been added at the east. A brick wall partially encloses the open studio on the north façade, and a brick screen with open vertical spaces has been added to the west of the building.

Gymnasium (Building 8)

The Gymnasium (GYM) was designed by Neptune & Thomas. The original Gymnasium is somewhat dominated visually by the 2010 Sports Center added directly to the north and connected to the Gymnasium by a heavy canopy, supported in part by two bulky square masonry elevator towers and partially extending over the entrance wing to the Gymnasium.

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

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

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

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

The original single-story east wing was extended farther to the east in 1974, approximately doubling the space. The extension was designed to blend with the existing brick-clad wing. The construction of

the new Sports Center to the north resulted in changes in the approach to the original building, including the removal of one of two pedestrian bridges. Otherwise, the Gymnasium appears to be altered only minimally since the year of construction.

Health Science East (Building 3)

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

Health Science West (Building 42)

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

Language Arts (Building 10)

The Language Arts building (LA) was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, Job No. 357-17-1, Sheet A-15, May 26, 1958). It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms and the joining of three classrooms (including the Reading Improvement and Journalism rooms) at the east end to form one larger room (Appendix A: Photos 83-85).

Math (Building 24)

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

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

Physical Science (Building 14)

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

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

Planetarium (Building 19)

The Planetarium (PL) was constructed in 1968 by William E. Blurock as an extension of Health Science East. The red-brick Planetarium on the exterior echoes the rounded walls of Wargin Hall, also designed by Blurock.

The Planetarium is located at the southeast corner of the health science complex. The stack-bond red brick walls form a partial arc of a circle. At the west side, a straight wing wall extends to the west, disrupting the curve of the wall. At the north side of the wing wall, the circle continues until it meets the north-south walls of a covered corridor connecting to Health Science East. Within this segment o the curved wall are two entrances to the Planetarium. At the southern and eastern sides of the exterior of the Planetarium, a smooth white dome rises above the brick wall.

The covered corridor has a flat cantilevered roof. The ceiling of the corridor is covered in stucco, and the east wall is constructed of brick. The floor is concrete. The west side opens to a landscaped area.

At the interior of the Planetarium is a vestibule. At the south side, it opens to the Planetarium itself. Inside, the ceiling is a smooth white dome. A round soffit houses up-lights. Below the soffit, the rounded brick walls are visible. The floor is carpet.

The interior of the Planetarium was remodeled in 2019. Major alterations include replacement of the star projector from the center of the room with a digital system and replacement of the fixed seating with freestanding seats with casters.

Skills Lab (Building 7)

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

At the north façade, the wall of the extension is clad in red brick with a row of opaque panels and a deep plaster fascia above. The wall is separated by a series of shallow vertical steel pilasters. A red-brick utility surround extends from the façade. To the north is a lawn and a hilly landscaped area. Two “spider-leg”-style metal canopies connect the east end of the Skills Lab with the newer Information

Services building. At the interior are two-story offices and classrooms of various sizes, as well as double-height spaces.

Social Science (Building 15)

The Social Science building (SS), along with the Business Education building, the Language Arts building, and the Library, was among the first four buildings on campus, constructed in 1959 and designed by architectural firm Harnish & Fickes. It is located toward the north of the campus core and is positioned end to end with the Social Science building to the west and the Library to the southwest. The two buildings were originally directly north of one of two large oval open spaces. The Language Arts building is a typical classroom building, exhibiting the characteristic features of a side-gabled roof, back-to-back classrooms, a central courtyard, and the iconic heavy rectangular concrete columns. The floor plan has been changed only minimally since construction by the addition of two smaller rooms within one of the original larger classrooms.

Theatre (Building 16)

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

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

At the interior of the central section are three performance spaces. The east wing houses a series of small practice rooms or offices along the north side and at the center, as well as two large rooms and a third smaller classroom. The plan has been minimally altered since construction. The west wing

houses five classrooms opening off a central corridor, in addition to small offices to the west opening off a corridor that leads to an exterior entrance at the north façade.

Wargin Hall (Building 17)

Possibly the most iconic building on campus is the round Wargin Hall (WH), constructed in 1968. Originally called the Lecture–Educational Media Center, it was designed by William E. Blurock, who was known for his innovative approaches to educational buildings (Appendix E: Architectural Drawings, May 2, 1967; Figure 22). (Blurock also designed the round brick Planetarium.) The building is located east of the old Administration building. Despite its shape, the building echoes the aesthetics of the earlier campus buildings, its red brick exterior walls contrasting with regularly spaced white concrete supports and pilasters that extend slightly above the roof line. In this way, the building contributes to the coherence of the 1959 master plan of the campus. Each pilaster is flanked by narrow full-height glass and metal panels. The arc of the circle is periodically segmented, with the segments overlapping to form curved interior corridors. At two locations, the curved wall is broken, allowing the space to open to courtyards, while the arc is continued, as heavy concrete beams with concrete supports follow the curve of the wall (Appendix A: Photos 140-155).

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

Landscaping

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

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

C. Architectural Drawings

A set of drawings is held by Chaffey College Rancho Cucamonga campus. Sheets showing elevations and plans include:

1. Administration, Plot plan, roof plan and details, Sheet A1, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
2. Administration plans, Elevations and door schedule, Sheet A3, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
3. Aeronautics, Elevations and details, Sheet A42, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
4. Aeronautics, Floor plan and schedules/Warehouse remodeling and auto tech shop addition, Sheet A-2, May 3, 1965, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
5. Aeronautics, Exterior elevations and details/Warehouse remodeling and auto tech shop addition, Sheet A-3, May 3, 1965, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
6. Aeronautics, Floor plan/Aeronautics building addition, Sheet A-2, December 15, 1969, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
7. Aeronautics, Exterior elevations/Aeronautics building addition, Sheet A-4, December 15, 1969, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
8. Business Education, Floor plan, elevations, and sections, Sheet A-10, May 26, 1958, Harnish & Fickes
9. Business Education, Addition and remodeling, Sheet A-1, July 16, 1971, William E. Blurock
10. Center for the Arts B, Floor plan and elevations/Homemaking Building, Sheet A-12, July 1, 1958, Stanley Clark Meston
11. Center for the Arts C, Floor plan and elevations/Fine Arts Building, Sheet A-10, July 1, 1958, Stanley Clark Meston
12. Campus Center, Exterior elevations/Campus Center Building, Sheet A-4, July 1, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
13. Campus Center, Cross sections and court elevations/Campus Center Building, Sheet A-5, July 1, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
14. Campus Center East, Floor plan and details/Campus Center Extension, Sheet A-3, May 28, 1967, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
15. Campus Center East, Exterior elevations/Campus Center Extension, Sheet A-4, May 28, 1967, Harnish, Morgan & Causey
16. Gymnasium, Mezzanine floor plan, door and window schedules, Sheet A22, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
17. Gymnasium, Exterior elevations, grading plan, and details, Sheet A23, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas

18. Life Science (Health Science East), Exterior elevations/Life Science and Planetarium, Sheet BC-2, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
19. Life Science (Health Science East), Roof plan, exterior platform, elevations, Sheet 4-S, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
20. Life Science (Health Science East), Enlarged partial floor plan and interior elevations, Sheet B-4, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
21. Life Science (Health Science West), Basement plan, ground floor plan, Sheet A-1, July, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
22. Life Science (Health Science West), Exterior elevations, Sheet A-3, July, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
23. Language Arts, Floor plan, elevations, and sections, Sheet A-15, May 26, 1958, Harnish & Fickes
24. Physical Science and Math, Floor plan, Sheet A-1, July, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
25. Physical Science and Math, Exterior elevations, Sheet A-3, July, 1958, Austin, Field & Fry
26. Social Science, Floor plan, elevations, and sections, Sheet A-14, May 26, 1958, Harnish & Fickes
27. Electronics, Lithography (Skills Lab), Floor plan, roof plan, and schedules, Sheet A44, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
28. Electronics, Lithography (Skills Lab), Elevations and Sections, Sheet A45, July 1, 1958, Neptune & Thomas
29. Speech and Music Building (Theater), Floor plan, Sheet A-3, July 1, 1958, Stanley Clark Meston
30. Speech and Music Building (Theater), Exterior elevations, Sheet A-6, July 1, 1958, Stanley Clark Meston
31. Speech and Music Building (Theater), Little theater, interior elevations, Sheet A-8, July 1, 1958, Stanley Clark Meston
32. Speech and Music Building (Theater), Additions to the little theater/exterior elevations and sections, Sheet A-6, September 10, 1969, Meston & Wilcox
33. Lecture-Media Center, Life Science, Planetarium, Site plan/grading plan, Sheet 2-S, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
34. Lecture-Media Center (Wargin Hall), Reflected ceiling plan, floor plan, Sheet A-1, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
35. Lecture-Media Center (Wargin Hall), Exterior elevations, Sheet A-2, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
36. Lecture-Media Center (Wargin Hall), Enlarged partial plan of lecture halls, Sheet A-4, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock

37. Lecture-Media Center (Wargin Hall), Interior elevations, Sheet A-5, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
38. Lecture-Media Center (Wargin Hall), Enlarged partial plan of preparation center, Sheet A-6, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock
39. Site, raised brick planters, Sheet I.03, May 2, 1967, William E. Blurock

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_____ 1956b. "Survey Report: New Chaffey College Site Is Recommended." September 6.
_____ 1958a. "Construction Has Started on College." September 29.
_____ 1958b. "Chaffey Board Votes to Call for Bids on Seven New Buildings." October 2.
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_____ 1958b. "$1,101,500 Bid Okayed." September 18.
_____ 1958c. "New Chaffey College Site Hums with Building Work." November 30.
_____ 1958d. "College Alta Loma Move Due by January, 1960: 11 Buildings Being Erected at Chaffey Site." December 28.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

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

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

Among other things, Measure P funding would accomplish the following:

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