

Appendix B

Cultural Resources Report

January 6, 2026

15529

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Foothill–De Anza Community College District
12345 S. El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

**Subject: Updated Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan,
Santa Clara County, California**

Dear Roseanne Sciacchitano:

This letter documents the cultural resources assessment conducted by Dudek for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan (Project), located in Santa Clara County, California and serves as an update to the 2024 Cultural Resources Amendment (Burns and Kim 2024). This updated assessment includes results of the intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the Project in December 2025. The Foothill–DeAnza Community College District (FHDA) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). All cultural resource fieldwork and reporting for this Project has been conducted by archaeologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Results from a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request were negative. A Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project site.

1 Project Location and Description

The Foothill–De Anza Community College District (FHDA) is composed of De Anza College in the City of Cupertino and Foothill College in the Town of Los Altos Hills. This Cultural Resources Assessment provides an analysis of the effects on cultural resources associated with implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and the Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College campus. The Facilities Master Plan provides planning recommendations for the campus based on the existing and anticipated future study body and their education needs. The Master Projects List identifies specific demolition, construction, renovation/change of use, and building repairs and/or upgrades that FHDA plans to undertake throughout the campus using funding available through the Measure G bond.

De Anza College is located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in the City of Cupertino (City) and occupies an approximately 112-acre site. The City is surrounded by the cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara to the north, San Jose to the east, Saratoga to the south, and the community of La Honda to the west. Figure 1, Regional Map, shows the campus's regional location. De Anza College is bounded by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and State Route (SR) 85 to the west, as shown in Figure 2, Project Vicinity. The Project site is located in Township 7 North, Range 2 West, Sections 11 and 14, within the Cupertino, CA U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

2 Regulatory Context

While the Project as currently planned is subject only to state and local regulatory conditions, federal regulations are also provided here for reference should they be relevant in the future.

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to conduct some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP." Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (54 USC 306108).

36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The provisions of 36 CFR 60.4 include eligibility criteria for listing properties in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP if they possess both significance and the requisite quality of those features necessary to convey their significance. The NRHP criteria recognizes seven aspects that, in various combinations, define integrity, which include a property's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The NRHP criteria for evaluation thus considers the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

The current cultural resources inventory is not designed to generate enough data to make eligibility recommendations on previously recorded cultural resources that are outside of the APE, or newly discovered cultural resources; such determinations are typically made during a subsequent evaluation phase (e.g., excavations at prehistoric sites). However, the survey was designed to generate enough information to provide informal assessments of eligibility to help guide management considerations.

2.2 State of California Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a), define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b), defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21074(a), defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(e), set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery. The NAHC is to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 1 year in jail, to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it exceeds the thresholds of significance stated in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines:

- a) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resources as defined in 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
- b) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
- c) Disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the California Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the California Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA. (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2))

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code, Sections 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered (14 CCR 15064.5). As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.94, and added California Public Resources Code, Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. California Public Resources Code, Section 21074, defines tribal cultural resources as follows:

1. “Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:
 - a. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - i. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

- ii. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- 2. A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- 3. A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized, and that have requested in writing that the lead agency notify them of proposed projects within such geographic area. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report (EIR).

Section 9 of AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Section 6 of AB 52 added Section 21080.3.2 to the California Public Resources Code, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding Project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (California Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(a)). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (California Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(a)).

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the County Coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans. California Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2(b–c), and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4,

provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological sites.

3 Records Search

A records search of the Project site and the surrounding one-mile radius was completed by CHRIS staff on behalf of Dudek on October 19, 2023 (Confidential Appendix A). This search included their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and Caltrans Bridge Survey information.

Previously Conducted Studies:

CHRIS records indicate that 20 previous cultural resources technical investigations (and their supplemental reports) have been conducted within a one half-mile radius of the Project site. Of these, five intersect the current Project site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
Intersecting the Project Site			
S-008530	William Roop	1980	Archaeological Survey of Park and Ride locations TRI-E-25, 27, 28, and 32 (letter report)
S-023630	Mara Melandry, David B. Gardner, John W. Snyder, Gregory P. King, Robert L. Gross, and Margaret L. Buss	1984	Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SCL- 85, P.M. 0.0/17.9, Construction of West Valley Transportation Corridor from Cupertino to San Jose, Santa Clara County, EA 04142- 485000
S-023630a	Lawrence E. Weigel	1984	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000
S-023630b		1984	Historic Architectural Survey Report for Proposed SCL-85, Post Miles 0.0/17.9, 04134-485000
S-023630c	Lawrence E. Weigel	1984	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000
S-023630d	Knox Mellon	1983	Request for Determination of Effect, Guadalupe Corridor Project (Historic)

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-024233	Robert Cartier	2001	Historical Evaluation of the "Staff House" Structure on the De Anza College Campus Cupertino, California
S-031559	Miley Paul Holman	2005	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the De Anza College On Campus Circulation Project/Loop Road Realignment at the Cottages, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-043191	Kathleen Kubal and Jay Rehor	2013	Historic Property Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 4A7900, EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191a	Kathleen Kubal	2013	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191b	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	2013	Extended Phase I Study, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: Project No. 0400001163; EA 4A7900, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191c	Kathleen Kubal	2013	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site			
S-004177	Rob Edwards	1975	Archaeological Evaluation of the Lands of Kelly and Lindsay Near Regnart Creek and Bollinger Road, San Jose, California
S-004496	Miley Paul Holman	1978	A field reconnaissance of the Bollinger Road parcel in southwest San Jose, California (letter report)
S-004774	Katherine Flynn	1975	Archaeological Review of the Proposed Tentative Map at Stelling Road and Proposed Route 85 and the Proposed Tentative Map at South Side Singlair Freeway and West Side Mabury (letter report)
S-005325	Robert Cariter	1980	Archeological Evaluation of Childress Project off Almaden St.
S-009440	Marcia K. Kelly	1987	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 PM 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 PM 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 PM 0.4/3.8, 04282- 437060
S-009440a	Mark Hylkema	1988	Addendum #1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Route 85, 101, and 237 Triangle, Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282- 437060

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-009440b	Marcia K. Kelly	1987	Preliminary Report for Phase 1 Extended Archaeological Survey at Route 101/237 Interchange and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Archaeological Site CA-SCL-12 for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.1/23.9, 4-SCL- 101 4.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282- 437060
S-009440c	Thomas L. Jackson	1988	X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Artifactual Obsidian from CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California
S-009440d	Thomas M. Origer	1988	Obsidian Hydration Band Measurements for 14 specimens from site CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-009440e	Kathryn Gualtieri	1988	FHWA880331B, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed project to expand the capacity of State Routes 85, 101, and 237 in the area referred to as the Triangle in Santa Clara County
S-010471	Miley Paul Holman	1988	An Archaeological Inspection of the Kaiser Cement Property, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California
S-017475	Stephen A. Dietz	1986	Cupertino, CA Postal Service Facility (letter report)
S-035235	Lorna Billat	2008	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Valley Industrial Park, SF- 18150B
S-036329	Carolyn Losee	2009	Cultural Resources investigation for AT&T Project No. CN3242-A "November Drive", 1 Results Way, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)
S-037481	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	2010	Direct APE Historic Architecture Assessment for T-Mobile West Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, Candidate SF15113F (Good Shepherd Church), 940 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California
S-037996	Carrie D. Wills	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF24188-D (Pole R-Cap 21815 McClellan Two), AF 21815 McClellan Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.
S-037997	Carrie D. Wills	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF1511-G (Jollyman Park), 10980 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.
S-047378	Carolyn Losee	2016	Cultural Resources Investigation for Trileaf 622140 Crown Castle SF15041C "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)
S-047378a	Carolyn Losee	2016	FCC Wireless Telecommunication Bureau Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Crown Castle

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
			"Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014
S-052058	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	2016	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF04569A (Jollyman Park), 10420 Bubb Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-053400	Andrew Von Pinnon	2019	Cultural Resources Evaluation, AT&T Site CCL04011 Cupertino Sports Center, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014
S-053400a	William Roop	2019	FCC New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, CCL04011, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014

Previously Identified Cultural Resources:

One previously recorded cultural resource intersects the Project site. Two previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one half-mile radius of the Project site.

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the Records Search Area

Primary	Trinomial / Name / Other ID	Age	Description
Intersecting the Project Site			
P-43-000392	CA-SCL-000386H; Le Petit Trianon;	Historic	Single Family Property (HP02)
Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site			
P-43-002620	T-Mobile SF15113F; Good Shepherd Church; OHP PRN - FCC 100308G; OHP Property Number - 176158	Historic	Religious Building (HP16)
P-43-002644	10291 S. de Anza Blvd., Cupertino; Allario Center	Historic	1-3 Story Commercial Building (HP06)

P-43-000392:

P-43-000392, also referred to as Le Petit Trianon, is a historic mansion built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The structure shows influences of 16th and 17th Century French style and is an example of rustic redwood construction, the only of this type remaining in the area. The property was purchased in 1909 by Harriet Pullman Carolan, and then sold to E.F. Euphart in 1940. The Foothill Junior College District (the predecessor to FHDA) acquired the property in the 1960s from Mr. Euphart for the DeAnza College site with the understanding that the two historic buildings on the premises would be preserved. The building was relocated from the north side

to a permanent place on the west side of its existing formal garden. The building now serves as the California History Center.

The NWIC records search results and the Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) indicate that the Beaulieu Estate has been previously surveyed or evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or a local register. The Beaulieu Estate includes Le Petite Trianon, a single-family residence currently used as the California History Center, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery building, the Sunken Garden, and the remnants of landscaping features. Le Petite Trianon was previously listed in the NRHP. The remaining resources on the De Anza College campus outside of the area that encompasses the extant features of the Beaulieu Estate have not been previously inventoried or evaluated. They were, however, formally recorded and evaluated as part of the current study.

Review of Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the Project site and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs, available from 1948 to 2020, and historic maps, available from 1897 to 2021, were inspected to observe previous development in the Project site (NETR 2023). These maps and images display the Project site as primarily agricultural fields with few single-family property buildings until 1968 with the construction of DeAnza College.

Interested Party Correspondence

On October 9, 2023, Dudek Architectural Historian EJ Jones sent outreach letters and figures depicting the Project site to Lori Clinchard of the California History Center, Tudy Johnson of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County, Neeraj Mathur of the Cupertino Historical Museum and Historical Society, Jennifer Weeks of the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society, and Rebecca Bustos of the Santa Clara Historical Landmarks Commission. Outreach letters were also sent to Silicon Valley History Online and to the Sourisseau Academy for State and Local History. The letter provided a brief description of the proposed Project and requested information about historic and cultural components in or near the Project. As of December 4, 2023, there have been no responses to Dudek's request for information.

NAHC Sacred land file Search

Dudek requested a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File on September 25, 2023, for the Project site (Appendix B). Results for this search were provided by the NAHC on October 20, 2023. Results were negative. A list of traditionally culturally affiliated Native American tribal representatives who may have additional information related to cultural resources in the area was provided as part of this search. Dudek has not followed up in contacting any of these tribal representatives.

The proposed Project may be subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the proposed Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because AB 52 is a government-to-government process, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with FHDA.

4 Review of Setting and Archaeological Sensitivity

Potential for previously unidentified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic GIS data for the area and information from other projects in the vicinity. The “archaeological sensitivity,” or potential to support the presence of a buried prehistoric archaeological deposits, is generally interpreted based on geologic landform, environmental parameters (i.e., distance to water and landform slope), and an area’s history of use.

There are two major soil types mapped on the project site: Urban land-Flaskan complex, 0-2% slopes, covering most of the Project site, and well-sorted Urban land-Botella complex, 0-2% slopes, covering the northwest corner of the Project site (USDA 2023). These types of soils are formed in alluvial fans derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics, while Urban land soils are disturbed and human transported materials. While these alluvial soils are known to contain and preserve archaeological deposits, the Project site shows high levels of urban development from the college campus, disturbing both ground surface and subsurface levels. With these considerations, the Project site has a low-moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits.

5 Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

The current pedestrian survey methods can be classified as intensive because close-interval transect spacing and full documentation of any potential cultural resources were completed. Survey staff exceed the applicable Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey. Dudek Archaeologist William Burns, RPA, conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the entire Project site, excluding the interiors of structures, on December 23, 2025. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The pedestrian survey was conducted with transects spaced no more than 20 meters (m) apart. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion/excavation exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. Field recording and photo documentation of field conditions was completed as appropriate.

Ground surface visibility varied greatly throughout the Project site, as it is an entirely developed college campus. Large portions were entirely developed and paved over such as walkways, parking lots, and building foundations. Areas that had not been paved over consisted primarily of artificial landscaped areas such as grass sitting areas and planting areas. Overall, the entire Project site displayed high levels of ground disturbance expected on a modern college campus. No archaeological resources of any kind were observed or recorded during the pedestrian survey.

6 Historical Overview

Hispanic and Early American Periods (1769-1848)

From the early 16th century to the mid-18th century, Euroamerican exploratory parties intermittently ventured into California to cultivate resources and establish settlements. In 1769, as colonial competition mounted, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Lord Proprietor (governor) of Baja California (Spanish-occupied Mexico), declared the region a Spanish territory. Portolá embarked on a voyage in mid-1769 to establish military and religious control over the

area in present-day Southern California. In July, Padre-Presidente Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1821 (Hoover et al. 2002).

Following the establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, several exploratory expeditions set out for the Central Valley during the subsequent exploration of present-day California by the Spanish. The party led by Don Pedro Fages in 1772, and another expedition led by Father Francisco Garces in 1776, returned with accounts of an arid, nearly uninhabitable Central Valley region. In late 1776, Colonel Don Bautista De Anza led 250 soldiers to “San Joseph Cupertino,” where the men camped for a short time before they relocated to San Jose (Clough and Secrest 1985; Lovas 2002: 4).

To promote settlement, the territorial government awarded ranchos, which were expansive land grants for cultivating livestock, to loyal Spanish citizens or Hispanic veterans. Archival map research indicates that the subject area remained undeveloped land overgrown with native chamise fields, near Rancho San Antonio (west), Rancho Quito (east), and the Los Altos Hills (south). The offerings of land failed and, in 1810, Spanish control over Baja and Alta California faltered when Mexico’s Native population launched an independence campaign. In 1821, after a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico gained its independence and, in 1824, organized as the United Mexican States. The subject area remained public land after Mexico gained control of the territory (Starr 2007: pp. 105-109; GLO 1866; Archives and Architecture 2004: 24).

Motivated by the lucrative fur trade, Americans made their way into Alta California as early as the 1820s. Despite Mexico’s attempt to prevent Euroamerican migration, settlers arrived steadily throughout the 1830s and 1840s. In 1846, the United States’ campaign to stretch from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans had reached the West Coast, catalyzing the Mexican-American War. The nations contested ownership of the territory until the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally transferred the territory to the U.S. In 1850, California was granted statehood and Santa Clara County, where American citizens were already well established, was designated as one of the state’s original twenty-seven counties (Starr 2007: 105-109).

Overview of Santa Clara County (1848 – Present)

Gold was “discovered” in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range shortly after the war’s closure and spurred a worldwide mass migration to the new state. San Jose, located in north Santa Clara County, was California’s original capital (1850-1854), commerce center, and embarkation and disembarkation point for travelers and trade goods. San Jose was connected to the County of Santa Clara’s viticulturists, grain farmers, cattle, and dairy farmers by the regional Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad. In 1860, Santa Clara County had a population of 11,912 residents. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed and removed transportation barriers between the American east and west coasts. Settlers were attracted by the county’s hospitality, entertainment, logging, and farming industries. By 1870, the County of Santa Clara’s population had swelled from just 11,912 residents to 26,246 people (Dill Design Group 2003: 15; Archives and Architecture 2004: 37).

In 1890, speculative viticulturalists and citriculturists purchased grain-growing properties west of San Jose, subdivided the parcels into specialized farms, and named the sparse, rural community “West Side.” Charles Baldwin, owner of the Beaulieu Winery, Henry G. Stelling, William T. McClellan, and John Patrick Bubb were among the community’s earliest developers. By 1900, fruit production had surpassed the importance of grain, beef, and dairy in the County of Santa Clara. Automobiles and the commercial development of the trucking industry in the 1910s furthered commercial connectivity throughout the region. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s as the subdivision of large agricultural properties continued. By 1930, most of the county’s small-scale farmers grew

prunes while large-scale farmers also cultivated orchards, vineyards, hay and grain fields, tobacco, and livestock (Dill Design Group 2003: 15-19; Lovas 2002: 4).

Although the Santa Clara Valley continued to be an agricultural haven in the 1950s, oil fields, and magnesite deposits were discovered and mined in the county's foothills to be used in the manufacturing of building and insulation materials, oxychloride cement, metal, insecticides, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. The new industries were a boon for the region's economy. As the county industrialized, prominent orchardists and farmers between Palo Alto and San Jose (including Cupertino) began to subdivide and sell their properties. By 1970, the County of Santa Clara had grown to approximately 1,064,700 residents and, by 1971, north Santa Clara County had been nicknamed "Silicon Valley," for the mounting number of silicon-based technology companies headquartered there (Dill Design Group 2003: 1-21; World Population Review 2020).

In the latter half of the 20th century, the area between San Jose and Palo Alto, known as Silicon Valley, was an epicenter for radical technological growth. By the late 1990s and early 21st century, corporations including Apple, Alphabet's Google, Chevron, Meta (formerly Facebook), Microsoft, and Visa had been established. Major transportation routes, including the development of the South Valley Freeway (now U.S. Business 101) and the extension of the City of San Jose's public Urban Service Line, facilitated the industrial and residential growth in the county's urban centers. By 2017, the county had grown to approximately 1,932,500 residents, many of whom lived in Silicon Valley, which had grown to include San Jose, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Redwood City, Mountain View, and Menlo Park, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale. In 2023, Santa Clara County's population reached 1,982,645 residents (Dill Design Group 2003: 19-20; World Population Review 2023).

The Development of California's Community Colleges

On January 1, 1907, the California Legislature passed the Upward Extension Law, expanding access to higher education within the state. Under the law, high school districts could establish junior colleges with courses comparable to the first two years offered at universities. In 1910, Fresno High School founded the Collegiate Department, which provided the foundation for the eventual establishment of the Fresno Junior College, one of three public colleges in the country. The State Legislature passed the Ballard Junior College Act in January 1917 to fund programs that emphasized community involvement and trade-oriented education. On the same day the law passed, the United States entered World War I, causing enrollment rates to plummet until 1920. In 1921, the Legislature passed the District Junior College Law, which authorized the establishment of junior college districts that were separate from the existing regional high school districts. Shortly after the law passed, Modesto Junior College held elections, established a Board of Trustees, and became the nation's first junior college district. After a review of its curriculum and faculty, the University of California accredited Modesto Junior College and, in 1922, the school's first student transferred between institutions (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2005: 47).

In 1927, the Palo Alto High School Board attempted to establish the region's first community college. Although the attempt failed due to a lack of public interest, by 1930, California led the nation with 15,000 students enrolled in junior colleges (one-third of the nation's total junior college population). Of the state's junior college population, 2,500 students were enrolled in vocational programs. The most popular vocation programs included automobile maintenance, drafting, pre-engineering, agriculture, and business. In 1943, as the number of junior colleges increased, the State Department of Education passed legislation to accredit all approved junior colleges. The regional community college movement began in 1944 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen Readjustment Act, also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. The act afforded service members the opportunity to receive

an education without having to worry about the high costs of tuition and provided a monthly stipend for living expenses, schoolbooks, and other necessary supplies. The G.I. Bill created an overwhelming demand for additional educational facilities across the United States, California, and Santa Clara County (History.com 2019; Community College League of California 2023).

The post-World War II era in Santa Clara County was one of heightened industrial, commercial, residential, and educational development. The Fremont and Mountain View Union High School and Palo Alto Unified School Districts formed an exploratory committee to establish a regional junior college that emphasized trade programs. Although President Harry F. Truman advocated for the expansion of the community college system nationwide, by 1953, 40 percent of the nation's junior college students, were enrolled in a Californian institution. In 1960, the California Master Plan for Higher Education restricted the University of California and California State University Admissions to the top 12.5 percent (now 33 percent) of high school graduates. Community colleges, however, remained open to all students. As a result, by 1967, 80 percent of California's college-aged freshman and sophomore students were enrolled at the state's 90 junior colleges. Within the same year, Senate Bill (SB) 669 removed community colleges from under the supervision of the State Department of Education and established the Board of Governors of California's Community Colleges (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2023).

The state's community college network evolved into a complicated, decentralized network of schools in the 1970s and early 1980s. Civil unrest, exasperated by the war in Vietnam, racial tension, and the murder of four college students at Kent State University, heightened the disorganization on college campuses across the state. In 1988, the State Legislature, in response to constituent demand, passed AB 1725, the California Community College Reform Act. The reform movement, which continued through the 1990s and early 2000s, included a required amount of annual funding for public schools, a focused movement on student learning outcomes, and banned schools from discriminating based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Further reform efforts included the 2010 SB 1440, which simplified the process for junior college students to transfer to the California State University System. SB 440, passed in 2013, reformed community college transferability and set deadlines for institutional compliance. In 2018, 2.1 million students were enrolled in California's community colleges, the nation's largest network of workforce education and training (Community College League of California 2023).

Historical Overview of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District

In 1956, Henry M. Gunn, Superintendent of Schools in Palo Alto, hosted a meeting of local high school superintendents and representatives to explore the possibility of a regional Junior College district. After the California Board of Education approved the superintendents' plan to form the Foothill Junior College District Santa Clara County voters approved the new community college district with a 6-to-1 margin. The Foothill Junior College District was established on January 15, 1957, and the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Calvin Charles Flint as District Superintendent and College President. Foothill Junior College, temporarily housed in a vacant elementary school in Mountain View, opened in 1958 to 1,414 students from Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford, Sunnyvale, and San Jose (FHDA 2005: 10).

In Foothill Junior College's inaugural year, Flint, the primary driver of the district's development, argued that the school "was not junior to anyone" (FHDA 2005: 10). In September 1958, the Board of Trustees changed the district's name to Foothill College District, dropping the "junior" from its title. The school offered complimentary courses to the University of California system to prepare students for a potential transfer or entry into the professional realm. After a successful inaugural year, Foothill College became the first fully accredited community college in California. In 1959, Foothill College District voters approved a 10.4-million-dollar bond to purchase

property for a Foothill College campus, which opened in September 1961. Approximately 6,000 people attended the campus's dedication. The school's architects, Ernest J. Kump, Palo Alto, and Masten and Hurd, San Francisco Architects Associated won two architectural awards for its design and, in 1962, was awarded AIA's First Honor Award for architectural merit (FHDA 2005: 10-11, 29; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7; MGT of America 2009: 3).

As Foothill College's student population grew, enrollment projections predicted that the campus would reach capacity by 1966. On September 8, 1962, district voters approved, in a four-to-one vote, a 14-million-dollar bond for the construction of a second campus. The District purchased the Beaulieu Winery (est. 1892) and established the De Anza College campus. To recognize the expanding district, the Board of Trustees renamed the Foothill College District to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). De Anza College welcomed 3,000 students to campus in the 1968 academic year (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 16).

In the mid- to late-twentieth century, Foothill and De Anza College both prioritized career programs in health sciences and care, dental hygiene, and technical fields. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars of the funds. In 2006, voters approved Measure C, a 490.8-million-dollar bond, to complete the campuses' modernization. An estimated 210 million dollars was allocated to De Anza College. Today, FHDA has grown to support a student population of approximately 64,000 students annually between the two schools (FHDA Foundation 2020; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

The Beaulieu Estate (1892-1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. The Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon, Map ID 3. Beaulieu Winery, and Map ID 4. the Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the extant Map ID 2. East Cottage is a replica of the original), the (non-extant) "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed (date unknown) and replaced with a replica (Map ID 2. East Cottage). The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938 before selling the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2).

As opposed to living in Map ID 1, the Euphrate family constructed a ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Map ID 1, Map ID 2, Map ID 3, and Map ID 4. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Development of De Anza College

In 1963, Kump Associates (Palo Alto architects) and Masten and Hurd (San Francisco architects) designed the De Anza College campus to reflect the area's early history. Their "contemporary mission' design featured buildings with "adobe walls and red tile roofs [that] blend Spanish and modern architecture" (FHDA 2005: 44). Like the Foothill College campus in 1962, the De Anza College campus in 1969 was among a handful of urban design submissions that were recognized by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in its annual Honor Awards program. The awards considered how well the design answered its own problem, as opposed to comparison with other entries. The awards also took into account "the social, often public, value of a building," or buildings in the case of the De Anza College campus. Additionally, the awards program placed a new emphasis on the setting and the immediate surroundings of the project. The awards committee pointed out that knowledge of a "building's milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment. This does not mean that an entry will be downgraded because it has humdrum, claptrap surroundings, but rather, that it must enhance and not offend the environment of which it is a part." Overall, the 1969 Honor Awards considered the project's design in conjunction with its planning or social character (AIA Journal 1969: 95).

The "problem" that the architects of the De Anza College campus were tasked with, as noted in their submission to the awards committee, was "to design a day-and-night community college of friendly informality between students and faculty without sacrificing the dignity and feel of higher education: to preserve trees, a garden and century-old winery on the site; [and] to provide sizeable physical education fields and parking areas and to achieve the highest segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic." The awards committee believed that the architects of the De Anza College had addressed the design "problem" that they were tasked to solve. As they noted in their decision, the "organization of the activities of a community college and the circulation that links them are basic urban design considerations. Here, automobile circulation is confined to a peripheral road that feeds the large parking areas of the campus. Within the building enclave there are only pedestrian walks and spaces. The motif of the concrete structural members and the grouping of the buildings by discipline around courts combine to create an unpretentious atmosphere conducive to pleasant college and community life" (AIA Journal 1969: 98).

In 1966, construction began with the Campus Center (Map ID 12), Administration Building (Map ID 29), A. Robert DeHart Library (Map ID 31), and vital academic buildings clustered around three Quadrangles: the "A Quad," "L Quad," and "S Quad." To accommodate the new construction, Le Petite Trianon (Map ID 1) was relocated from the south boundary of the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) to the west (rear) of the A. Robert Dehart Library (Map ID 31) (Exhibit 3) (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

De Anza College, located on a 112-acre campus with 55 new buildings, opened in September 1967 to an inaugural class of 3,000 students from the cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, and the Fremont Union High School District (Figure 3). The campus also featured a running track (Map ID 53), a baseball field (Map ID 54), 3,000 trees, 40,000 shrubs, and 25 acres of grass. The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) was converted into the De Anza Bookstore and featured a café, but Le Petite Trianon and the East Cottage remained closed. In 1968, the Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of the Le Petite Trianon was formed to raise \$250,000 to restore the building. Le Petite Trianon was relocated a final time to its current position, restored, and repurposed as the California History Center, which opened in 1973 (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

The development of the campus continued in 1968 with the construction of a pistol range (no longer extant). In 1969, 4,700 students attended De Anza College, including 1,580 women and 3,120 men. Of the 4,700 students, only 41 students were not White (recorded as Black or Latinx). To address the inequity, Flint and the college's president, Robert

A. DeHart, established accessibility programs for local Black and Latinx students, as well as the school's Ethnic Studies Division. In the early 1970s, the college began to emphasize automotive trade programs, technology and computer development, and performance-oriented education (Lovas 2002: 12).

In January 1971, the Calvin C. Flint Theater for the Performing Arts, named for Foothill-De Anza Community College District's first president, opened to the public (Exhibit 4). In June, the Helen Euphrate Art Gallery (Map ID 68) opened adjacent to the Flint Center. In 1972, Biology professor Doug Cheeseman founded the Cheeseman Environmental Study Center (Map ID 88), a natural area featuring vegetation from four different climates including redwoods, Joshua trees, and incense cedars. The natural area also included a lake, Louisiana snapping turtles, and a variety of plant life. The campus continued to expand in the mid-1970s. In 1973, upon his death, Euphrate bequeathed the remainder of his property (8 acres that comprise APN 359-01-002) to De Anza College. In 1974, the last of the original Beaulieu Winery orchards were removed and replaced with the Seminar building (Map ID 60). Le Petit Trianon was also moved 100 yards north to its current site (Lovas 2002: 11, 16-18).

The De Anza College campus continued to grow in the 1980s and 1990s. The Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (Map ID 64), Multi-Cultural Center (Map ID 73), Stadium Restrooms (Map ID 82), Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and a storage shed (Map ID 85b) were constructed in the 1980s. The Flint Center Parking Garage (Map ID 61), A. Robert DeHart Learning Center (Map ID 63), GTE facility (Map ID 65), Mechanical Shop (Map ID 66), and Advanced Technology Center (Map ID 72) were constructed in the 1990s. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond, to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars to replace the roofs, upgrade plumbing and electrical systems, and refurbish the classrooms of campus buildings and restrooms. SC1 and SC2, which contained new computer labs, classrooms, and educational facilities added to the science complex (Map ID 74). A new building was constructed to expand the footprint of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a). Student and Community Resources (Map ID 69), Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71), Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed. De Anza College also improved the campus's northwest (main) entrance (TBP Architecture. 2007: 8-9).

The growth of De Anza College was also reflected in the area surrounding the campus. At the time that the college opened in 1967, the rural setting of the campus was still visible. Historic aerial imagery from 1968 show that large agricultural parcels cultivated with fruit orchards surrounded the campus on all sides, although residential encroachment into the area had begun (NETR 1968). The agricultural setting and fruit orchards immediately surrounding the campus originally contributed to the design significance of the campus and the way that it fit into the environment, as noted by the AIA in its design award for De Anza College in 1969. By 1980, however, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and the alignment of the new state highway 85 was visible (NETR 1980). Consideration of the environment, and the placement of a building or group of buildings within the physical environment, were key concerns for architects in the 1960s. Unlike the neighboring Foothill College, which in 1962 also received an AIA Honor Award, the natural setting surrounding De Anza College has changed and no longer contributes to the design significance of the campus.

In 2006, with 210 million dollars in funds, which were provided through Measure C, De Anza College continued its modernization work by upgrading the school's electrical, heating, and ventilation systems, improving fire and seismic safety, retrofitting existing facilities to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), reduce energy costs, and upgrade office technology. The Media Learning Center (Map ID 62), Student and Community Services (Map ID 69), SC2 (Map ID 74), Visual and Performing Arts Center (Map ID 71), and the Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), a new wing of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and Kirsch Center

(Map ID 87) were also constructed in 2006. In 2009, the Helen Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 68), was closed and replaced with the Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71) (FHDA 2023; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

In 2013, De Anza College had an average student population of 35,529 students. Over the past nine years, student enrollment in classes physically held on campus has decreased by 20 percent. Online-enrollment has grown by 22 percent since 2020. Students are predominately in their 20s and are of Black (4 percent), White (18 percent), Latinx (24 percent), and Asian descent (51 percent) (De Anza College 2023a).

Dr. Calvin Charles Flint (1906–1973)

Calvin Charles Flint was born on May 5, 1906, in Payette, Idaho to Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Herbert Charles Flint. The Flint family relocated to Long Beach, California, between 1910 and 1920 (Kahn 2019; US Census Bureau 1910; US Census Bureau 1920).

In 1925, Flint gained employment as a merchant seaman (1925-1931) to fund his education at Stanford University, where he completed a bachelor's degree (1928) and, in 1931, obtained a Master of Arts in History. Flint's first employment after graduation was at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey. He returned to California by 1933 and gained employment with Moran Junior College in Atascadero. Later that year, Flint accepted a position as the Dean of Santa Ana Junior College. In March 1933, the Long Beach Earthquake devastated the greater Los Angeles metropolitan region and destroyed most of Santa Ana Junior College's campus. Flint oversaw the campus's reconstruction and continued as the school's Dean until World War II. In 1942, Flint entered the Army Air Force where he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Flint continued to serve in the Military Intelligence Reserve and, between 1946 and 1947, co-owned the Moyer and Flint construction company (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1947, the Monterey Peninsula College Board of Trustees hired Flint as the college's President. The college conducted classes from Monterey High School while Flint headed the search, then construction, of the school's permanent campus. Flint obtained a Doctorate in Education in 1952 while serving as the President of Monterey Peninsula College. In 1958, the Board of Trustees of the Foothill Junior College District (now the FHDA) hired Flint as President of Foothill College and District Superintendent, where he oversaw the design and construction of the Foothill College campus. In March 1959, Flint was appointed to the Joint Advisory Committee for California Public Higher Education, which advised the University Regents and the State Board of Education on where, and how, new colleges would be constructed. During his tenure on the joint advisory committee, Flint assisted in the development of the California Master Plan for Higher Education. Flint was also appointed to the Western College Association (later named the Western Association of Schools and Colleges) where he later served as President (1969-1970 academic year) (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1961, FHDA purchased the 114-acre Beaulieu Winery, where Flint oversaw the construction of De Anza College. In 1968, a year after De Anza College opened, Flint headed a grant-funded research study about educational opportunities for students of color and challenged the FHDA to recruit and enroll Latinx students. He also launched "Guidance 54," a program benefitting female students who interrupted their education for familial or financial responsibilities. Flint retired as District Superintendent in July 1971 after 13 years of service. In 1973, Flint died of cancer at age 66 in Los Altos, California (Kahn 2019).

Ernest J. Kump, Jr., Architect

Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., was born in Bakersfield on December 29, 1911, to Mary P. and Ernest J. Kump, Sr.¹ In his teens, Kump studied architecture at Kern County High School (now Bakersfield High School) under Clarence Cullimore, FAIA.² While in high school, Kump received accolades at state-wide competitions and monetary awards for his residential and commercial structure designs. In 1929, Kump (then 18 years old) designed “Ye Olde English Village Apartments, Bakersfield” in conjunction with his father (Historic Fresno 2010a; PCAD 2023a).

In ca. 1930, Kump relocated to the San Francisco Bay Area to attend the University of California, Berkeley. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in 1932 before he attended Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received a master’s in architecture in the early- to mid-1930s. After Kump graduated from Harvard, he partnered with Charles Henry Franklin, architect, and established a practice in Fresno, California.³

In 1941, Franklin and Kump achieved national distinction for the new (#3) Fresno City Hall, which was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of the most significant American structures built between 1932 and 1944. The firm operated for seven years but closed when both men enlisted in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers during World War II (1942 – 1945). After World War II, Kump returned to the San Francisco Bay Area and established Franklin, Kump, and Falk, Architects (1945 – ca. 1950).⁴ The firm specialized in modular and prefabricated military buildings until dissolving their partnership in ca. 1950 (Powell 2004; OAC 2023; PCAD 2023a).

In 1955, Kump founded Ernest Kump Associates and opened offices in Palo Alto, California, and Manhattan, New York. While living in Palo Alto, Kump designed Foothill College, De Anza College, Crown College (Santa Cruz, California), and buildings on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus. In 1956, Kump was elected as a Fellow with the AIA and embarked on a teaching career at several universities including Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1970, Kump created Tekkto Systems, a foundation that explored the potential of prefabricated building materials to create low-cost, mass-produced housing. The AIA praised Kump as a “pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture” (OAC 2023). Over his career, Kump patented 59 novel structural systems, building mechanisms, and prebuilt production designs.

After retiring from active practice in the United States, Kump and his wife, Josephine Clark Miller (married 1934), moved to London, England. He continued to work as an international architectural consultant, who specialized in low-cost modular building systems for housing, educational, and community facilities, until his death. Kump died in Zurich, Switzerland on November 4, 1999 (OAC 2023).

Kump’s notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023; Peninsula Times Tribune 1966: p. 7):

- Fresno Unified School District, Administration Office, Fresno, California (1936)
- City Hall #3, City of Fresno, California (1941)

¹ Ernest J. Kump Sr. (1888 – 1939) conducted his professional architectural career business in Fresno, California between ca. 1915 and ca. 1939 (Historic Fresno 2010b).

² Clarence Cullimore (1885 – 1963), a well-known architect from Bakersfield, California, taught a unique architect and draftsman course at Kern County High School. The program bridged early 20th century Beaux-Arts with the contemporary mid-century style (CSU Bakersfield Historical Research Center 2023).

³ C. H. Franklin (1891 – 1956), an architect, conducted most of his professional career in Fresno, California. Franklin and Kump Architects operated in Fresno, California, from 1935 until 1942 (PCAD 2023b).

⁴ Mark Falk (1896 – 1965) obtained a structural engineering degree from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Falk met Franklin and Kump while serving in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers then worked with duo from 1945 to 1950 (Powell 1994).

- U.S. Navy, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Ordinance Building, San Francisco, California (1947)
- Herbert Hoover Junior High School, San Francisco Unified School District, California (1955)
- Alameda High School, Alameda Unified School District, California (1958)
- Cabrillo College, Monterey, California (1959)
- Foothill College (1962)
- Gunn High School, Palo Alto, California (1964)
- San Jose State College Student Union Building, San Jose, California (1967)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects (1919 – ca. 1975)

Lester W. Hurd (1894–1967) was born in Winters, California on January 20, 1894. Hurd served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War I (1915–1917). After the war, Hurd returned to San Francisco and married Genevieve G. Hurd (ca. 1917). In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr. Hurd continued to work as a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. Hurd died in Berkeley on May 29, 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., (1886–1973) was born on October 8, 1886, in Jack County, Nebraska, to William W. and Sarah Isabelle. By 1900, the Masten family had relocated to Corona, California. Masten graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a Bachelor of Science in 1912 and, by late 1913, graduated with a Master of Science. In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Lester Hurd. Masten was a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. He died in Berkeley on September 20, 1973 (PCAD 2023f; Ancestry 2023b; Ancestry 2023c).

Cabell Gwathmey (1902–2002) was born in Virginia to George Tayloe and Margaret Cabell Smith Gwathmey. Gwathmey attended the US Naval Academy between 1923 and 1925 and received his Bachelor of Science. After graduating, Gwathmey served in the U.S. Navy for two years before he relocated to Pennsylvania and gained employment as a draftsman with Patterson and Warren, Architects (1928 – 1930). In 1930, Gwathmey returned to California and worked as a designer for several different firms. In 1938, he co-founded Ring and Gwathmey, an architectural firm, in Los Angeles. In 1942, he signed on as Colonel in the United States Army Reserve, Civil Engineers, and worked domestically until 1958. After military service, Gwathmey assisted in the establishment of Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in San Francisco. When Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey dissolved, he founded Gwathmey, Seller, and Crosby, Architects (Ancestry 2023a; PCAD 2023e).

Masten and Hurd, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Del Rey Fraternity House, University of California, Northside, Berkeley, CA (1923 – 1924)⁵
- Sutherlin, H.C., House, Saint Francis Wood, San Francisco, CA (1927)
- Press Building, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1939)
- Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Fresno, CA (1949)
- Hastings College of Laws, University of California, San Francisco, CA (1953)

⁵ The Del Rey Fraternity House was converted to the Yun Lin Temple Cultural Center of Black Sect Tantric Buddhism in 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

- School of Public Health, Cancer Research and Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1955)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Cabrillo College, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA (1959)
- Foothill Junior College, Campus Plan, Los Altos Hills, CA (1960 – 1962)
- De Anza College, Campus Plan, Cupertino, CA (1966 – 1967)

Property Type: Cluster College Campus

The De Anza College campus was designed in the mid-1960s as a modern, urban campus with buildings clustered around a community space by their pedagogy. The cluster college, along with the finger plan design, gained popularity for new U.S. colleges and universities in correlation with increased attendance in the late 1940s and early 1950s. By the mid-1950s, the cluster campus had become the most popular school campus design in the United States because it immersed urban, part-time students into a cohesive university setting with a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration, ample community spaces, and centralized focus (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298).

Characteristics of the Cluster College-design (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298):

- Building clearly expresses its function
- Classrooms “clustered” around central quadrangles
- Buildings are accompanied by a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration
- Multiple outdoor spaces or clusters
- Flat roof or broken pediment roof used for lighting and acoustics
- One- or two- story in elevation

6 Results of Identification and Evaluation

De Anza College is a 112-acre campus located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in central Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California. The campus occupies two parcels, APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, and is developed with community spaces, educational buildings, parking lots, vehicular and pedestrian transportation networks, athletic facilities, and mature landscaping. Educational and athletic facilities are compartmentalized around a series of quadrangles, “Quads,” that are connected by a series of concrete footpaths. Mature trees and landscaping line the paths, ornament community spaces, and delineate the functions of areas within the campus. For a detailed description of the built environment resources that were inventoried and evaluated for this study, please see the DPR 523 form sets included in Appendix B.

The study area delineated for built environment historic resources associated with the De Anza College Campus includes 68 properties that contain resources that meet the 45-year age threshold recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation for inventorying and evaluating resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility. These resources include the previously identified remnants of the Beaulieu Estate (constructed 1892) and educational facilities, constructed by De Anza College in the mid-20th century, as listed in Table 3. The table also includes OHP status codes that were assigned to the inventoried resources on the campus as a result of the current evaluations.

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
Pre-De Anza College Resources Associated with the Beaulieu Estate (1892)				
1	Le Petit Trianon	1892	APN 359-01-004	1S
2	East Cottage	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
3	Beaulieu Winery	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4	Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	6Z
4a	3 original Vases that were part of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4b	4 original Benches that were part of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4c	Balustrade segment of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
Resources Constructed Within the Historic Period (1966-1978)				
5	A1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
6	A2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
7	A3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
8	A4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
9	A5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
10	A6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
11	A7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
12	Campus Center	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
13	F1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
14	L1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
15	L2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
16	F2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
17	L3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
18	F3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
19	L4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
20	L5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
21	F4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
22	L6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
23	L7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
24	F5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
25	L8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
26	F6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
27	L Quad Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
28	Forum	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
29	Administration Building	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
30	Main Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
31	A Robert Demart Library	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
32	S9	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
33	S8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
34	S7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
35	E3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
36	S6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
37	S5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
38	S3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
39	S1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
40	S2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
41	E2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
42	S4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
43	Fujitsu Planetarium	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
44	PE1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
45	PE2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
46	PE4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
47	PE5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
48	PE6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
49	Swimming Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
50	Diving Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
51	E1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
52	Building G	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
53	Stadium and Track	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
54	Baseball Field	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
55	Parking Lot A	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
56	Parking Lot B	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
57	Parking Lot E	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
58	Flint Center for the Performing Arts	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
59	Cheesman Environmental Study Area	1972	APN 359-01-004	6Z
60	Seminar	ca. 1974	APN 359-01-004	6Z
68	A9	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)				
61	Flint Center Parking Garage	ca. 1990	APN 359-01-002	6Z
62	Media and Learning Center	2011	APN 359-01-002	6Z
63	Learning Center West	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
64	Grounds and Custodial Warehouse	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
65	GTE	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
66	Mechanical Shop	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
67	Services Building	ca. 2010	APN 359-01-004	6Z
69	Student and Community Resources	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z
70	HVAC: Campus Operations Facility	ca. 2000	APN 359-01-004	6Z
71	Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum	ca. 2009	APN 359-01-004	6Z
72	Advanced Technology Center	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
73	Multi-Cultural Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
74	SC1 and SC2	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
75	SC3	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76a	Parking Lot C	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76b	Parking Lot C Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
76c	Stelling Parking Garage	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76d	Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77a	Parking Lot A Solar Panels	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77b	Parking Lot B Solar Panels Group 1	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77c	Parking Lot A Solar Panels Group 2	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
78	Mod Quad 3	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
79	Tennis Courts	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
80	Soccer Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
81	Softball Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
82	Stadium Restrooms	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83a.	Jim Linthicum Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83b.	Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
84	Stands and Announcers Booth	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85a	Child Development Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85b	Shed	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
86	Parking Lot D	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
87	Kirsch Center	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z

*1S: Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. 3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation;
 6Z: Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation;

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the De Anza College Campus

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the De Anza College campus lacks a direct and significant association with any event important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed between 1966 and 1967, the campus is not associated with any period that is significant in the development of the junior college system or the history of post-secondary education in California or the United States. Unlike other junior colleges—such as Fresno City College, which was established in 1910 as California’s first community college and was one of three public colleges in the United States at that time, or Modesto Junior College, which in 1921 established the nation’s first junior college district—De Anza College represents a relatively late post-World War II example of a community college, both regionally and within the state. At the time of its initial phase of construction in 1967, De Anza College was one of 90 community colleges that had been established throughout California. Since the opening of De Anza College, community colleges throughout the state have experienced large increases in student enrollment, changes in criteria and standards for coursework, and changes in funding as a result of new legislative financial statutes dealing with community colleges statewide. Research, however, did not indicate that De Anza College played an important role in any of these contexts. As such, the De Anza College campus lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, De Anza College must be directly tied to an important person and serve as the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which they are known. De Anza College does not have a known connection to the explorer for which it is named. The property's original owners, Charles and Virginia Ella (Hobart) Baldwin, were early Euro-American settlers and prominent viticulturalists in Santa Clara County. The Baldwins are associated with the extant built resources that predate the establishment of the De Anza College campus. These resources include Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4), which were all built in 1892. Although the Baldwins' Beaulieu Winery complex is currently located within the boundaries of the De Anza College campus, neither Charles nor Virginia Baldwin has a direct association with the college (for a complete discussion of the Beaulieu Historic District please refer to Jones 2023, "Update DPR 523 Form Set for the Beaulieu Historic District"). Additionally, none of the property's subsequent owners prior to 1959 (when ownership of the property was transferred to the FHDA) have a direct association with the school.

In 1961, under the supervision of District Superintendent Calvin Charles Flint, PhD, FHDA purchased the Beaulieu Winery and converted the property into the De Anza College campus. Although Flint served as the District Superintendent of the FHDA and oversaw the construction of De Anza College, archival research does not indicate that his efforts rise to the level of singular importance necessary to meet Criterion B/2. Ultimately, research identified no individual with a significant association with the campus who also made a singularly important contribution to the development of De Anza College, the FHDA, or to history in general. Consequently, the De Anza College campus does not possess the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the De Anza College campus does not represent an important prototype of a cluster college campus. The concept of a cluster college with buildings arranged around a community space by academic discipline, and its associated finger plan design, first emerged during the late 1940s and was well established by the 1960s. The De Anza College campus, however, was designed by a team of prominent architects that included Ernest J. Kump, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., and Lester W. Hurd. While the overall campus design received an Honor Award from the AIA in 1969, changes to the physical environment surrounding the campus have substantially diminished the design significance that De Anza College originally possessed. At the time of its opening in 1967, the college was surrounded by a natural environment comprised largely of fruit orchards. The surrounding trees were elements of the natural environment that the De Anza College architects incorporated into the design of the campus. By 1980, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and altered views of the surrounding natural environment that originally contributed to the significance of the college's design. The AIA architects who comprised the awards panel alluded to the importance of the campus' setting and its landscape characteristics when it commented that knowledge of the project's "milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment" (AIA 1969: 45). In contrast to other college campuses that this particular team of architects designed—most notably the nearby Foothill College campus in Los Altos, which received the AIA Honor Award in 1962 (AIA 1962: 49-51)—the De Anza College campus is no longer representative of the architects' best work. Moreover, the campus as a whole is not significant as a historic district, and with the exception of Le Petit

Trianon and elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the resources at the college are individually significant under NRHP/CRHR C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the De Anza College campus is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because De Anza College lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the NRHP listed Le Petit Trianon and the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Flint Center

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Flint Center lacks a direct and significant association with any event, trend, or period of development important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed in 1971, the Flint Center is representative of the educational and recreational development of De Anza College and the surrounding community. During the 1970s, the Flint Center served as the venue for notable performers such as Boz Scaggs, Crosby and Nash, and the Jerry Garcia Band. In 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center. More recently, events hosted at the Flint Center included a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show in 2016 and a Willie Nelson concert in 2018. While these events involved well-known individuals, the events themselves are not particularly significant within the educational and recreational development of the college or the surrounding community. As such, the Flint Center lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Flint Center lacks a significant association with the productive life of any individual important in local, state, or national history. Although the building is named after Calvin Charles Flint, the first superintendent of the FHDA and the auditorium's greatest supporter, research does not indicate that his contributions to the development of the Flint Center rise to the level of singular importance required to meet Criterion B/2. The establishment and management of the Flint Center represents the collective work of many individuals, rather than the work of any single person. The available research also did not uncover any other individual whose productive life is significantly associated with the Flint Center. Lacking a direct and significant association with any person important in history, the Flint Center is, therefore, not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Flint Center is not an important example of postmodern architecture. Although the building was designed by the noted architect, Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., the Flint Center does not represent one of his better postmodern designs from the 1960s-1970s period of his career. More significant examples of Kump's postmodern designs are located at the nearby Foothill College campus (1960-1962) in Los Altos and the Student Union Building (ca. 1969) at San Jose State University. Additionally, the Flint Center lacks distinction as a particular property type, a performing arts auditorium, a method of construction based on prefabricated building materials, or as a contributing element to a campus cluster-type design. While the Flint Center represents the work of a prominent architect Ernest Kump, Jr., it lacks the design distinction that his other postmodern works at Foothill College and San Jose State University possess. As such, the Flint Center lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Flint Center is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because the Flint Center lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the Flint Center, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The Flint Center was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the building is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the Flint Center is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a), either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z to this property.

NRHP and CRHR Update Evaluation for Le Petit Trianon

Le Petit Trianon was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972. The NRHP nomination form indicated that the property had local significance (presumably because it represents the expansion of the wine industry at the end of the nineteenth century) and because is the best remaining example of redwood architecture in the region. The NRHP nomination form also indicated that the building had been moved a few feet to the west side of the Sunken Garden, but that the historical and architectural significance of the property outweighed the loss of its integrity of location.

Dudek field checked the building on September 24, 2023, and did not observe any alterations that would jeopardize its current status as a listed historic property in the NRHP and a listed historical resource in the CRHR. As such, Le Petit Trianon remains a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the East Cottage

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the East Cottage has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The East Cottage served as the servants quarters at a winery built by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin in 1892. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The East Cottage's significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its association with the Beaulieu winery estate and its contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the East Cottage lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners—Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wines to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families and were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the East Cottage lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the East Cottage is not a particularly distinctive example of Mission Revival architecture. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it is not an important example of the style. Additionally, the East Cottage is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the

variation, evolution, or transition of the Mission Revival style. For these reasons, the East Cottage lacks sufficient design significance to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the East Cottage is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies during the late nineteenth century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

As a reconstructed property, the East Cottage meets all the requirements of Criteria Consideration E. The East Cottage meets the first requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building and is comprised mostly of new materials. The subject building meets the second requirement because it was reconstructed on the same site as the original and is situated in a suitable environment consisting of a group of buildings (Le Petit Trianon and Beaulieu Winery building), structures (a section of the Sunken Garden's perimeter cement balustrade), and objects (three vases and four benches) that existed historically on the property. Additionally, since the East Cottage and its associated grouping of resources became part of the De Anza College campus, the FHDA has treated these resources as a potential historic district and emphasized restoration in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the preferred option, as opposed to reconstruction. The East Cottage was reconstructed only because restoration was no longer a feasible option after the building collapsed in 2010 due to structural failure. The East Cottage also meets the third requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is the last surviving cottage with an association with the Bealieu winery estate. The building's counterpart, the West Cottage, was demolished in 2006.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Because the East Cottage possesses significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 and NRHP Criteria Consideration E, an analysis under each of the seven aspects of integrity is provided below:

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The East Cottage retains its integrity of location since it is situated on its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although the current East Cottage building is a reconstruction, It is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building. As such, the subject building retains its integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the East Cottage has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While the East Cottage's immediate visual setting still contains resources that were present during the property's historic period (1892-1900), its overall setting has been substantially compromised by the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it was built using similar materials in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, the workmanship is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the building itself retains its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it remains in its original location and retains its overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling to convey its association with the Beaulieu estate and the expansion of the wine industry in California at the end of the nineteenth century. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of Association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the East Cottage building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The East Cottage was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the East Cottage.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Beaulieu Winery

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The winery was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife,

Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The Beaulieu Winery building's associative significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners—Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Winery lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Beaulieu Winery building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth-century wine storage facility. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it has sustained alterations that include the removal of the original roof dormers and the basement at the southeast corner of the building. These modifications have diminished the building's design and construction value and compromised its ability to serve as a true and accurate representation of this property type. As such, the Beaulieu Winery building is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of winery storage buildings. Additionally, the subject building does not contribute to the significance of an existing or potential historic district. For all these reasons, the Beaulieu Winery lacks sufficient significance to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Beaulieu Winery building is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies related to the making and storage of wine. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the Beaulieu Winery under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Beaulieu Winery retains its integrity of location since it has not been moved from its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. The Beaulieu Winery displays some diminishment of its integrity of design as a result of the removal of two roof

dormers and the removal of an underground wine cellar at the southeast corner of the building. However, since the subject building is significant primarily for its associative significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 for its representation of the expansion of the wine industry in California, it still possesses sufficient integrity of design to convey that significance. A general test for integrity for a property associated with an event, pattern of events, or historical trend involves asking the question of whether or not a contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. While the surrounding designed landscape of the original estate and the roof dormers are now gone, the building itself does retain a sufficient amount of its integrity of design for a contemporary to still recognize it as the Beaulieu Winery building.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the Beaulieu Winery has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While a few of the buildings that existed at the time the winery building was constructed still contribute to the property's visual setting, overall, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks integrity of setting because of the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject building retains its original exterior cladding of smooth surface concrete and stucco on the walls, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Evidence of the subject building's historic workmanship is still visible in the smooth exterior walls of concrete and stucco, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the exterior of the Beaulieu Winery building itself retains a sufficient amount of its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As one of the original buildings constructed on the property, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with the Beaulieu estate, which became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" during the late nineteenth century (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). Because of its strong association with the expansion of the wine industry during this period, and because it is sufficiently intact to convey its relationship to that important historical theme, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Beaulieu Winery building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation

found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The Beaulieu Winery building was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Sunken Garden

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches are individual historic objects that convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. These historic objects were once part of the Sunken Garden, a designed landscape feature that Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin commissioned for their luxurious 137-acre winery estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became “one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California.” The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stockmeir 1972: p. 4). The objects’ significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches lack a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the objects are associated with the Beaulieu Estate and its original owners—Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Estate lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the only objects that possess sufficient design significance to meet this criterion are the three historic vases that are presently located on the south wall of the existing balustrades. The cast stone vases feature ornamental sculptural relief that were added to the property in 1895 and were presumably designed by the master architect Willis Polk or his close colleague, the master landscape architect Bruce Porter. The vases were inspired by the work of the French sculptor, Francois Girardon (1628-1715) and fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the French classical style that characterized the later part of the 17th century.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the balustrades segment, 3 vases, and 4 benches are not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does they appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies of the late 19th century. This technology

is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, these objects lack significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the balustrades segment, three vases, and four benches under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The subject historic objects retain their integrity of location since they have not been moved from their original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although some of the balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas, the design is consistent with the original. The three vases and four original benches have not been altered and retain their integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the subject objects has been substantially diminished by the modern developments of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. As such, the subject historic objects do not retain their integrity of setting.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the subject historic objects retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey their historic character and, therefore, their integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As character defining features of the Beaulieu Estate, and because these historic objects retain their integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, the subject balustrades segment, three cast stone vases, and four concrete benches retain their integrity of association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the subject historic objects retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 and to reflect their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. Additionally, the three cast stone vases retain sufficient integrity to convey their design significance under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR

Criterion 3. Consequently, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historic properties as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historical resources as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and are individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The subject historic objects were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the subject historic objects.

7 Summary and Management Considerations

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the records search, NAHC SLF search, or intensive pedestrian survey. Geoarchaeological assessment indicates the Project site has a low-moderate potential for intact buried archaeological deposits to be present. The Project will pose no impact to any known archaeological resources.

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the NRHP listed Le Petit Trianon and the NRHP eligible Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and original elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources constructed after 1965 at the college are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as contributors to a district, nor are any significant as historical resources under CEQA, either individually or as contributors to a district.

TO: ROSEANNE SCIACCHITANO
SUBJECT: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT MEMO FOR THE PROPOSED DE ANZA COLLEGE MASTER PLAN,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Att: NADB Information
Figure 1. Project Location
Figure 2. Project Site
Figure 3. Built Environment Resources associated with De Anza College
Appendix A: NWIC Records Search Information (Confidential)
Appendix B: NAHC SLF Search Results
Appendix C: Interested Party Correspondence
Appendix D: DPR Forms
Appendix E: Preparer Qualifications

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National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: William Burns, MSc, RPA and Monte Kim, PhD

Firm: Dudek

Proponent: Foothill–De Anza Community College District

Report Date: January 2026

Report Title: Updated Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment

Acreage: Approximately 112 acres

Resources: P-43-000392, Le Petit Trianon, The De Anza College campus

USGS Quads: Cupertino, CA

Keywords: The De Anza College campus, P-43-000392, Cupertino



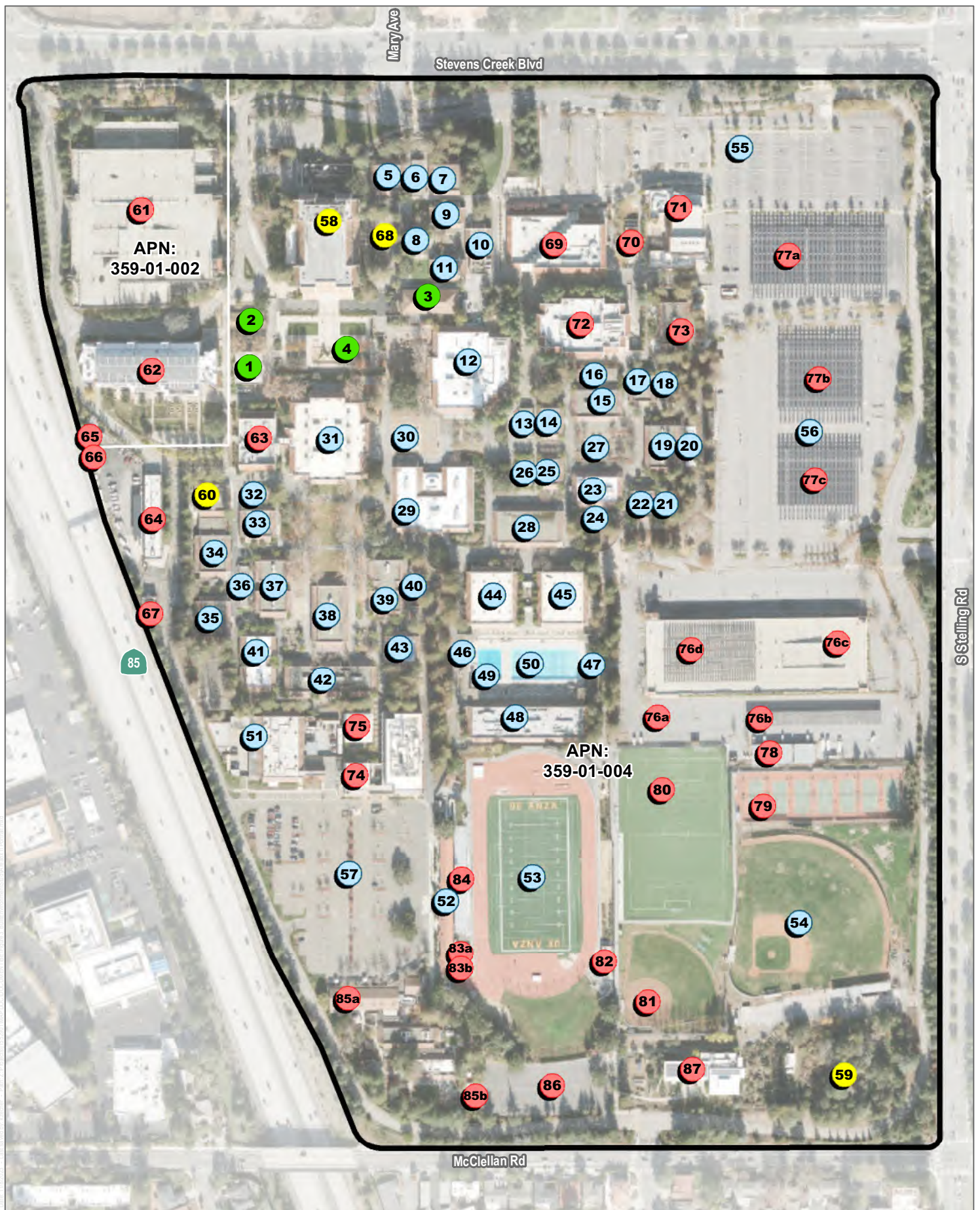
SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019



FIGURE 2

Project Site Map

De Anza Community College Project



SOURCE: Maxar 8/11/2022, Open Street Map 2019

FIGURE 3

Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

De Anza Community College Project



Project Boundary / De Anza College Campus



Pre-De Anza College Resources

1. Le Petite Trianon (1892)
2. East Cottage (1892)
3. Beaulieu Winery (1892)
4. Sunken Garden (1892)



De Anza College Original Campus Resources

5. A1 (1966-1967)
6. A2 (1966-1967)
7. A3 (1966-1967)
8. A4 (1966-1967)
9. A5 (1966-1967)
10. A6 (1966-1967)
11. A7 (1966-1967)
12. Campus Center (1966-1967)
13. F1 (1966-1967)
14. L1 (1966-1967)
15. L2 (1966-1967)
16. F2 (1966-1967)
17. L3 (1966-1967)
18. F3 (1966-1967)
19. L4 (1966-1967)
20. L5 (1966-1967)
21. F4 (1966-1967)
22. L6 (1966-1967)
23. L7 (1966-1967)
24. F5 (1966-1967)
25. L8 (1966-1967)
26. F6 (1966-1967)
27. L Quad Fountain (1966-1967)
28. Forum (1966-1967)
29. Administration Building (1966-1967)
30. Main Fountain (1966-1967)
31. A. Robert Demart Library (1966-1967)
32. S9 (1966-1967)
33. S8 (1966-1967)
34. S7 (1966-1967)
35. E3 (1966-1967)

36. S6 (1966-1967)
37. S5 (1966-1967)
38. S3 (1966-1967)
39. S1 (1966-1967)
40. S2 (1966-1967)
41. E2 (1966-1967)
42. S4 (1966-1967)
43. Fujitsu Planetarium (1966-1967)
44. PE1 (1966-1967)
45. PE2 (1966-1967)
46. PE4 (1966-1967)
47. PE5 (1966-1967)
48. PE6 (1966-1967)
49. Diving Pool (1966-1967)
50. Swimming Pool (1966-1967)
51. E1 (1966-1967)
52. Building G (1966-1967)
53. Stadium and Track (1966-1967)
54. Baseball Field (1966-1967)
55. Parking Lot A (1966-1967)
56. Parking Lot B (1966-1967)
57. Parking Lot E (1966-1967)



De Anza College Resources Constructed 1971- ca. 1974

58. Flint Center for the Performing Arts (1971)
59. Cheesman Environmental Study Area (1972)
60. Seminar Building (ca. 1974)
68. A9 (1973)



De Anza College Resources Contrusted After 1978

61. Flint Center Parking (ca. 1990)
62. Media and Learning Center (2011)
63. Media and Learning Center (ca. 1995)
64. Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (ca. 1989)
65. GTE (ca. 1995)
66. Mechanical Shop (ca. 1995)
67. Central Cooling Tower Plant (ca. 2010)

69. Student and Community Resources (2006)
70. HVAC: Campus Operations Facility (ca. 2000)
71. Visual and Performing Arts Center and Euphrat Museum (2006)
72. Advanced Technology Center (ca. 1995)
73. Multi Cultural Center (ca. 1980)
74. SC1 and SC2 (2004)
75. SC3 (ca. 2003)
- 76a. Parking Lot C (ca. 2003)
- 76b. Parking Lot C Solar Panels (ca. 2009)
- 76c. Stelling Parking Garage (2004)
- 76d. Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels (2006)
- 77a. Parking Lot A Solar Panels (2011)
- 77b. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
- 77c. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
78. Mod Quad 3 (ca. 2007)
79. Tennis Courts (2006)
80. Soccer Field (ca. 2007)
81. Softball Field (ca. 2007)
82. Stadium Restroom (ca. 1989)
- 83a. Jim Linthicum Track Shed (ca. 2013)
- 83b. Track Shed (ca. 2013)
84. Stands and Announcers Booth (ca. 2013)
- 85a. Child Development Center (ca. 1980)
- 85b. Shed (ca. 1981)
86. Parking Lot D (ca. 1980)
87. Kirsch Center (2004)

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 3

Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

De Anza Community College Project

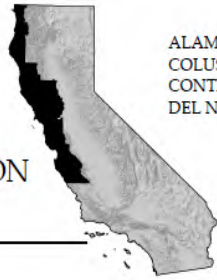
Appendix A

CONFIDENTIAL

Northwest Information Center Records Search Results

Available to qualified individuals upon request

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
http://nwwic.sonoma.edu

10/19/2023

NWIC File No.: 23-0406

William Burns
Dudek
1630 San Pablo Ave, Suite 300
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Cupertino USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	P-43-000392
Resources within 0.5 mi. radius:	P-43-002620, P-43-002644
Reports within project area:	S-8530, 23630, 24223, 31559, 43191
Reports within 0.5 mi. radius:	[15] Please see attached list, page 3

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

[within]

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

<https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/env/f0004338-common-bridge-types-2004-a11y>

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

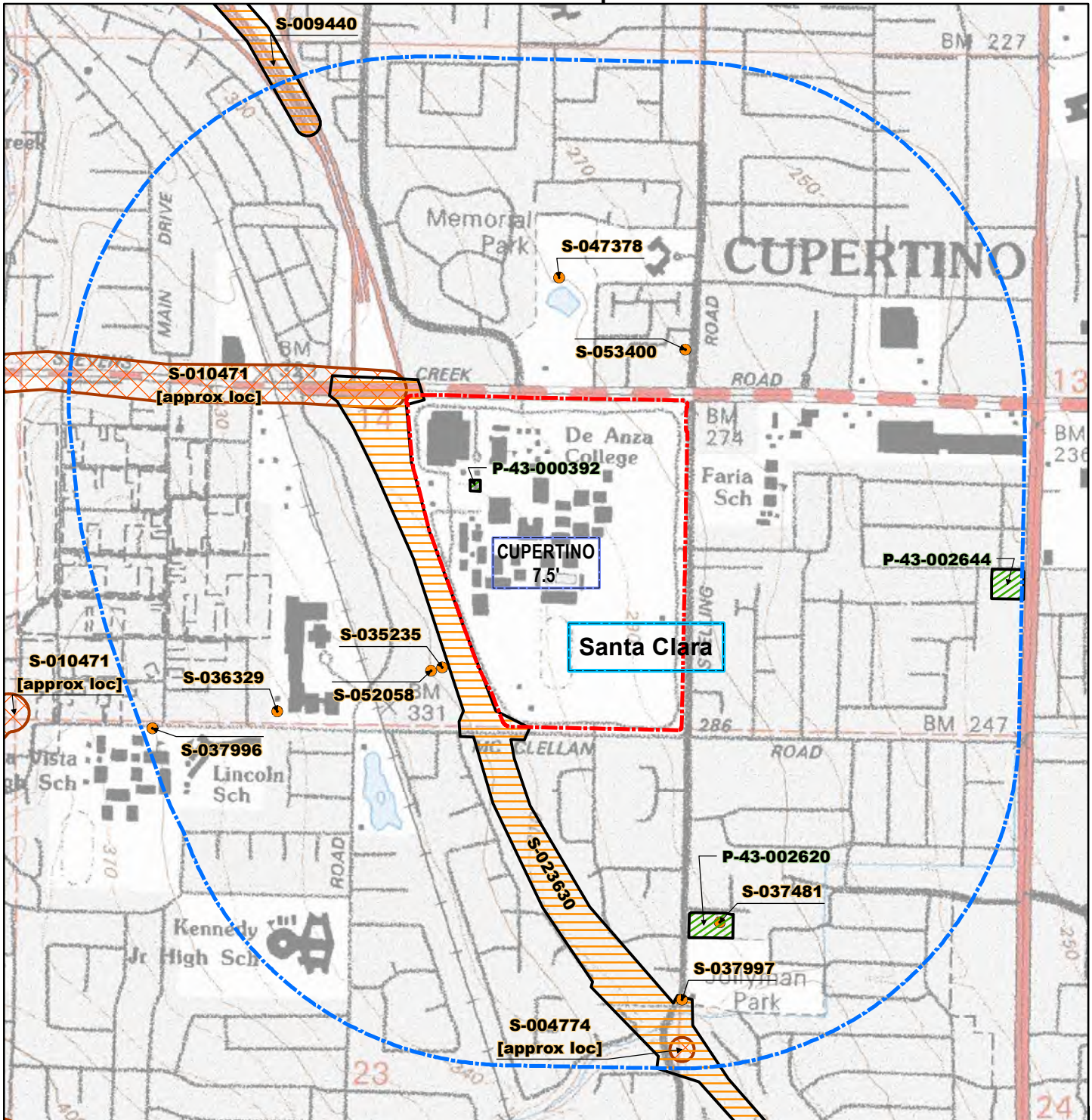
Annette Neal

Researcher

DocCo	DocNo
S-	004177
S-	004496
S-	004774
S-	005325
S-	009440
S-	010471
S-	017475
S-	035235
S-	036329
S-	037481
S-	037996
S-	037997
S-	047378
S-	052058
S-	053400

Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529

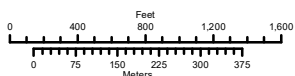
Results Map #1



Northwest Information Center

19 October 2023 A.Neal

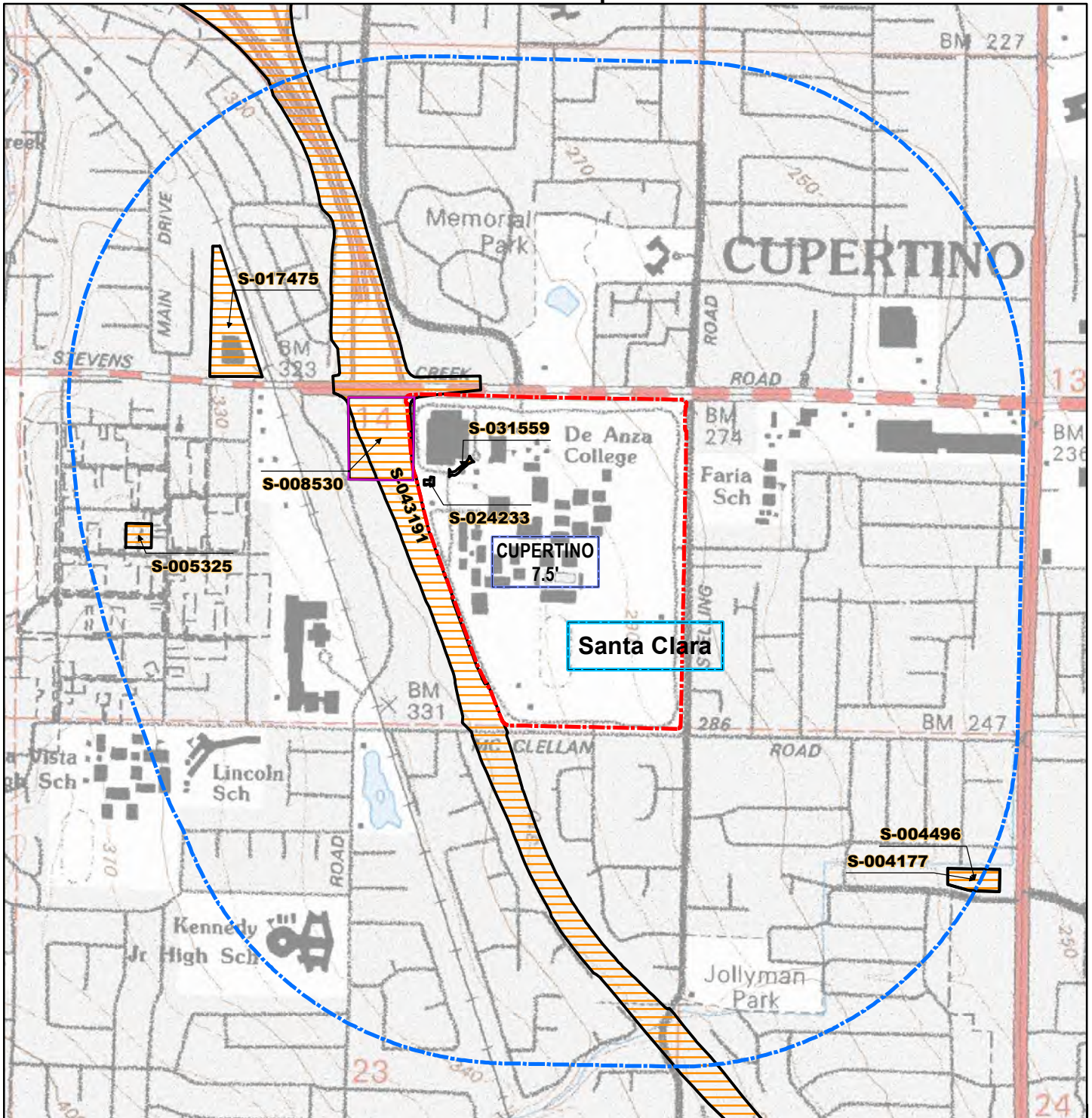
May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- 23-0406_Project_Boundary
- 23-0406_0.5 mi. Buffer
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (points)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529

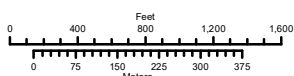
Results Map #2



Northwest Information Center

19 October 2023 A.Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- 23-0406_Project_Boundary
- 23-0406_0.5 mi. Buffer
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (points)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000392	CA-SCL-000386H	Resource Name - Le Petit Trianon; OTIS Resource Number - 476141; OHP Property Number - 075821; OTIS Resource Number - 415952; OHP Property Number - 013186; OHP PRN - NPS -72001552-0000; OHP PRN - 5014-0001-0000; OHP PRN - 629.0-78-HPF-43-02; OHP PRN - NEH910422A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-96-0029-0000; Voided - S-4628; E-513 SCL	Building	Historic	HP02	1972 (Louis Stockmeir, Trianon Foundation/Foothill Community College); 1979 (J. Cooper, Cabrillo College)	S-004628, S-039270, S-049630

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-002620		Resource Name - T-Mobile SF15113F; Other - Good Shepherd Church; OHP PRN - FCC 100308G; OHP Property Number - 176158	Building	Historic	HP16	2010 (K.A. Crawford, MBA)	S-037481
P-43-002644		Resource Name - 10291 S. de Anza Blvd., Cupertino; Other - Allario Center	Building	Historic	HP06	2011 (Bonnie Bamburg, Bill Zavlaris, Urban Programmers)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-008530	Submitter - ARS 80-70, 71, 72, 73; Voided - E-1035 SCL	1980	William Roop	Archaeological Survey of Park and Ride locations TRI-E-25, 27, 28, and 32 (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-023630	Caltrans - EA 04134-485000; Caltrans - EA 04142-485000; Voided - S-6972	1984	Mara Melandry, David B. Gardner, John W. Snyder, Gregory P. King, Robert L. Gross, and Margaret L. Buss	Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SCL-85, P.M. 0.0/17.9, Construction of West Valley Transportation Corridor from Cupertino to San Jose, Santa Clara County, EA 04142-485000	Caltrans, District 04	43-000149, 43-000303
S-023630a		1984	Lawrence E. Weigel	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000	Caltrans District 4	
S-023630b		1984		Historic Architectural Survey Report for Proposed SCL-85, Post Miles 0.0/17.9, 04134-485000	California Department of Transportation, District 4	
S-023630c		1984	Lawrence E. Weigel	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000	Caltrans District 4	
S-023630d		1983	Knox Mellon	Request for Determination of Effect, Guadalupe Corridor Project (Historic)	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-024233		2001	Robert Cartier	Historical Evaluation of the "Staff House" Structure on the De Anza College Campus Cupertino, California	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-031559		2005	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the De Anza College On-Campus Circulation Project/Loop Road Realignment at the Cottages, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-043191	Caltrans - EA 4A7900; Caltrans - EFIS 0400001163	2013	Kathleen Kubal and Jay Rehor	Historic Property Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 4A7900, EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	43-000072, 43-000149, 43-000189, 43-000247, 43-000248, 43-000249, 43-000250, 43-000251, 43-000252, 43-000303, 43-000339, 43-000345, 43-000415, 43-000416, 43-000441, 43-000568, 43-000983, 43-001095, 43-001433, 43-001473
S-043191a		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-043191b		2013	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	Extended Phase I Study, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: Project No. 0400001163; EA 4A7900, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	
S-043191c		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-004177	Voided - E-36 SCL	1975	Rob Edwards	Archaeological Evaluation of the Lands of Kelly and Lindsay Near Regnart Creek and Bollinger Road, San Jose, California		
S-004496	Voided - E-374 SCL	1978	Miley Paul Holman	A field reconnaissance of the Bollinger Road parcel in southwest San Jose, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-004774	Voided - E-663 SCL	1975	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological Review of the Proposed Tentative Map at Stelling Road and Proposed Route 85 and the Proposed Tentative Map at South Side Singlair Freeway and West Side Mabury (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-005325	Voided - E-800 SCL	1980	Robert Cariter	Archeological Evaluation of Childress Project off Almaden St.	Archeological Research Management	
S-009440	Caltrans - 04282-437060; OHP PRN - FHWA880331B; Voided - S-10525; Voided - S-11047; Voided - S-15164	1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 PM 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 PM 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 PM 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans Environmental Analysis Branch A	43-000032, 43-000040
S-009440a		1988	Mark Hylkema	Addendum #1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Route 85, 101, and 237 Triangle, Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440b		1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Preliminary Report for Phase 1 Extended Archaeological Survey at Route 101/237 Interchange and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Archaeological Site CA-SCL-12 for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.1/23.9, 4-SCL-101 4.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440c		1988	Thomas L. Jackson	X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Artifactual Obsidian from CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-009440d		1988	Thomas M. Origer	Obsidian Hydration Band Measurements for 14 specimens from site CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University	
S-009440e		1988	Kathryn Gualtieri	FHWA880331B, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed project to expand the capacity of State Routes 85, 101, and 237 in the area referred to as the Triangle in Santa Clara County	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-010471		1988	Miley Paul Holman	An Archaeological Inspection of the Kaiser Cement Property, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-017475		1986	Stephen A. Dietz	Cupertino, CA Postal Service Facility (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	
S-035235		2008	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Valley Industrial Park, SF-18150B	EarthTouch, Inc.	
S-036329		2009	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources investigation for AT&T Project No. CN3242-A "November Drive", 1 Results Way, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-037481		2010	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architecture Assessment for T-Mobile West Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, Candidate SF15113F (Good Shepherd Church), 940 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	43-002620
S-037996		2010	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF24188-D (Pole R-Cap 21815 McClellan Two), AF 21815 McClellan Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
S-037997		2010	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF1511-G (Jollyman Park), 10980 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-047378		2016	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Investigation for Trileaf 622140 Crown Castle SF15041C "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-047378a		2016	Carolyn Losee	FCC Wireless Telecommunication Bureau Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Crown Castle "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-052058		2016	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF04569A (Jollyman Park), 10420 Bubb Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
S-053400	Submitter - A.R.S. Project #19-011; Submitter - ACE Job Number 19-081-132-153	2019	Andrew Von Pinnon	Cultural Resources Evaluation, AT&T Site CCL04011 Cupertino Sports Center, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014	Arcaheological Resource Service, ACE Environmental	
S-053400a		2019	William Roop	FCC New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, CCL04011, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014	ACE Environmental	

Appendix B

NAHC Sacred Lands File

Search Results

Appendix C

Interested Party Correspondence

From: [EJ Jones](#)
To: museuminfo@california.org
Cc: [Fallin Steffen](#)
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:20:00 PM
Attachments: [Goldstene California Museum IPC.pdf](#)

Dear Mrs. Goldstene,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,

EJ. Jones

EJ Jones, MA

Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])

***Please note, I will be out of the office:

December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.

Happy Holidays!***



[1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811](#)

E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918

www.dudek.com

From: [EJ Jones](#)
To: csj@cityofsacramento.org
Cc: [Fallin Steffen](#)
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:19:00 PM
Attachments: [Hayden_CSH_IPC.pdf](#)

Dear Mrs. Hayden,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,

EJ. Jones

EJ Jones, MA

Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])

***Please note, I will be out of the office:

December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.

Happy Holidays!***



[1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811](#)

E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918

www.dudek.com

From: [EJ Jones](#)
To: admin@sachistoricalsociety.org
Cc: [Fallin Steffen](#)
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:21:00 PM
Attachments: [Sac Hist Society IPC.pdf](#)

To Whom It May Concern,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,

EJ. Jones

EJ Jones, MA

Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])

***Please note, I will be out of the office:

December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.

Happy Holidays!***



[1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811](#)

E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918

www.dudek.com

Appendix D

DPR 523 Evaluation Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 1 of 63

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name** De Anza College

D1. Historic Name: De Anza College

D2. Common Name: De Anza College

***D3. Description:**

De Anza College is a 112-acre campus located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in central Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California. The campus occupies two parcels, APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, and is developed with community spaces, educational buildings, parking lots, vehicular and pedestrian transportation networks, athletic facilities, and mature landscaping. Educational and athletic facilities are compartmentalized around a series of quadrangles, "Quads," that are connected by a series of concrete footpaths. Mature trees and landscaping line the paths, ornament community spaces, and delineate the functions of areas within the campus (Photograph 1) (See Continuation Sheet).

***D4. Boundary Description:**

The De Anza College campus is bound by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and SR 85 to the west. (See Sketch Map for boundary and Table 1 for a list of elements within the campus)

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary of the De Anza College campus is justified by, and coincident with, the outer legal parcel boundary of APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, which encompasses the property originally developed in 1892 by Charles Baldwin as the Beaulieu Winery. By 1940, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate had obtained the property. The couple continued to expand the property until 1959, when they sold 102 acres (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). In 1972, Euphrate transferred the remaining 8 acres (APN 359-01-002) of the property to the FHDA.

D6. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The De Anza College campus does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), either individually or as part of an existing or potential historic district. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found not to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Additionally, except for the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

Historic Context

The historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history and development of the De Anza College campus (See Continuation Sheet, page 23).

***D7. References:** See Continuation Sheet.

***D8. Evaluator:** EJ Jones **Date:** December 5, 2023
D8. Evaluator: EJ Jones **Date:** December 5, 2023

Affiliation and Address: Dudek. 1810 13th Street,
Suite 110, Sacramento, Ca 95811

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

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 63

*Resource Name or # De Anza College

*Recorded by: E.J. Jones

*Date: December 5, 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
Pre-De Anza College Resources Associated with the Beaulieu Estate (1892)				
1	Le Petit Trianon	1892	APN 359-01-004	1S
2	East Cottage	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
3	Beaulieu Winery	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4	Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	6Z
4a	Vases (3)	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4b	Benches (4)	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4c	Balustrade Segments	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
Resources Constructed Within the Historic Period (1966-1978)				
5	A1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
6	A2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
7	A3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
8	A4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
9	A5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
10	A6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
11	A7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
12	Campus Center	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
13	F1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
14	L1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
15	L2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
16	F2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
17	L3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
18	F3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
19	L4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
20	L5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
21	F4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
22	L6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
23	L7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
24	F5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
25	L8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
26	F6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
27	L Quad Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
28	Forum	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
29	Administration Building	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
30	Main Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
31	A Robert Demart Library	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
32	S9	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
33	S8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # De Anza College

*Recorded by: E.J. Jones

*Date: December 5, 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
34	S7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
35	E3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
36	S6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
37	S5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
38	S3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
39	S1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
40	S2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
41	E2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
42	S4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
43	Fujitsu Planetarium	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
44	PE1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
45	PE2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
46	PE4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
47	PE5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
48	PE6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
49	Swimming Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
50	Diving Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
51	E1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
52	Building G	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
53	Stadium and Track	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
54	Baseball Field	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
55	Parking Lot A	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
56	Parking Lot B	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
57	Parking Lot E	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
58	Flint Center for the Performing Arts	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
59	Cheesman Environmental Study Area	1972	APN 359-01-004	6Z
60	Seminar	ca. 1974	APN 359-01-004	6Z
68	A9	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)				
61	Flint Center Parking Garage	ca. 1990	APN 359-01-002	6Z
62	Media and Learning Center	2011	APN 359-01-002	6Z
63	Learning Center West	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
64	Grounds and Custodial Warehouse	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
65	GTE	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
66	Mechanical Shop	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
67	Services Building	ca. 2010	APN 359-01-004	6Z
69	Student and Community Resources	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z
70	HVAC: Campus Operations Facility	ca. 2000	APN 359-01-004	6Z
71	Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum	ca. 2009	APN 359-01-004	6Z
72	Advanced Technology Center	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z

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Primary#
HRI #
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*Resource Name or # De Anza College

*Recorded by: E.J. Jones

*Date: December 5, 2023

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

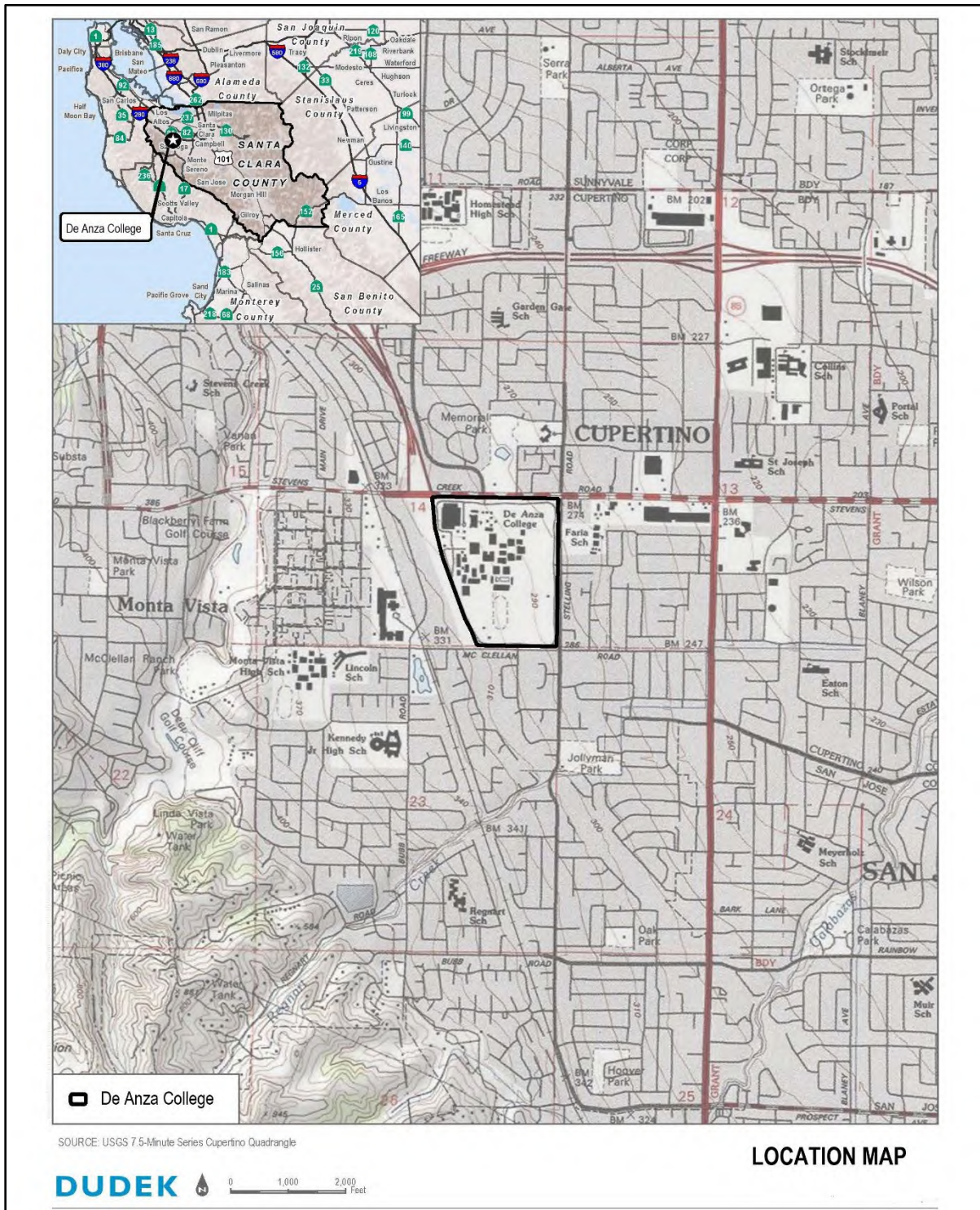
Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
73	Multi-Cultural Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
74	SC1 and SC2	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
75	SC3	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76a	Parking Lot C	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76b	Parking Lot C Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76c	Stelling Parking Garage	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76d	Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77a	Parking Lot A Solar Panels	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77b	Parking Lot B Solar Panels Group 1	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77c	Parking Lot A Solar Panels Group 2	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
78	Mod Quad 3	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
79	Tennis Courts	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
80	Soccer Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
81	Softball Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
82	Stadium Restrooms	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83a.	Jim Linthicum Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83b.	Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
84	Stands and Announcers Booth	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85a	Child Development Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85b	Shed	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
86	Parking Lot D	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
87	Kirsch Center	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z

*1S: Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. 3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 6Z: Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation;

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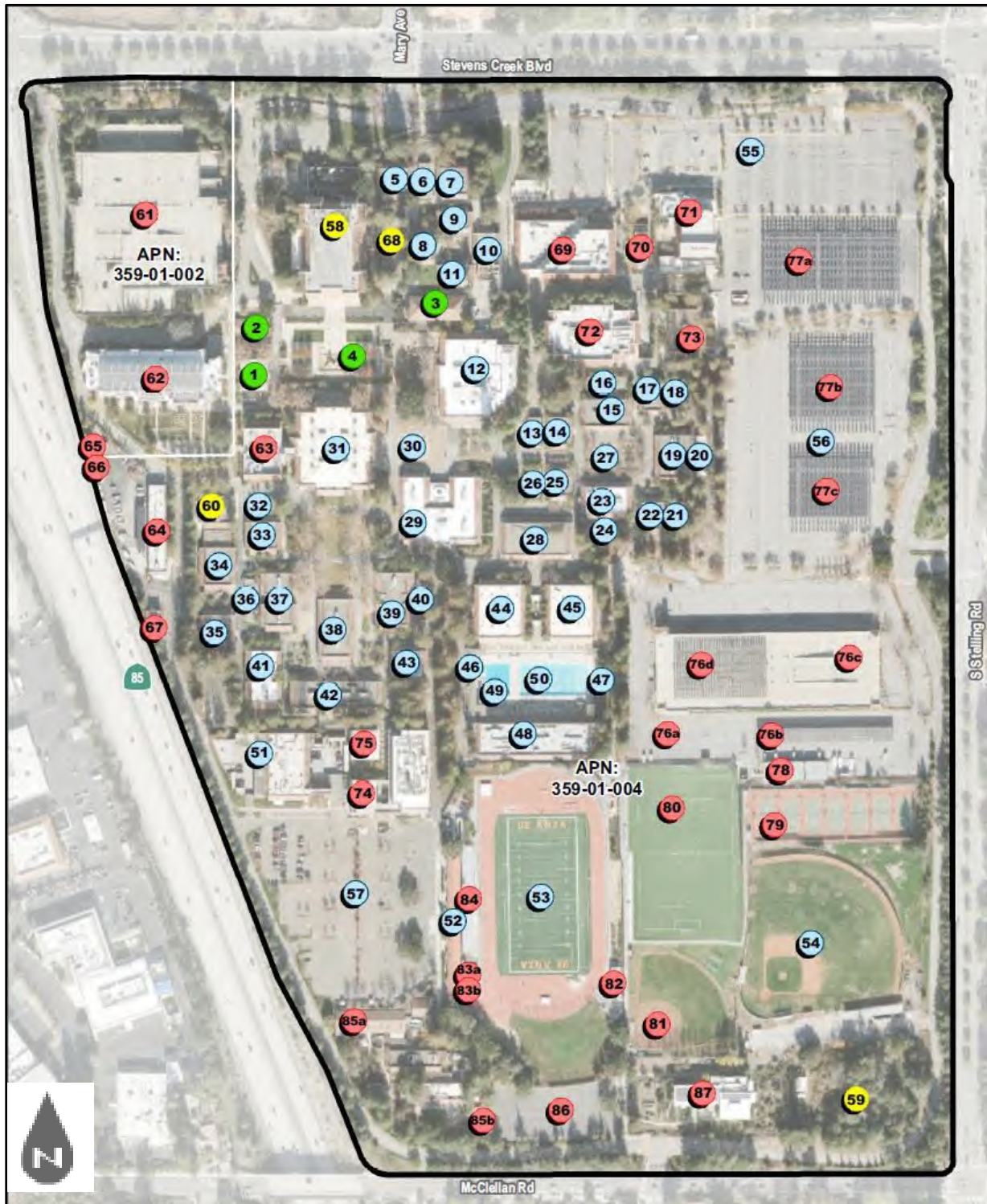
Location Map:



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Sketch Map:



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Sketch Map Legend:

 De Anza College Campus

 Pre-De Anza College Resources

1. Le Petite Trianon (1892)
2. East Cottage (1892)
3. Beaulieu Winery (1892)
4. Sunken Garden (1892)

 De Anza College Original Campus Resources (1966-1967)

5. A1 (1966-1967)
6. A2 (1966-1967)
7. A3 (1966-1967)
8. A4 (1966-1967)
9. A5 (1966-1967)
10. A6 (1966-1967)
11. A7 (1966-1967)
12. Campus Center (1966-1967)
13. F1 (1966-1967)
14. L1 (1966-1967)
15. L2 (1966-1967)
16. F2 (1966-1967)
17. L3 (1966-1967)
18. F3 (1966-1967)
19. L4 (1966-1967)
20. L5 (1966-1967)
21. F4 (1966-1967)
22. L6 (1966-1967)
23. L7 (1966-1967)
24. F5 (1966-1967)
25. L8 (1966-1967)
26. F6 (1966-1967)
27. L Quad Fountain (1966-1967)
28. Forum (1966-1967)
29. Administration Building (1966-1967)
30. Main Fountain (1966-1967)
31. A. Robert Demart Library (1966-1967)
32. S9 (1966-1967)
33. S8 (1966-1967)
34. S7 (1966-1967)
35. E3 (1966-1967)

36. S6 (1966-1967)
37. S5 (1966-1967)
38. S3 (1966-1967)
39. S1 (1966-1967)
40. S2 (1966-1967)
41. E2 (1966-1967)
42. S4 (1966-1967)
43. Fujitsu Planetarium (1966-1967)
44. PE1 (1966-1967)
45. PE2 (1966-1967)
46. PE4 (1966-1967)
47. PE5 (1966-1967)
48. PE6 (1966-1967)
49. Diving Pool (1966-1967)
50. Swimming Pool (1966-1967)
51. E1 (1966-1967)
52. Building G (1966-1967)
53. Stadium and Track (1966-1967)
54. Baseball Field (1966-1967)
55. Parking Lot A (1966-1967)
56. Parking Lot B (1966-1967)
57. Parking Lot E (1966-1967)

 De Anza College Resources Constructed 1971- ca. 1974

58. Flint Center for the Performing Arts (1971)
59. Cheesman Environmental Study Area (1972)
60. Seminar Building (ca. 1974)
68. A9 (1973)

 De Anza College Resources Constructed After 1978

61. Flint Center Parking (ca. 1990)
62. Media and Learning Center (2011)
63. Media and Learning Center (ca. 1995)
64. Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (ca. 1989)
65. GTE (ca. 1995)
66. Mechanical Shop (ca. 1995)
67. Central Cooling Tower Plant (ca. 2010)

69. Student and Community Resources (2006)
70. HVAC: Campus Operations Facility (ca. 2000)
71. Visual and Performing Arts Center and Euphrat Museum (2006)
72. Advanced Technology Center (ca. 1995)
73. Multi Cultural Center (ca. 1980)
74. SC1 and SC2 (2004)
75. SC3 (ca. 2003)
- 76a. Parking Lot C (ca. 2003)
- 76b. Parking Lot C Solar Panels (ca. 2009)
- 76c. Stelling Parking Garage (2004)
- 76d. Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels (2006)
- 77a. Parking Lot A Solar Panels (2011)
- 77b. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
- 77c. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
78. Mod Quad 3 (ca. 2007)
79. Tennis Courts (2006)
80. Soccer Field (ca. 2007)
81. Softball Field (ca. 2007)
82. Stadium Restroom (ca. 1989)
- 83a. Jim Linthicum Track Shed (ca. 2013)
- 83b. Track Shed (ca. 2013)
84. Stands and Announcers Booth (ca. 2013)
- 85a. Child Development Center (ca. 1980)
- 85b. Shed (ca. 1981)
86. Parking Lot D (ca. 1980)
87. Kirsch Center (2004)

SKETCH MAP LEGEND

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Property Name: De Anza College
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*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 5 (A1) and Map ID 7 (A3):

Map ID 5 and Map ID 7 are one-story buildings in the A-Quad, which is located along the north-central boundary of the De Anza College campus. The buildings have roughly square floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature a combination of a flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations feature concave-corners ornamented by mature landscaping. The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings have minimal fenestration that include a single entrance flanked by ceiling-high fixed windows in metal frames. The doors are flanked by three rows of single-pane, square ribbon windows. Map ID 5 and Map ID 7 are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings' secondary elevations (Photograph 2 and Photograph 3).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 5:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 7:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 6 (A2):

Map ID 6 is an unadorned one-story, stucco-clad building associated with the A-Quad. The building, which has a roughly rectangular floorplan, is located north of the A-Quad Cluster along the north central boundary of campus. The building has a flat roof accented by short, boxy parapets on the north and south elevations. The building lacks windows and any form of ornamentation other than simple, uniform signage. The building is accessed via recessed entrances on both the east and west elevations. Mature landscaping front the building's north and south elevations (Photograph 4).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 6:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 8 (A4), Map ID 9 (A5), Map ID 10 (A6), and Map ID 11 (A7):

The “A Quad” is a cluster of four buildings arranged around a central plaza in the north-central portion of the De Anza College campus. The interior quadrangle is comprised of a sunken, rectangular seating area (1,664 square feet) populated with metal seating. The quad is accessed from the north and south sides via stairs that are protected by metal guard rails and is surrounded by granite blocks and mature landscaping.

Map ID 8, a restroom building, is located on the west side of De Anza College’s A Quad. The rectangular building has a flat roof accented by metal fascia boards. The entrance, located in the center of the building’s east (main) elevation, features a utilitarian, metal door flanked by a metal water fountain. The central bay, clad in corrugated metal, is flanked by symmetrical stucco-clad wings with symmetrical, fixed, rectangular windows. The building is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 6).

Map ID 9 (north of quad) (Photograph 7), Map ID 10 (east of quad) (Photograph 5), and Map ID 11 (south of quad) (Photograph 8) are one-story, buildings with largely rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features. The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings have minimal fenestration that includes a single full-length glass door in a wood frame. The doors are flanked by ceiling-high fixed windows, also in wood frames. Map ID 10 has a complimentary, roughly square-shaped addition attached to its south elevation. The northern- and southern-most bays of Map ID 10’s exterior walkway (west elevation) are filled with vertical wood boards. All three buildings are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings’ secondary elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 8:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 9:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical Systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 10:

- ca. 1975: Addition attached to building’s south elevation (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1999: Roof Replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized Plumbing and Electrical Systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 11:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 12 (Campus Center):

Map ID 12 is located in the center of the De Anza College campus in proximity to the school's administrative buildings. The multi-story, roughly square building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary drop shed roofs, which are clad in Spanish tile, and projecting window bays. Map ID 12's main (west) and east elevations feature a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway. A large common area, populated with metal seating and mature landscaping, is in front (east) of the building. The seating area is bordered by a metal fence and dotted with metal, half-circle light fixtures that are original to campus. The south elevation of Map ID 12 is dominated by a rectangular, projecting sunroom with a shed roof (Photograph 9).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 12:

- ca. 1995: Building expanded on east side, increasing the size of the building by one-third (NETR 2023a)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 13 (F1), Map ID 16 (F2), Map ID 18 (F3), Map ID 21 (F4), Map ID 24 (F5), Map ID 26 (F6), and Map ID 32 (S9):

Map ID 13 (Photograph 10), Map ID 16 (Photograph 11), Map ID 18 (Photograph 12), Map ID 21 (Photograph 13), Map ID 24 (Photograph 14), Map ID 26 (Photograph 15), and Map ID 32 (Photograph 16) are located along the east-central boundary of campus. This collection of buildings surrounds the L-Quad and are positioned behind Map ID 14, Map ID 15, Map ID 17, Map ID 19, Map ID 22, Map ID 23, and Map ID 25. The one-story rectangular buildings have flat roofs with minimal eaves accented by metal fascia. Each building has symmetrical metal-framed, dual-paned glass doors positioned in an arched-space infilled with glass on the short elevations of the buildings. The entrances are accessed via ADA-compliant ramps bordered by circular metal railings. Symmetrical, fixed, vertical rectangular windows line the buildings long elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 13:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: p. 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 16:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

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Property Name: De Anza College
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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 18:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date : modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 21:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 24:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 26:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (TBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 32:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (TBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 14 (L1), Map ID 17 (L3), Map ID 22 (L6), and Map ID 25 (L8):

The "L Quad" is a cluster of 10 buildings comprised of three building types arranged around a central plaza. The L Quad is located on the central-east boundary of campus. The interior quadrangle is comprised of a rectangular seating area (12,300 square feet) populated with Map ID 27 (the L Quad Fountain), metal seating, and raised concrete planters with mature landscaping at its corners. The quad is accessed via openings on each side of the rectangular depression.

Map ID 14. L1 (northwest of quad) (Photograph 17), Map ID 17. L3 (northeast of quad) (Photograph 18), Map ID 22. L6 (southeast of quad) (Photograph 19), and Map ID 25. L8 (southwest of quad) (Photograph 20) are one-story, buildings with largely rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations support an arcaded walkway that terminate in concave corners.

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*D3. Description (continued)

The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into three bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. All three buildings are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings' secondary elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 14:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 17:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 22:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 25:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 15 (L2), Map ID 19 (L4), and Map ID 23 (L7): Map ID 15 (north of quad) (Photograph 21), Map ID 19 (east of quad) (Photograph 22), and Map ID 23 (south of quad) (Photograph 23), are one-story, buildings with irregular, rectangular floorplans, and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway divided into eight bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections with symmetrical fenestration patterns. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 15:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 19:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 23:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 20 (L5), Map ID 36 (S6), and Map ID 40 (S2):

Map ID 20 (Photograph 24) is located at the east boundary of campus; Map ID 36 (Photograph 25), and Map ID 40 (Photograph 26) are located in the southwest corner quadrant of the property. The one-story buildings are used as campus restrooms and feature a rectangular footprint and flat roofs with minimal eaves accented by metal fascia. Map ID 20 and Map ID 40 are accessed via symmetrical, open entrances on their west elevation while Map ID 36's entrances are located on its west elevation. The buildings are clad in stucco and are equipped with projecting, half-dome lights on their east and west elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 20:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 36:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 40:

- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 27 (L Quad Fountain) and Map ID 30 (Main Fountain):

Map ID 27 (Photograph 27) and Map ID 30 (Photograph 28) are located in the center of two, complimentary quadrangles. Map ID 27 is a 587 square foot, concrete structure with a square footprint and a clover-shaped water basin. An (approximately) four-foot-tall fountain with a circular bowl is positioned in the center of the fountain. Map ID 30 is a matching 3,600 square foot fountain that has a two-tier fountain and concrete planters positioned at its corners.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 27 (L Quad Fountain):

- There are no known renovations to Map ID 27

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*D3 Description. (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 30 (Main Fountain):

- There are no known renovations to Map ID 30

Map ID 28 (Forum):

Map ID 28, which is centrally located on the east boundary of campus, is a one-story building with a largely rectangular floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features and are divided into bays that are occupied with individual office spaces. The offices are accessed via a multilight glass door in a metal frame. Additional fenestration includes full length, vertical, rectangular multilight windows in metal frames. The bays are further accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. Map ID 28 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around entrances and windows (Photograph 29).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 28:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 29 (Administration Building):

Map ID 29, which is centrally located on campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, U-shaped floorplan, and projecting elevations that create concave-corner features. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The building's main (south) elevation features a straight parapet and a long, wrap-around arcaded exterior walkway divided into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The building is accessed via symmetrical, double, multilight doors in metal frames. Additional fenestration includes single, multilight glass doors in metal frames and fixed, full length, vertical rectangular and arched glass windows in metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around single-door entrances and windows (Photograph 30).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 29:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 31 (A. Robert DeHart Library):

Map ID 31, which is centrally located on campus, is a multi-story building with an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan, and projecting elevations that create concave-corner features. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The building's main (south) elevation features a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway, supported by square, concrete pillars, that are divided into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The building is accessed via a ribbon-row of symmetrical, double, multilight doors in wood frames. Additional fenestration includes single, multilight glass doors in metal frames and fixed, full length, vertically-oriented rectangular and arched glass windows in metal frames. The building is clad in stucco (Photograph 31).

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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map 31:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)

Map ID 33 (S8):

Map ID 33, which is in the east-central area of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, square floorplan, and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that are divided into five bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single light doors with metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 32).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 33:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 34 (S7) and Map ID 35 (E3):

Map ID 34 (Photograph 33) and Map ID 35 (Photograph 34), which are located in the southwest quadrant of campus, are one-story buildings with irregular, roughly-rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create stucco-clad concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The buildings have flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The east and west elevations are visually-divided into multiple bays by square, concrete pillars and accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Utilitarian multilight doors with metal frames are asymmetrically positioned within the bays, which are clad in board-and-batten paneling. A wood trellis supported by square, concrete pillars and seating area are located north of Map ID 34 and south of Map ID 60.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 34:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 35:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 37 (S5), Map ID 39 (S1), and Map ID 41 (E2):

Map ID 37 (Photograph 35), Map ID 39 (Photograph 36), and Map ID 41 (Photograph 37) are one-story buildings with irregular floorplans and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that

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*D3. Description (continued):

are divided into bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements and largely infilled with board and batten panels. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian. Map ID 28 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling (Photograph 19).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 37:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 39:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 41:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 38 (S3):

Map ID 38, which is located in the southwest quadrant of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, roughly-rectangular floorplan with projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building has a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The east and west elevations feature a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway, supported by square, concrete pillars that visually-divide the elevation into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single-light doors with metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 38).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 38:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 42 (S4):

Map ID 42, which is centrally located in the southeast quadrant of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, square floorplan, and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that are divided into five bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single light doors with metal frames. Map ID 42 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 39).

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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 42:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 43 (Fujitsu Planetarium):

Map ID 43 is located in the approximate center of campus. The building has an irregular, roughly square floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a combination of a metal domed primary roof (planetary viewing chamber) accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main elevation features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The exterior, arcaded walkway is divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented by mature landscaping. An arched entry roof supported by lattice poles shelters a secondary entrance centered on the south elevation. The windowless building is clad in rough stucco and features exterior half-dome lights that project from the building's secondary elevations (Photograph 40).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 43. Fujitsu Planetarium:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 44 (PE1), Map ID 45 (PE2), Map ID 46 (PE4), Map ID 47 (PE5), Map ID 48 (PE6), Map ID 49 (Diving Pool), and Map ID 50 (Swimming Pool):

The "PE Quad" is a cluster of five connected buildings (Map IDs 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48) that frame Map ID 49 (Diving Pool) and Map ID 50 (Swimming Pool) (Photograph 41). The Quad is accessed via a steel gate between Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 and gates to the north and south of both Map ID 46 and Map ID 47. The buildings are located at ground level and overlook the pool which is located approximately 10-feet below ground level. Five symmetrical rows of sunken, descending, concrete bleachers (237-feet long) are located on the north and south sides of the pool area (Photograph 41).

Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 are identical two-story buildings that bind the north boundary of the PE Quad. The identical buildings have an irregular, roughly cross-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters have projecting elevations on the building's north, east, and north (rear) elevations, as well as an exterior walkway on the south (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. Both buildings have metal, cylindrical ladders positioned in a concave corner (Map ID 44: southeast; Map ID 45: southwest) that provide roof access. The exterior, arcaded walkway on the south (main) elevation is divided into eight bays and accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 are connected by a steel, gated fence and twin wood trellises with solid roof cladding (Photograph 41 and Photograph 43).

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*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 46 and Map ID 47 are one-story, rectangular buildings that bind the east and west sides of the PE Quad. The buildings are attached to the buildings to the north and south by steel, gated fences and identical wood trellises with solid roof cladding. Map ID 46 and Map ID 47 have flat roofs with wide, overhanging eaves accented by wood fascia boards. The building's interior elevations (Map ID 46: east; Map ID 47: west) feature a row of classrooms accessed via half-lite wood doors flanked by a large, fixed windows. The exterior elevations of Map ID 46 (east) and Map ID 47 (west) are clad in board-and-batten siding (Photograph 41 and Photograph 42). Map ID 48 (Photograph 48) is a one-story building binds the south boundary of the PE Quad. The building has an irregular, roughly rectangular-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters projecting elevations on the building's west, east, and south (rear) elevations as well as an exterior walkway on the north (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. The exterior, arcaded walkway on the south (main) elevation is divided into 22 bays and accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. The south (rear) elevation of the building is equipped with athletic facilities, classroom, and office space accessible via plain, utilitarian doors (Photograph 41).

Map ID 49 (Photograph 44) is a rectangular-shaped diving pool measuring 77-feet by 57-feet, with a depth ranging from 14 feet to 16 feet. Four diving boards, between 3-feet and 9-feet in height, are located at the west end of the pool. Map ID 50 (Photograph 44) is a rectangular-shaped, Olympic-sized (164-feet by 82- feet) swimming pool that is approximately seven-feet deep. Ten I-shaped black lines, oriented east-west, are painted on the bottom of the swimming pool and the diving pool. The two pools are separated by a concrete bulkhead (Photograph 41 and Photograph 44).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 44:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1) ca. 2003:
- Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 45:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 46:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 47:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 47

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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 48:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 49:

- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 49

Identified Alterations to Map ID 50:

- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 50

Map ID 51 (E1):

Map ID 51 (Photograph 45), which is located in the southwest quadrant of campus, is an automotive-industries education complex with an irregular footprint. The roughly-L shaped primary building includes a large, rectangular section, oriented north to south, and a short, narrow rectangular-shaped vehicular garage (oriented east-west). The garage is accessed via two standard-sized metal roll-up garage doors on the east elevation and a metal pedestrian door on the south elevation. The main-arm of the building features an irregular, roughly cross-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters projecting elevations on the building's north (rear), west, and east elevations as well as an exterior walkway on the south (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. A second building, which was inaccessible at the time of survey, is located in the north corner of the complex. The building features a flat roof with steeply-pitched, Spanish-tile clad eaves on the north, south, and west elevations. The complex and two asymmetrical courtyards, located on the east and west elevations, are bound by a wall that is approximately 5.5-feet in height

Identified Alterations to Map ID 51:

- ca. 1974: Concrete overhanging (northwest corner of main building) extended (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1981: Buildings (no longer extant) added to the west side of the complex (within the contemporary west courtyard) (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1994: Courtyards and additional building constructed west of the complex (NETR 2023a).
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 52 (Building G):

Map ID 52 (Photograph 46) is a one-story building with a long, rectangular floorplan located below ground level. The side-hipped roof is moderately pitched has minimally overhanging eaves and is clad in raised-seam metal. Map ID 52 is accessible via concrete stairs, guarded by metal railings, and full-length glass doors in metal frames located on the west (main) elevation of the building. Corrugated metal pent roofs shelter the entrances, which are flanked by full length windows in metal frames. The building is clad in smooth stucco. Map ID 52's rear (east), north, and south elevations were not accessible at the time of survey.

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*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 52:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 53 (Stadium and Track):

Map ID 53 (Photograph 47) is located at the southwest corner of the campus and is comprised of a four-acre complex with a standard turf football field (540 feet long and 210 feet wide). The field is surrounded by an oval synthetic rubber track with two angular projections at the southwest and northwest corners. A rectangular set of aluminum bleachers are located along the west side of the Map ID 53. The bleachers are approximately 255 feet long by 35 feet and include a wood-framed, wood-clad media booth. The bleachers are accessed by both stairs and ADA compliant bleachers secured by metal railings. Map ID 53 is enclosed by a metal cyclone fence.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 53:

- 1966-1967: Asphalt track constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1989: Two sets of bleachers installed on either side (west and east) of the track (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1989: Map ID 82 on east side of track (NETR 2023a).
- 2012: Original Map ID 53 demolished and replaced (Google Earth 2023)
- Grass field north of football field removed
- Bleachers constructed
- Field length and width altered
- Turf field installed
- Track outlined altered
- Synthetic rubber track installed
- 2013: Addition of Map ID 83a and Map ID 83b to southwest corner of complex (Google Earth 2023)
- 2014: Visitors bleachers removed from east side of the complex (Google Earth 2023)

Map ID 54 (Baseball Field):

Map ID 54 (Photograph 48) located in the southeast quadrant of campus, is a traditional diamond shape with a packed-dirt infield and grass outfield. The complex is surrounded by a metal cyclone fence that also supports a padded backstop and two wood- framed and clad dugouts (south and west borders of the field).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 54. Baseball Field:

- 1966-1967: Baseball diamond constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1975: Backstop constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1984: Cyclone fence constructed around baseball field
- ca. 1990: Dugouts and scoreboard constructed

Map ID 55 (Parking Lot A), Map ID 56 (Parking Lot B), and Map ID 57 (Parking Lot E):

Map ID 55 is located in the northeast corner of campus. Directly south of Map ID 55 and separated by a tree-lined driveway is a second parking lot, Map ID 56 (Photograph 49). A third parking lot, Map ID 57, is located in the southwest corner of campus and is accessed via Campus Drive (Photograph 50). Map ID 55 is approximately

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*D3. Description (continued):

seven acres, Map ID 56 is 5 acres, and Map ID 57 is three-and-a-half acres. The parking lots are concrete and have painted, lined parking spaces. Large, rectangular sets of solar panels were added to Map ID 55 and 56 in 2011 (Map ID 77a, Map ID 77b, and Map ID 77c).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 55:

- 2011: one set of solar panels added to the east side of Map ID 55 (NETR 2023a)

Identified Alterations to Map ID 56:

- 2011: two sets of solar panels added to the Map ID 56 (NETR 2023a)

Identified Alterations to Map ID 57:

- ca. 2003: Columns of mature trees removed

Map ID 58 (Flint Center for the Performing Arts):

Map ID 58 is the Flint Center (formally known as the Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts). This multi-story building has an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan that is oriented north-south. The building features a combination of flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main body of the Flint Center is comprised of the two-story theater, main auditorium, and second-story balconies. Two one-story additions are affixed to Map ID 58's rear (north) elevation. Map ID 58. Flint Center is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 51).

Map ID 58's main (south) elevation is divided into three sections, a recessed central body flanked by symmetrical, projecting elevations. The central body of the building is further divided into four bays demarcated by large, square pillars. The building's entrance, a row of double glass doors in metal frames, is located on the ground floor of the central section. Both stories are ornamented with symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Modern, lettering between the first and second stories identifies the building as the "Flint Center." The main entrance is flanked by projecting elevations visually divided into nine three-by-three square bays by full-length vertical and horizontal elements. Map ID 58's north (rear), east, and west elevations also project to create inverted-corner features accented by symmetrical, east-west facing fixed windows. The west and east elevations are visually divided into two unsymmetrical rows of varying heights. The east elevation is a sunken, recessed row of plain, double doors. The entrances are sheltered by a one-story projecting, Spanish-tile-clad, roof supported by thick, rectangular columns. Map ID 58 is primarily clad in smooth stucco while vertical wood boards accent the upper-third of the building.

Two rectangular, east-west-oriented additions are affixed to Map ID 58's rear (north) elevation. Although both additions are a single story, the northernmost section is equipped with a vaulted roof. The additions are accessible via their west elevations which are equipped with industrial and garage doors. The buildings are devoid of windows and clad in smooth stucco (Photograph 52).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 58:

- Rear (north) building renovated under Measure E (ca. 2000)

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*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 59 (Cheesman Environmental Study Area):

Map ID 59 is a 1.5-acre arboretum equipped with a one-story laboratory building and a premanufactured shed. There are 400 species of plants, representing 12 California natural environments, and Xeric air plants (tillandsia bromeliad). Map ID 59 was not accessible during the survey (Photograph 53) (De Anza College 2023b).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 59:

- ca. 1974: First trees planted and water feature constructed
- ca. 1980: Additional vegetation planted
- ca. 1990: Additional vegetation planted
- ca. 1990: Environmental Study Area Lab established on west side of map ID 59
- ca. 2000: Additional vegetation planted

Map ID 60 (Seminar):

Map ID 60 was added to the west boundary of campus in ca. 1974. This one-story building has an irregular floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' elevations display one-story shed roof projections with large, symmetrical, three-paned, ranch-style windows. A seating area is located south of the building and is sheltered by a wood trellis supported by square, concrete poles. Map ID 60 has projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping (Photograph 54).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 60:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform implemented

Map ID 68 (A9):

Map ID 68 is a one-story split-level gallery space with an open viewing area on the roof. The viewing area, which is secured by metal railings, is accessed via concrete stairs on the north and south elevations of the building. Map ID 68 is accessed via three symmetrical wood-framed multilight glass doors on the main (west) elevation. Full length vertical elements divide the main (west) elevation into 10 bays. Three large, fixed windows in metal frames dominate three of the bays. The rear elevation (east) features a landscaped slope and low concrete skirt wall (Photograph 55).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 68:

- 2007: Permanently Shuttered
- Unknown date: modern, uniform implemented

Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)

Thirty-three buildings have been added to campus since 1980 (Table 1; Sketch Map). These buildings represent ubiquitous property types such as academic buildings, parking structures. Other resources from this period include athletic fields, tennis courts, parking lots, and solar panels.

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*D6. Significance (continued):

Hispanic and Early American Periods (1769-1848)

From the early 16th century to the mid-18th century, Euroamerican exploratory parties intermittently ventured into California to cultivate resources and establish settlements. In 1769, as colonial competition mounted, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Lord Proprietor (governor) of Baja California (Spanish-occupied Mexico), declared the region a Spanish territory. Portolá embarked on a voyage in mid-1769 to establish military and religious control over the area in present-day Southern California. In July, Padre-Presidente Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1821 (Hoover et al. 2002).

Following the establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, several exploratory expeditions set out for the Central Valley during the subsequent exploration of present-day California by the Spanish. The party led by Don Pedro Fages in 1772, and another expedition led by Father Francisco Garces in 1776, returned with accounts of an arid, nearly uninhabitable Central Valley region. In late 1776, Colonel Don Bautista De Anza led 250 soldiers to “San Joseph Cupertino,” where the men camped for a short time before they relocated to San Jose (Clough and Secrest 1985; Lovas 2002: 4).

To promote settlement, the territorial government awarded ranchos, which were expansive land grants for cultivating livestock, to loyal Spanish citizens or Hispanic veterans. Archival map research indicates that the subject area remained undeveloped land overgrown with native chamise fields, near Rancho San Antonio (west), Rancho Quito (east), and the Los Altos Hills (south). The offerings of land failed and, in 1810, Spanish control over Baja and Alta California faltered when Mexico’s Native population launched an independence campaign. In 1821, after a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico gained its independence and, in 1824, organized as the United Mexican States. The subject area remained public land after Mexico gained control of the territory (Starr 2007: pp. 105-109; GLO 1866; Archives and Architecture 2004: 24).

Motivated by the lucrative fur trade, Americans made their way into Alta California as early as the 1820s. Despite Mexico’s attempt to prevent Euroamerican migration, settlers arrived steadily throughout the 1830s and 1840s. In 1846, the United States’ campaign to stretch from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans had reached the West Coast, catalyzing the Mexican-American War. The nations contested ownership of the territory until the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally transferred the territory to the U.S. In 1850, California was granted statehood and Santa Clara County, where American citizens were already well established, was designated as one of the state’s original twenty-seven counties (Starr 2007: 105-109).

Overview of Santa Clara County (1848 – Present)

Gold was “discovered” in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range shortly after the war’s closure and spurred a worldwide mass migration to the new state. San Jose, located in north Santa Clara County, was California’s original capital (1850-1854), commerce center, and embarkation and disembarkation for travelers and trade goods. San Jose was connected to the County of Santa Clara’s viticulturists, grain farmers, cattle, and dairy farmers by the regional Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad. In 1860, Santa Clara County had a population of 11,912

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*D6. Significance (continued):

residents. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed and removed transportation barriers between the American east and west coasts. Settlers were attracted by the county's hospitality, entertainment, logging, and farming industries. By 1870, the County of Santa Clara's population had swelled from just 11,912 residents to 26,246 people (Dill Design Group 2003: 15; Archives and Architecture 2004: 37).

In 1890, speculative viticulturalists and citriculturists purchased grain-growing properties west of San Jose, subdivided the parcels into specialized farms, and named the sparse, rural community "West Side." Charles Baldwin, owner of the Beaulieu Winery, Henry G. Stelling, William T. McClellan, and John Patrick Bubb were among the community's earliest developers. By 1900, fruit production had surpassed the importance of grain, beef, and dairy in the County of Santa Clara. Automobiles and the commercial development of the trucking industry in the 1910s furthered commercial connectivity throughout the region. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s as the subdivision of large agricultural properties continued. By 1930, most of the county's small-scale farmers grew prunes while large-scale farmers also cultivated orchards, vineyards, hay and grain fields, tobacco, and livestock (Dill Design Group 2003: 15-19; Lovas 2002: 4).

Although the Santa Clara Valley continued to be an agricultural haven in the 1950s, oil fields, and magnesite deposits were discovered and mined in the county's foothills to be used in the manufacturing of building and insulation materials, oxychloride cement, metal, insecticides, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. The new industries were a boon for the region's economy. As the county industrialized, prominent orchardists and farmers between Palo Alto and San Jose (including Cupertino) began to subdivide and sell their properties. By 1970, the County of Santa Clara had grown to approximately 1,064,700 residents and, by 1971, north Santa Clara County had been nicknamed "Silicon Valley," for the mounting number of silicon-based technology companies headquartered there (Dill Design Group 2003: 1-21; World Population Review 2020).

In the latter half of the 20th century, the area between San Jose and Palo Alto was Silicon Valley was an epicenter for radical technological growth. By the late 1990s and early 21st century, corporations including Apple, Alphabet's Google, Chevron, Meta (formerly Facebook), Microsoft, and Visa had been established. Major transportation routes, including the development of the South Valley Freeway (now U.S. Business 101) and the extension of the City of San Jose's public Urban Service Line, facilitated the industrial and residential growth in the county's urban centers. By 2017, the county's growth had grown to approximately 1,932,500 residents, many of whom lived in Silicon Valley, which had grown to include San Jose, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Redwood City, Mountain View, and Menlo Park, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale. In 2023, Santa Clara County's population reached 1,982,645 residents (Dill Design Group 2003: 19-20; World Population Review 2023).

The Development of California's Community Colleges

On January 1, 1907, the California Legislature passed the Upward Extension Law, expanding access to higher education within the state. Under the law, high school districts could establish junior colleges with courses comparable to the first two years offered at universities. In 1910, Fresno High School founded the Collegiate Department, which provided the foundation for the eventual establishment of the Fresno Junior College, one of three public colleges in the country. The State Legislature passed the Ballard Junior College Act in January 1917 to fund programs that emphasized community involvement and trade-oriented education. On the same day the law passed, the United States entered World War I, causing enrollment rates to plummet until 1920. In 1921,

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*D6. Significance (continued from page 1):

The Legislature passed the District Junior College Law, which authorized the establishment of junior college districts that were separate from the existing regional high school districts. Shortly after the law passed, Modesto Junior College held elections, established a Board of Trustees, and became the nation's first junior college district. After a review of its curriculum and faculty, the University of California accredited Modesto Junior College and, in 1922, the school's first student transferred between institutions (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2005: 47).

In 1927, the Palo Alto High School Board attempted to establish the region's first community college. Although the attempt failed due to a lack of public interest, by 1930, California led the nation with 15,000 students enrolled in junior colleges (one-third of the nation's total junior college population). Of the state's junior college population, 2,500 students were enrolled in vocational programs. The most popular vocation programs included automobile maintenance, drafting, pre-engineering, agriculture, and business. In 1943, as the number of junior colleges increased, the State Department of Education passed legislation to accredit all approved junior colleges. The regional community college movement began in 1944 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen Readjustment Act, also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. The act afforded service members the opportunity to receive an education without having to worry about the high costs of tuition and provided a monthly stipend for living expenses, schoolbooks, and other necessary supplies. The G.I. Bill created an overwhelming demand for additional educational facilities across the United States, California, and Santa Clara County (History.com 2019; Community College League of California 2023).

The post-World War II era in Santa Clara County was one of heightened industrial, commercial, residential, and educational development. The Fremont and Mountain View Union High School and Palo Alto Unified School Districts formed an exploratory committee to establish a regional junior college that emphasized trade programs. Although President Harry F. Truman advocated for the expansion of the community college system nationwide, by 1953, 40 percent of the nation's junior college students, were enrolled in a Californian institution. In 1960, the California Master Plan for Higher Education restricted the University of California and California State University Admissions to the top 12.5 percent (now 33 percent) of high school graduates. Community colleges, however, remained open to all students. As a result, by 1967, 80 percent of California's college-aged freshman and sophomore students were enrolled at the state's 90 junior colleges. Within the same year, State Bill 669 removed community colleges from under the supervision of the State Department of Education and established the Board of Governors of California's Community Colleges (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2023).

The state's community college network evolved into a complicated, decentralized network of schools in the 1970s and early 1980s. Civil unrest, exasperated by the war in Vietnam, racial tension, and the murder of four college students at Kent State University, heightened the disorganization on college campuses across the state. In 1988, the State Legislature, in response to constituent demand, passed AB 1725, the California Community College Reform Act. The reform movement, which continued through the 1990s and early 2000s, included a required amount of annual funding for public schools, a focused movement on student learning outcomes, and banned schools from discriminating based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Further reform efforts included the 2010 State Bill 1440, which simplified the process for junior college students to transfer to the California State University System. State Bill 440, passed in 2013, clarified reformed community college transferability and set

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*D6. Significance (continued):

deadlines for institutional compliance. In 2018, 2.1 million students were enrolled in California's community colleges, the nation's largest network of workforce education and training (Community College League of California 2023).

Historical Overview of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District

In 1956, Henry M. Gunn, Superintendent of Schools in Palo Alto, hosted a meeting of local high school superintendents and representatives to explore the possibility of a regional Junior College district. After the California Board of Education approved the superintendents' plan to form the Foothill Junior College District Santa Clara County voters approved the new community college district with a 6-to-1 margin. The Foothill Junior College District was established on January 15, 1957, and the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Calvin Charles Flint as District Superintendent and College President. Foothill Junior College, temporarily housed in a vacant elementary school in Mountain View, opened in 1958 to 1,414 students from Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford, Sunnyvale, and San Jose (FHDA 2005: 10).

In Foothill Junior College's inaugural year, Flint, the primary driver of the district's development, argued that the school "was not junior to anyone" (FHDA 2005: 10). In September 1958, the Board of Trustees changed the district's name to Foothill College District, dropping the "junior" from its title. The school offered complimentary courses to the University of California system to prepare students for a potential transfer or entry into the professional realm. After a successful inaugural year, Foothill College became the first fully accredited community college in California. In 1959, Foothill College District voters approved a 10.4-million-dollar bond to purchase property for a Foothill College campus, which opened in September 1961. Approximately 6,000 people attended the campus's dedication. The school's architects, Ernest J. Kump, Palo Alto, and Masten and Hurd, San Francisco Architects Associated won two architectural awards for its design and, in 1962, was awarded AIA's First Honor Award for architectural merit (FHDA 2005: 10-11, 29; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7; MGT of America 2009: 3).

As Foothill College's student population grew, enrollment projections predicted that the campus would reach capacity by 1966. On September 8, 1962, district voters approved, in a four-to-one vote, a 14-million-dollar bond for the construction of a second campus. The District purchased the Beaulieu Winery (est. 1892) and established the De Anza College campus. To recognize the expanding district, the Board of Trustees renamed the Foothill College District to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). De Anza College welcomed 3,000 students to campus in the 1968 academic year (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 16).

In the mid- to late-twentieth century, Foothill and De Anza College both prioritized career programs in health sciences and care, dental hygiene, and technical fields. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza

Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars of the funds. In 2006, voters approved Measure C, a 490.8-million-dollar bond, to complete the campuses' modernization. An estimated 210 million dollars was allocated to De Anza College. Today, FHDA has grown to support a student population of approximately 64,000 students annually between the two schools (FHDA Foundation 2020; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

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*D6. Significance (continued):

The Beaulieu Winery (1892 - 1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. The Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon, Map ID 3. Beaulieu Winery, and Map ID 4. the Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the extant Map ID 2. East Cottage is a replica of the original), the (non-extant) "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed (date unknown) and replaced with a replica (Map ID 2. East Cottage). The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938 before selling the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2).

As opposed to living in Map ID 1, the Euphrate family constructed a ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Map ID 1, Map ID 2, Map ID 3, and Map ID 4. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Development of the De Anza College Campus

In 1963, Kump Associates (Palo Alto architects) and Masten and Hurd (San Francisco architects) designed the De Anza College campus to reflect the area's early history. Their "contemporary mission" design featured buildings with "adobe walls and red tile roofs [that] blend Spanish and modern architecture" (FHDA 2005: 44). Like the Foothill College campus in 1962, the De Anza College campus in 1969 was among a handful of urban design submissions that were recognized by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in its annual Honor Awards program. The awards considered how well the design answered its own problem, as opposed to comparison with other entries. The awards also took into account "the social, often public, value of a building," or buildings in the case of the De Anza College campus. Additionally, the awards program placed a new emphasis on the setting and the immediate surroundings of the project. The awards committee pointed out that knowledge of a "building's milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment. This does not mean that an entry will be downgraded because it has humdrum, claptrap surroundings, but rather, that it must enhance and not offend the environment of which it is a part." Overall the 1969 Honor Awards considered the project's design in conjunction with its planning or social character (AIA Journal 1969: 95).

The "problem" that the architects of the De Anza College campus were tasked with, as noted in their submission to the awards committee, was "to design a day-and-night community college of friendly informality between students and faculty without sacrificing the dignity and feel of higher education: to preserve trees, a garden and

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*D6. Significance (continued):

century-old winery on the site; [and] to provide sizeable physical education fields and parking areas and to achieve the highest segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.” The awards committee believed that the architects of the De Anza College had addressed the design “problem” that they were tasked to solve. As they noted in their decision, the “organization of the activities of a community college and the circulation that links them are basic urban design considerations. Here, automobile circulation is confined to a peripheral road that feeds the large parking areas of the campus. Within the building enclave there are only pedestrian walks and spaces. The motif of the concrete structural members and the grouping of the buildings by discipline around courts combine to create an unpretentious atmosphere conducive to pleasant college and community life” (AIA Journal 1969: 98).

In 1966, construction began with the Campus Center (Map ID 12), Administration Building (Map ID 29), A. Robert DeHart Library (Map ID 31), and vital academic buildings clustered around three Quadrangles: the “A Quad,” “L Quad,” and “S Quad.” To accommodate the new construction, Le Petite Trianon (Map ID 1) was relocated from the south boundary of the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) to the west (rear) of the A. Robert Dehart Library (Map ID 31) (Exhibit 3) (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

De Anza College, located on a 112-acre campus with 55 new buildings, opened in September 1967 to an inaugural class of 3,000 students from the cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, and the Fremont Union High School District (Figure 3). The campus also featured a running track (Map ID 53), a baseball field (Map ID 54), 3,000 trees, 40,000 shrubs, and 25 acres of grass. The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) was converted into the De Anza Bookstore and featured a café, but Le Petite Trianon and the East Cottage remained closed. In 1968, the Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of the Le Petite Trianon was formed to raise \$250,000 to restore the building. Le Petite Trianon was relocated a final time to its current position, restored, and repurposed as the California History Center, which opened in 1973 (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

The development of the campus continued in 1968 with the construction of a pistol range (no longer extant). The Beaulieu Winery building was repurposed as the college’s bookstore and a café was constructed in the building’s basement. In 1969, 4,700 students attended De Anza College, including 1,580 women and 3,120 men. Of the 4,700 students, only 41 students were not White (recorded as Black or Latinx). To address the inequity, Flint and the college’s president, Robert A. DeHart, established accessibility programs for local Black and Latinx students, as well as the school’s Ethnic Studies Division. In the early 1970s, the college began to emphasize automotive trade programs, technology and computer development, and performance-oriented education (Lovas 2002: 12).

In January 1971, the Calvin C. Flint Theater for the Performing Arts, named for Foothill-De Anza Community College District’s first president, opened to the public (Exhibit 4). In June, the Helen Euphrate Art Gallery (Map ID 68) opened adjacent to the Flint Center. In 1972, Biology professor Doug Cheeseman founded the Cheeseman Environmental Study Center (Map ID 88), a natural area featuring vegetation from four different climates including redwoods, Joshua trees, and incense cedars. The natural area also included a lake, Louisiana snapping turtles, and a variety of plant life. The campus continued to expand in the mid-1970s. In 1973, upon his death, Euphrate bequeathed the remainder of his property (8 acres that comprise APN 359-01-002) to De Anza College.

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*D6. Significance (continued):

In 1974, the last of the original Beaulieu Winery orchards were removed and replaced with the Seminar building (Map ID 60). Le Petit Trianon was also moved 100 yards north to its current site (Lovas 2002: 11, 16-18).

The De Anza College campus continued to grow in the 1980s and 1990s. The Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (Map ID 64), Multi-Cultural Center (Map ID 73), Stadium Restrooms (Map ID 82), Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and a storage shed (Map ID 85b) were constructed in the 1980s. The Flint Center Parking Garage (Map ID 61), A. Robert DeHart Learning Center (Map ID 63), GTE facility (Map ID 65), Mechanical Shop (Map ID 66), and Advanced Technology Center (Map ID 72) were constructed in the 1990s. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond, to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars to replace the roofs, upgrade plumbing and electrical systems, and refurbish the classrooms of campus buildings and restrooms. ID 74. SC1 and SC2, which contained new computer labs, classrooms, and educational facilities added to the science complex (Map ID 74). A new building was constructed to expand the footprint of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a). Student and Community Resources (Map ID 69), Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71), Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed. De Anza College also improved the campus's northwest (main) entrance (TBP Architecture. 2007: 8-9).

The growth of De Anza College was also reflected in the area surrounding the campus. At the time that the college opened in 1967, the rural setting of the campus was still visible. Historic aerial imagery from 1968 show that large agricultural parcels cultivated with fruit orchards surrounded the campus on all sides, although residential encroachment into the area had begun (NETR 1968). The agricultural setting and fruit orchards immediately surrounding the campus originally contributed to the design significance of the campus and the way that it fit into the environment, as noted by the AIA in its design award for De Anza College in 1969. By 1980, however, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and the alignment of the new state highway 85 was visible (NETR 1980). Consideration of the environment, and the placement of a building or group of buildings within the physical environment, were key concerns for architects in the 1960s. Unlike the neighboring Foothill College, which in 1962 also received an AIA Honor Award, the natural setting surrounding De Anza College has changed and no longer contribute to the design significance of the campus.

In 2006, with 210 million dollars in funds, which were provided through Measure C, De Anza College completed its modernization work by upgrading the school's electrical, heating, and ventilation systems, improving fire and seismic safety, retrofitting existing facilities to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), reduce energy costs, and upgrade office technology. The Media Learning Center (Map ID 62), Student and Community Services (Map ID 69), SC2 (Map ID 74), Visual and Performing Arts Center (Map ID 71), and the Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), a new wing of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed in 2006. In 2009, the Helen Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 68), was closed and replaced with the Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71) (FHDA 2023; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

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*D6. Significance (continued):

In 2013, De Anza College had an average student population of 35,529 students. Over the past nine years, student enrollment in classes physically held on campus has decreased by 20 percent. Online-enrollment has grown by 22 percent since 2020. Students are predominately in their 20s and are of Black (4 percent), White (18 percent), Latinx (24 percent), and Asian descent (51 percent) (De Anza College 2023a).

Dr. Calvin Charles Flint (1906–1973)

Calvin Charles Flint was born on May 5, 1906, in Payette, Idaho to Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Herbert Charles Flint. The Flint family relocated to Long Beach, California, between 1910 and 1920 (Kahn 2019; US Census Bureau 1910; US Census Bureau 1920).

In 1925, Flint gained employment as a merchant seaman (1925-1931) to fund his education at Stanford University, where he completed a bachelor's degree (1928) and, in 1931, obtained a Master of Arts in History. Flint's first employment after graduation was at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey. He returned to California by 1933 and gained employment with Moran Junior College in Atascadero. Later that year, Flint accepted a position as the Dean of Santa Ana Junior College. In March 1933, the Long Beach Earthquake devastated the greater Los Angeles metropolitan region and destroyed most of Santa Ana Junior College's campus. Flint oversaw the campus's reconstruction and continued as the school's Dean until World War II. In 1942, Flint entered the Army Air Force where he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Flint continued to serve in the Military Intelligence Reserve and, between 1946 and 1947, co-owned the Moyer and Flint construction company (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1947, the Monterey Peninsula College Board of Trustees hired Flint as the college's President. The college conducted classes from Monterey High School while Flint headed the search, then construction, of the school's permanent campus. Flint obtained a Doctorate in Education in 1952 while serving as the President of Monterey Peninsula College. In 1958, the Board of Trustees of the Foothill Junior College District (now the FHDA) hired Flint as President of Foothill College and District Superintendent, where he oversaw the design and construction of the Foothill College campus. In March 1959, Flint was appointed to the Joint Advisory Committee for California Public Higher Education, which advised the University Regents and the State Board of Education on where, and how, new colleges would be constructed. During his tenure on the joint advisory committee, Flint assisted in the development of the California Master Plan for Higher Education. Flint was also appointed to the Western College Association (later named the Western Association of Schools and Colleges) where he later served as President (1969-1970 academic year) (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1961, FHDA purchased the 114-acre Beaulieu Winery, where Flint oversaw the construction of De Anza College. In 1968, a year after De Anza College opened, Flint headed a grant-funded research study about educational opportunities for students of color and challenged the FHDA to recruit and enroll Latinx students. He also launched "Guidance 54," a program benefitting female students who interrupted their education for familial or financial responsibilities. Flint retired as District Superintendent in July 1971 after 13 years of service. In 1973, Flint died of cancer at age 66 in Los Altos, California (Kahn 2019).

Ernest J. Kump, Jr., Architect

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Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., was born in Bakersfield on December 29, 1911, to Mary P. and Ernest J. Kump, Sr.¹ In

***D6. Significance (continued):**

his teens, Kump studied architecture at Kern County High School (now Bakersfield High School) under Clarence Cullimore, FAIA.² While in high school, Kump received accolades at state-wide competitions and monetary awards for his residential and commercial structure designs. In 1929, Kump (then 18 years old) designed “Ye Olde English Village Apartments, Bakersfield” in conjunction with his father (Historic Fresno 2010a; PCAD 2023a).

In ca. 1930, Kump relocated to the San Francisco Bay Area to attend the University of California, Berkeley. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in 1932 before he attended Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received a master’s in architecture in the early- to mid-1930s. After Kump graduated from Harvard, he partnered with Charles Henry Franklin, architect, and established a practice in Fresno, California.³

In 1941, Franklin and Kump achieved national distinction for the new (#3) Fresno City Hall, which was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of the most significant American structures built between 1932 and 1944. The firm operated for seven years but closed when both men enlisted in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers during World War II (1942 – 1945). After World War II, Kump returned to the San Francisco Bay Area and established Franklin, Kump, and Falk, Architects (1945 – ca. 1950).⁴ The firm specialized in modular and prefabricated military buildings until dissolving their partnership in ca. 1950 (Powell 2004; OAC 2023; PCAD 2023a).

In 1955, Kump founded Ernest Kump Associates and opened offices in Palo Alto, California, and Manhattan, New York. While living in Palo Alto, Kump designed Foothill College, De Anza College, Crown College (Santa Cruz, California), and buildings on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus. In 1956, Kump was elected as a Fellow with the AIA and embarked on a teaching career at several universities including Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1970, Kump created Tekkto Systems, a foundation that explored the potential of prefabricated building materials to create low-cost, mass-produced housing. The AIA praised Kump as a “pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture” (OAC 2023). Over his career, Kump patented 59 novel structural systems, building mechanisms, and prebuilt production designs.

After retiring from active practice in the United States, Kump and his wife, Josephine Clark Miller (married 1934), moved to London, England. He continued to work as an international architectural consultant, who specialized in low-cost modular building systems for housing, educational, and community facilities, until his death. Kump died in Zurich, Switzerland on November 4, 1999 (OAC 2023).

¹ Ernest J. Kump Sr. (1888 – 1939) conducted his professional architectural career business in Fresno, California between ca. 1915 and ca. 1939 (Historic Fresno 2010b).

² Clarence Cullimore (1885 – 1963), a well-known architect from Bakersfield, California, taught a unique architect and draftsman course at Kern County High School. The program bridged early 20th century Beaux-Arts with the contemporary mid-century style (CSU Bakersfield Historical Research Center 2023).

³ C. H. Franklin (1891 – 1956), an architect, conducted most of his professional career in Fresno, California. Franklin and Kump Architects operated in Fresno, California, from 1935 until 1942 (PCAD 2023b).

⁴ Mark Falk (1896 – 1965) obtained a structural engineering degree from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Falk met Franklin and Kump while serving in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers then worked with duo from 1945 to 1950 (Powell 1994).

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*D6. Significance (continued):

Kump's notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023; Peninsula Times Tribune 1966: p. 7):

- Fresno Unified School District, Administration Office, Fresno, California (1936)
- City Hall #3, City of Fresno, California (1941)
- U.S. Navy, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Ordinance Building, San Francisco, California (1947)
- Herbert Hoover Junior High School, San Francisco Unified School District, California (1955)
- Alameda High School, Alameda Unified School District, California (1958)
- Cabrillo College, Monterey, California (1959)
- Foothill College (1962)
- Gunn High School, Palo Alto, California (1964)
- San Jose State College Student Union Building, San Jose, California (1967)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects (1919–ca. 1975)

Lester W. Hurd (1894–1967) was born in Winters, California on January 20, 1894. Hurd served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War I (1915–1917). After the war, Hurd returned to San Francisco and married Genevieve G. Hurd (ca. 1917). In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr. Hurd continued to work as a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. Hurd died in Berkeley on May 29, 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., (1886–1973) was born on October 8, 1886, in Jack County, Nebraska, to William W. and Sarah Isabelle. By 1900, the Masten family had relocated to Corona, California. Masten graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a Bachelor of Science in 1912 and, by late 1913, graduated with a Master of Science. In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Lester Hurd. Masten was a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. He died in Berkeley on September 20, 1973 (PCAD 2023f; Ancestry 2023b; Ancestry 2023c).

Cabell Gwathmey (1902–2002) was born in Virginia to George Tayloe and Margaret Cabell Smith Gwathmey. Gwathmey attended the US Naval Academy between 1923 and 1925 and received his Bachelor of Science. After graduating, Gwathmey served in the U.S. Navy for two years before he relocated to Pennsylvania and gained employment as a draftsman with Patterson and Warren, Architects (1928 – 1930). In 1930, Gwathmey returned to California and worked as a designer for several different firms. In 1938, he co-founded Ring and Gwathmey, an architectural firm, in Los Angeles. In 1942, he signed on as Colonel in the United States Army Reserve, Civil Engineers, and worked domestically until 1958. After military service, Gwathmey assisted in the establishment of Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in San Francisco. When Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey dissolved, he founded Gwathmey, Seller, and Crosby, Architects (Ancestry 2023a; PCAD 2023e).

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*D6. Significance (continued):

Masten and Hurd, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Del Rey Fraternity House, University of California, Northside, Berkeley, CA (1923 – 1924)⁵
- Sutherlin, H.C., House, Saint Francis Wood, San Francisco, CA (1927)
- Press Building, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1939)
- Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Fresno, CA (1949)
- Hastings College of Laws, University of California, San Francisco, CA (1953)
- School of Public Health, Cancer Research and Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1955)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Cabrillo College, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA (1959)
- Foothill Junior College, Campus Plan, Los Altos Hills, CA (1960 – 1962)
- De Anza College, Campus Plan, Cupertino, CA (1966 – 1967)

Property Type: Cluster College Campus

The De Anza College campus was designed in the mid-1960s as a modern, campus with buildings clustered around a community space by their pedagogy. The cluster college, along with the finger plan design, gained popularity for new U.S. colleges and universities in correlation with increased attendance in the late 1940s and early 1950s. By the mid-1950s, the cluster campus had become the most popular school campus design in the United States because it immersed urban, part-time students into a cohesive university setting with a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration, ample community spaces, and centralized focus (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298).

Characteristics of the Cluster College-design (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298):

- Building clearly expresses its function
- Classrooms “clustered” around central quadrangles
- Buildings are accompanied a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration
- Multiple outdoor spaces or clusters
- Flat roof or broken pediment roof used for lighting and acoustics
- One- or two- story in elevation

⁵ The Del Rey Fraternity House was converted to the Yun Lin Temple Cultural Center of Black Sect Tantric Buddhism in 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

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*D6. Significance (continued):

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the De Anza College campus lacks a direct and significant association with any event important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed between 1966 and 1967, the campus is not associated with any period that is significant in the development of the junior college system or the history of post-secondary education in California or the United States. Unlike other junior colleges—such as Fresno City College, which was established in 1910 as California’s first community college and was one of three public colleges in the United States at that time, or Modesto Junior College, which in 1921 established the nation’s first junior college district—De Anza College represents a relatively late post-World War II example of a community college, both regionally and within the state. At the time of its initial phase of construction in 1967, De Anza College was one of 90 community colleges that had been established throughout California. Since the opening of De Anza College, community colleges throughout the state have experienced large increases in student enrollment, changes in criteria and standards for coursework, and changes in funding as a result of new legislative financial statutes dealing with community colleges statewide. Research, however, did not indicate that De Anza College played an important role in any of these contexts. As such, the De Anza College campus lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, De Anza College must be directly tied to an important person and serve as the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which they are known. De Anza College does not have a known connection to the explorer for which it is named. The property’s original owners, Charles and Virginia “Ella” (Hobart) Barton, were early Euro-American settlers and prominent viticulturalists in Santa Clara County. The Bartons are associated with the extant built resources that predate the establishment of the De Anza College campus. These resources include Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4), which were all built in 1892. Although the Bartons’ Beaulieu Winery complex is currently located within the boundaries of the De Anza College campus, neither Charles or Virginia Barton has a direct association with the college (for a complete discussion of the Beaulieu Historic District please refer to Jones 2023, “Update DPR 523 Form Set for the Beaulieu Historic District”). Additionally, none of the property’s subsequent owners prior to 1959 (when ownership of the property was transferred to the FHDA) have a direct association with the school.

In 1961, under the supervision of District Superintendent Calvin Charles Flint, PhD, FHDA purchased the Beaulieu Winery and converted the property into the De Anza College campus. Although Flint served as the District Superintendent of the FHDA and oversaw the construction of De Anza College, archival research does not indicate that his efforts rise to the level of singular importance necessary to meet Criterion B/2. Ultimately, research

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Property Name: De Anza College
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*D6. Significance (continued):

identified no individual with a significant association with the campus who also made a singularly important contribution to the development of De Anza College, the FHDA, or to history in general. Consequently, the De Anza College campus does not possess the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the De Anza College campus does not represent an important prototype of a cluster college campus. The concept of a cluster college with buildings arranged around a community space by academic discipline, and its associated finger plan design, first emerged during the late 1940s and was well established by the 1960s. The De Anza College campus, however, was designed by a team of prominent architects that included Ernest J. Kump, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., and Lester W. Hurd. While the overall campus design received an Honor Award from the AIA in 1969, changes to the physical environment surrounding the campus have substantially diminished the design significance that De Anza College originally possessed. At the time of its opening in 1967, the college was surrounded by a natural environment comprised largely of fruit orchards. The surrounding trees were elements of the natural environment that the De Anza College architects incorporated into the design of the campus. By 1980, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and altered views of the surrounding natural environment that originally contributed to the significance of the college's design. The AIA architects who comprised the awards panel alluded to the importance of the campus' setting and its landscape characteristics when it commented that knowledge of the project's "milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment" (AIA 1969: 45). In contrast to other college campuses that this particular team of architects designed—most notably the nearby Foothill College campus in Los Altos, which received the AIA Honor Award in 1962 (AIA 1962: 49-51)—the De Anza College campus is no longer representative of the architects' best work. Moreover, the campus as a whole is not significant as a historic district, and with the exception of Le Petit Trianon and elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the resources at the college are individually significant under NRHP/CRHR C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the De Anza College campus is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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*D6. Significance (continued):

Integrity Discussion

Because De Anza College lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, the Beaulieu Winery, the East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*D7. References (Continued):

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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 1. Historical aerial of the Beaulieu Winery showing the original configuration of Map ID 1. Le Petite Trianon (red arrow), Map ID 3. the Beaulieu Winery building (yellow arrow), Map ID 4. Sunken Garden (center), and the original East Cottage (blue arrow). View facing north (FHDA 2023).



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 2. View of the Beaulieu Winery and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) in 1960, shortly after the estate was sold to FHDA. View facing north (Shamshoian 2015).



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 3. Historical aerial of the De Anza College campus in late 1969. The northwest corner of the (contemporary boundary) of campus is still occupied by the Euphrate family, Map ID 58. Flint Center is under construction (red arrow), and Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon is located west of Map ID 31. Dehart Library (yellow arrow) (La Voz 1970).



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 4. Partial view of Map ID 4 and Map ID 58, which is still under construction (La Voz 2017).



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Photographs:

Photograph 1. Overview of De Anza College's east entrance, view facing northwest.



Photograph 2. Map ID 5. A1, showing the buildings' main (south) and west elevations, facing northeast.



Photograph 3. Map ID 6. A2's south and east elevations, view facing northwest (Image_1681).



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 4. View the west and south (main) elevations of Map ID 7. A3, facing northeast.



Photograph 5. View of the "A Quad" showing a depressed quadrilateral and Map ID 10. A6, facing east.



Photograph 6. View of Map ID 8. A4, a woman's restroom, view facing northwest,



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 7. View of Map ID 9. A5, facing north.



Photograph 8. View of Map ID 11. A7's west (main) elevation, facing east.



Photograph 9. View of Map ID 12. Campus Center's south elevation, facing north.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 10. View of Map ID 13. F1's south (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 11. View of Map ID 16. F2's south and east (main) elevations, facing northwest.



Photograph 12. View of Map ID 18. F3, facing northeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 13. View of Map ID 21. F4's north (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 14. View of Map ID 24. F5's west (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 15. View of Map ID 26. F6's north (main) and west elevations, facing southeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 16. View of Map ID 32. S9's south (main) elevation, facing northeast.



Photograph 17. View of Map ID 14. L1's north (main) elevation, facing southwest.



Photograph 18. View of Map ID 17. L3's south and east elevations, facing northwest.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 19. View of Map ID 22. L6's south (main) and west elevations, facing northeast.



Photograph 20. View of Map ID 25. L8's south (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 21. View of Map ID 15. L2' south (main) elevation, facing northeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 22. View of Map ID 19. L4, facing northeast.



Photograph 23. View of Map ID 23. L7 west (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 24. View of Map ID 20. L5, facing north.



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 25. View of Map ID 36. S6, facing southwest.



Photograph 26. View of Map ID 40. S2 west (main) elevation, facing northeast.



Photograph 27. View of the Map ID 27. L Quad Fountain, facing west.



CONTINUATION SHEET

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Photographs:

Photograph 28. View of the Map ID 30. Main Fountain, facing east.



Photograph 29. View of Map ID 28. Forum, facing northeast.



Photograph 30. View of Map ID 29. Administration Building, facing southwest.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 31. View of Map ID 31. A. Robert Demart Library, facing north.



Photograph 32. View of Map ID 32. S8 east (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 33. View of Map ID 33. S7, facing southwest.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 34. View of Map ID 35. E3, facing northwest.



Photograph 35. View of Map ID 37. S5 east (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 36. View of Map ID 39. S1, facing southeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 37. View of Map ID 41. E2, facing southwest.



Photograph 38. View of Map ID 38. S3 west (main) elevation, facing southwest.



Photograph 39. View of Map ID 42. S4, facing southwest.



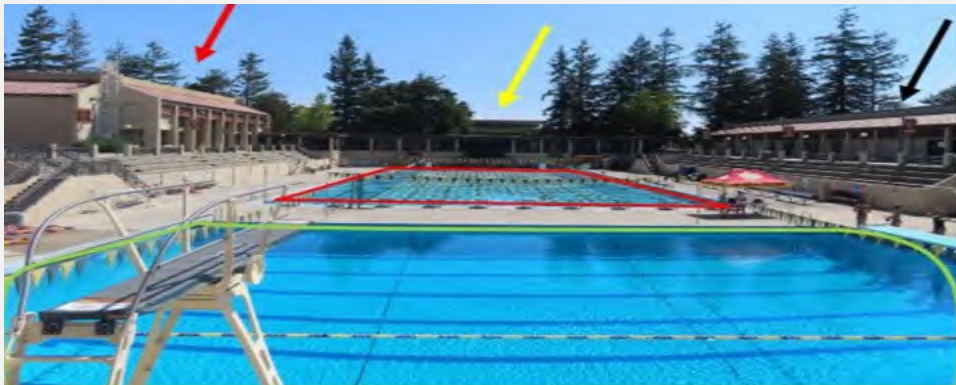
CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photograph 40. View of Map ID 43. Fujitsu Planterium, facing north.



Photograph 41. Partial overview of the “PE Quad” showing Map ID 45. PE2 (red arrow), Map ID 47. PE5 (yellow arrow), Map ID 48. PE6 (black arrow), Map ID 49. Diving Pool (foreground, green polygon), and Map ID 50. Swimming Pool (background, red square). View facing east.



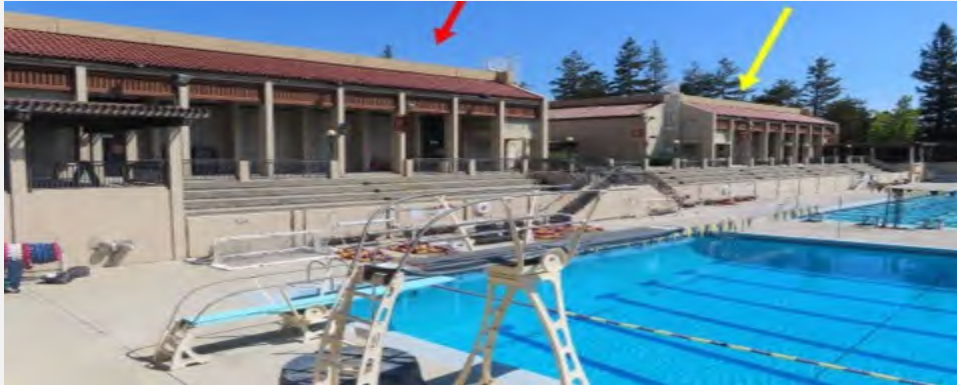
Photograph 42. View of Map ID 46. PE4, facing northeast.



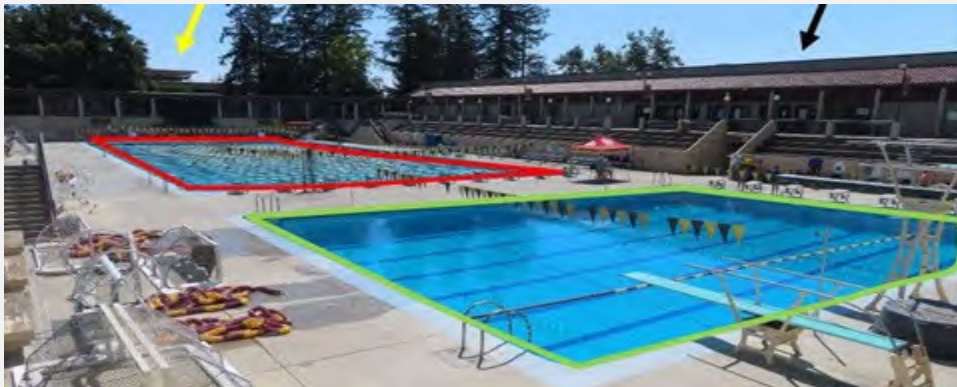
CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photograph 43. View of symmetrical Map ID 44. PE1 (red arrow) and Map ID 45. PE4 (yellow arrow), view facing northeast.



Photograph 44. Partial view of the “PE Quad” showing Map ID 47 (yellow arrow), Map ID 48 (black arrow), Map ID 49 (foreground, green polygon), and Map ID 50 (background, red square). View facing east.



Photograph 45. View of Map ID 51. E1, facing northeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

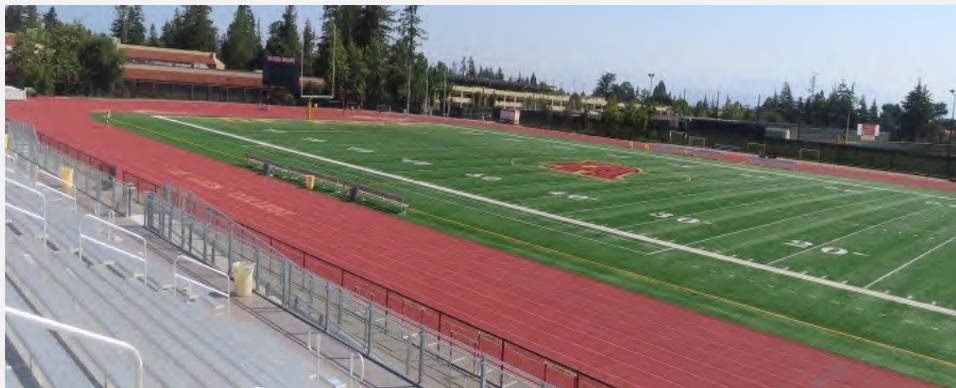
Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 46. View of Map ID 52. Building G, facing southeast.



Photograph 47. View of Map ID 53. Stadium and Track G, facing northeast.



Photograph 48. View of Map ID 54. Baseball Field, facing northeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 49. View of Map ID 57. Parking Lot E, facing east.



Photograph 50. View of Map ID 58. Flint Center for the Performing Arts, facing northeast.



Photograph 51. View of the rear annex of Map ID 58, facing east.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 52. View of Map ID 59. Cheesman Environmental Study Area, facing south.



Photograph 53. View of Map ID 55. Parking Lot A and Map ID 56. Parking Lot A, facing north.



Photograph 54. View of Map ID 51. E1, facing northeast.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: De Anza College
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Photographs:

Photograph 55. View of Map ID 68. A9, facing northeast.



Photograph 56. Partial View of mature trees, which are present throughout campus, a walkway, and light fixture. View facing east.



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

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Flint Center

P1. Other Identifier: Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts

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

***a. County** Santa Clara **and P2b and P2c or P2d.**

***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; **Mount Diablo B.M.**

c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard **City** Cupertino **Zip** 95014

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584468.00 m E; 4130994.00 m N

e. Other Locational Data:

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

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

The Flint Center (formally named the Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts) is a multi-story building with an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan that is oriented north-south. The building features a combination of flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main body of the Flint Center is comprised of the two-story theater, main auditorium, and second-story balconies. Two one-story additions are affixed to the rear (north) elevation. Map ID 58. Flint Center is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 1).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP10. Theater; HP15. Educational Building; HP30. Trees/Vegetation;

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

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. View of the Flint Center, facing northeast.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1971 (FHDA 2005: 44).

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Foothill-De Anza Community College District

12345 El Monte Road County

Los Altos Hills, California 94022

***P8. Recorded by:**

EJ Jones, Dudek

1810 13th Street, Suite 110

Sacramento, California, 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Dudek. 2024. *Cultural*

Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California. Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Flint Center

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

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B1. Historic Name: Calvin C Flint Center for the Performing Arts

B2. Common Name: Flint Center

B3. Original Use: Theater

B4. Present Use: vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Postmodern

*B6. Construction History: The Flint Center was constructed in ca. 1971. Two, one-story additions were affixed to the north elevation at an unknown date. In ca. 2000, the northern addition was renovated.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr.

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The Flint Center does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), either individually or as part of an existing or potential historic district. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and it is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Historic Context

The Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FDCCD) began construction on the 4-million-dollar "De Anza Center for the Performing Arts," (Flint Center) a 2,570-seat theater, in ca. 1968. In December 1970, the auditorium was renamed the "Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts" in honor of the District's first superintendent and the auditorium's greatest supporter. The Flint Center formally opened in June 1971, shortly before Flint's retirement in July. In 1971, inaugural events included community and student performers, John Cranko's rendition of "The Taming of the Shrew" with the Stuttgart Ballet, Vienna State Opera Ballet, and the San Francisco Symphony. Notable 1970s performers at the Flint Center included Boz Scaggs (1971), Crosby and Nash (1971), Jerry Garcia Band (1975) (led by Jerry Garcia of Grateful Dead fame), and Carlos Montoya (1977) (Peninsula Times 1970: p. 2; Emerson 1971: p. 22; FDCCD 2019; San Francisco Examiner 1971: p. 30; setlist.fm 2023; Jerry Garcia Family LLC 2014). See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: EJ Jones

*Date of Evaluation: December 7, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Flint Center
Page 3 of 6

*P3a. Description (continued):

The main (south) elevation is divided into three sections that includes a recessed central body flanked by symmetrical, projecting elevations. The central body of the building is further divided into four bays demarcated by large, square pillars. The building's entrance, a row of double glass doors in metal frames, is located on the ground floor of the central section. Both stories are ornamented with symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Modern, lettering between the first and second stories identifies the building as the "Flint Center." The main entrance is flanked by projecting elevations visually divided into nine, three-by-three square bays that are separated by full-length vertical and horizontal elements. The north (rear), east, and west elevations also project to create inverted-corner features accented by symmetrical, east-west facing fixed windows. The west and east elevations are visually divided into two asymmetrical rows of varying heights. The east elevation features a sunken, recessed row of plain, double doors. The entrances are sheltered by a one-story projecting, Spanish-tile-clad, roof supported by thick, rectangular columns. The building is primarily clad in smooth stucco, with vertical wood boards accenting the upper-third of the building.

Two rectangular, east-west-oriented additions are affixed to the rear (north) elevation. Although both additions are a single story, the northernmost section is equipped with a vaulted roof. The additions are accessible via their west elevations which are equipped with industrial and garage doors. The buildings are devoid of windows and clad in smooth stucco.

*B10. Significance (continued):

On January 24, 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh Computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center, which was located near Apple's headquarters in Cupertino. The Flint Center was too small for the number of shareholders who attended, with more than 1,000 shareholders not able to gain entry or participate in voting or discussion. The Flint Center presentation was a rehearsal for the public unveiling, a media extravaganza hosted by the Boston Computer Society less than a week later. In addition to introducing the technology, Jobs hosted a demonstration and Q&A panel that included Macintosh team members Bill Atkinson, Steve Capps, Owen Densmore, Andy Herzfeld, Bruce Horn, Rony Sebok, Burrell Smith, and Randy Wigginton. Although not scheduled to speak, Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak also delivered comments about new Apple products. Apple hosted additional events at the Flint Center in 1986, with the introduction of Apple II, and in 1998 and 1998 with the introduction of the first "iMac" and "iMac SE." Apple's final product launch at the Flint Center was in 2014 when Apple CEO Tim Cook launched the iPhone 6, iPhone 6 Plus, and the Apple Watch. Shortly after the final launch, Apple hosted the celebratory "Mac@30" event at the Flint Center. In 2015, students from De Anza College's film and cinema program assisted in recreating the Flint Center shareholders meeting in the film "Jobs," Director Danny Boyle's Steve Jobs Biopic (Golson 2014; McCracken 2014; Alvarez 2015; Siegman 1986: p. 39; Owen 2019)

Apart from Apple's anniversary events and student performances, the Flint Center was used sparingly in the early 2010s with an average attendance of 900-1,400 attendees per event. The most recent events hosted at Map ID 59 include a U2 concert (2014), a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show (2016), and a Willie Nelson concert (2018). In 2018, FDCCD suspended events at the Flint Center due to potential architectural failures that could impede occupants during an emergency exit. In 2019, the Foothill-De Anza Community College District's Board of Trustees voted to permanently close the Flint Center. Educational and performance activities were shifted to the Visual and Performing Arts Center, which also houses the Euphrat Museum of Art (setlist.fm 2023; Cupertino Today 2018; Brailsford and Dunlavey 2015: p. 16-17; FDCCD 2019).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Flint Center
Page 4 of 6

*B10. Significance (continued):

Evaluation:

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Flint Center lacks a direct and significant association with any event, trend, or period of development important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed in 1971, the Flint Center is representative of the educational and recreational development of De Anza College and the surrounding community. During the 1970s, the Flint Center served as the venue for notable performers such as Boz Scaggs, Crosby and Nash, and the Jerry Garcia Band. In 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center. More recently, events hosted at the Flint Center included a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show in 2016 and a Willie Nelson concert in 2018. While these events involved well-known individuals, the events themselves are not particularly significant within the educational and recreational development of the college or the surrounding community. As such, the Flint Center lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Flint Center lacks a significant association with the productive life of any individual important in local, state, or national history. Although the building is named after Calvin Charles Flint, the first superintendent of the FDCCD and the auditorium's greatest supporter, research does not indicate that his contributions to the development of the Flint Center rise to the level of singular importance required to meet Criterion B/2. The establishment and management of the Flint Center represents the collective work of many individuals, rather than the work of any single person. The available research also did not uncover any other individual whose productive life is significantly associated with the Flint Center. Lacking a direct and significant association with any person important in history, the Flint Center is, therefore, not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Flint Center is not an important example of postmodern architecture. Although the building was designed by the noted architect, Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., the Flint Center does not represent one of his better postmodern designs from the 1960s-1970s period of his career. More significant examples of Kump's postmodern designs are located at the nearby Foothill College campus (1960-1962) in Los Altos and the Student Union Building (ca. 1969) at San Jose State University. Additionally, the Flint Center lacks distinction as a particular property type, a performing arts auditorium, a method of construction based on prefabricated building materials, or as a contributing element to a campus cluster-type design. While the Flint Center represents the work of a prominent architect Ernest Kump, Jr., it lacks the design distinction that his other postmodern works at Foothill College and San Jose State University possess. As such, the Flint Center lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Flint Center
Page 5 of 6

*B10. Significance (continued):

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Flint Center is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because the Flint Center lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the Flint Center, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The Flint Center was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the building is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the Flint Center is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a), either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z to this property.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Flint Center
Page 6 of 6

*B12. References (continued):

- Alvarez, T. 2015. "De Anza Film/TV Students." Accessed September 12, 2023. <https://lavozeanza.com/news/2015/02/18/de-anza-filmtv-students-hollywood-comes-to-cupertino/>
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- Jones, E. 2023. "DPR 523 Form Set for the De Anza College Campus." Completed by Dudek for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Palo Alto Hills, California) 2023.
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- Peninsula Times. 1970. "Auditorium Named for Flint." The Peninsula Times (Palo Alto, California), December 8, 1970. Page 2. Accessed September 12, 2023. <https://www.newspapers.com/>
- San Francisco Examiner. 1971. "Cupertino - A Major Arts Center." The San Francisco Examiner (San Francisco, California), February 24, 1971. Page 30. Accessed September 12, 2023. <https://www.newspapers.com/>
- Siegmann, K. 1986. "A Flashy Debut for the New Apple." The Times-Tribune (Palo Alto, California), September 12, 1968. Page 39. Accessed September 12, 2023. <https://www.newspapers.com/>

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name: Le Petit Trianon

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number: 359-01-004

***P3a. Description:** Le Petit Trianon was designed by Willis Polk in the French Neo-Classical Revival-architectural style. Completed in 1892, the building has a rectangular footprint, oriented north-to-south, and a flat roof with squared, minimally overhanging eaves. The eaves are ornamented with wood fascia boards that wrap around the residence. A slight, half-circle projection extends from the center of Le Petit Trianon's main (east) elevation. Le Petit Trianon's main elevation features a full-length, low, concrete front porch, circular ionic columns, and four symmetrical, full-length, multilight arched windows in wood frames. Additional fenestration includes centered, oversized, arched, multilight double doors in wood frames on the main (east) elevation as well as full-length, rectangular multilight windows on each of the building's other elevations. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property; HP15. Educational building; HP30. Trees/Vegetation

***P8. Recorded by:** EJ Jones, MA, Dudek. 1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811

***P11. Report Citation:** Dudek 2024. "Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California." Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) 2024.

***B10. Significance:**

Le Petit Trianon was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972. The NRHP nomination form indicated that the property had local significance (presumably because it represents the expansion of the wine industry at the end of the nineteenth century) and because is the best remaining example of redwood architecture in the region. The NRHP nomination form also indicated that the building had been moved a few feet to the west side of the Sunken Garden, but that the historical and architectural significance of the property outweighed the loss of its integrity of location.

Dudek field checked the building on September 24, 2023, and did not observe any alterations that would jeopardize its current status as a listed historic property in the NRHP and a listed historical resource in the CRHR. As such, Le Petit Trianon remains a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones, MA, Dudek.

***Date of Evaluation:** December 8, 2023

Photograph 1



Photograph 2. View of Le Petit Trianon's rear (west) elevation, which is partially obscured by mature landscaping, facing southeast.



CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

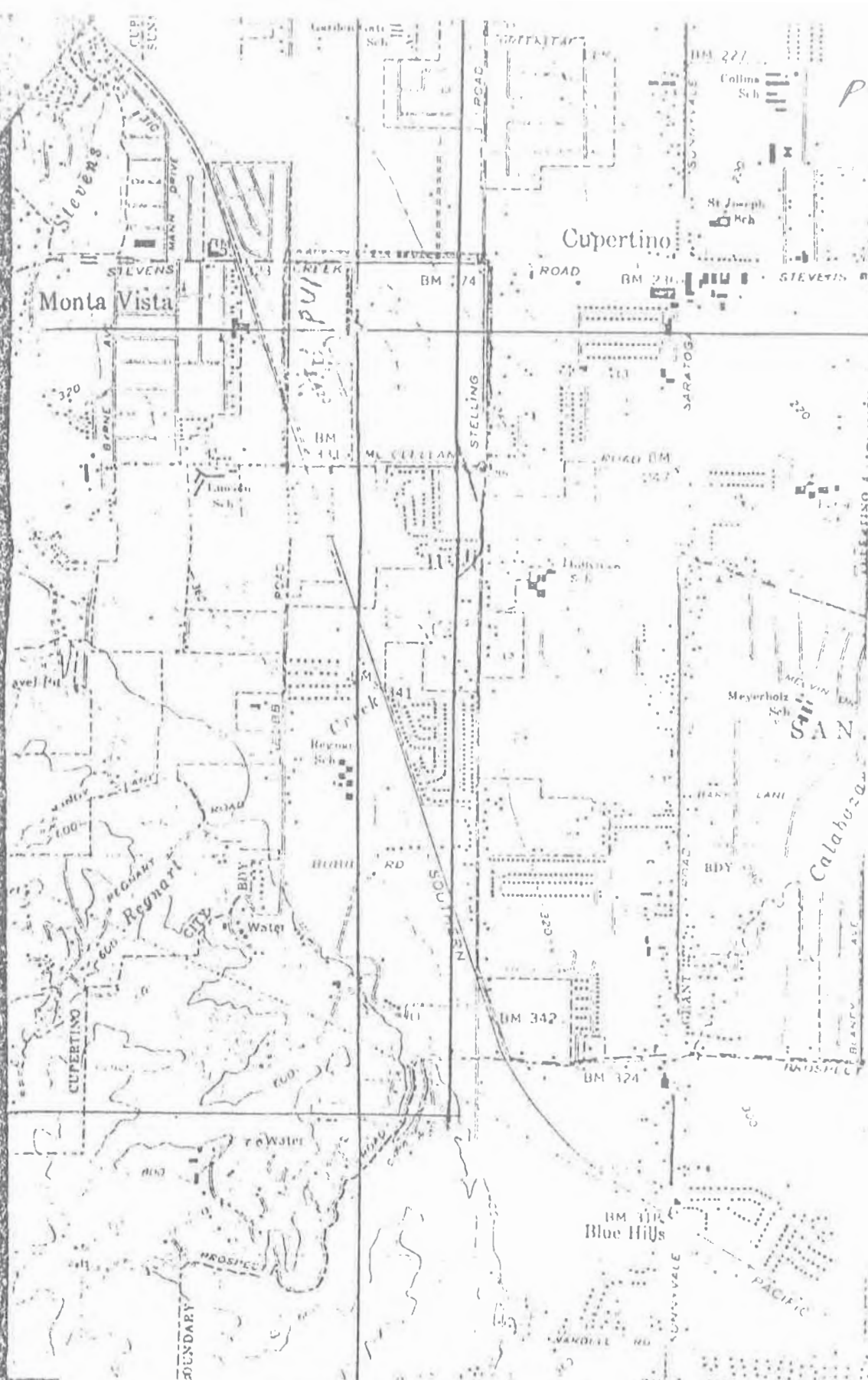
428D

P-43-000392

1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation CA-SCL-386H
2. Map Cupertino (#428D; 7.5'; '61) 3. County Santa Clara
4. Twn 7S Range 1W; NW ~~NE~~ SE ~~NE~~ SE 14 of Sec. 14
5. Location Foothill Community College Dist. De Anza College Campus, Cupertino, Ca.
Le Petit trianon
- U.T.M.G. Coordinate 843/307 6. Contour elevation _____
7. Previous designations for site _____
8. Owner Foothill Community College Dist. 9. Address 12345 El Monte Ave., Los Altos, Ca.
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Mansion built in 1892 in 16th Century French influence style.
14. Area _____ 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil _____
21. Previous excavation _____
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Building, roads, etc. _____
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials _____
29. Artifacts _____
30. Remarks This site record filled out based on National Register nomination records copied form SHPO 3/29/79. Ref. E-513 SCL
31. Published references _____
32. Photo May 4, 1979 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date _____ 35. Recorded by J. Cooper
Ref E513 SCL

SCL-386H

P-43-000392



Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P-43-000392

E-5135CL
3-4628

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: California	
COUNTY: Santa Clara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON: Le Petit Trianon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Le Petit Trianon			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Foothill Community College District - De Anza College Campus			
CITY OR TOWN: Cupertino			
STATE: California	CODE: 06	COUNTY: Santa Clara	CODE: 085

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☒ Both	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	☒ Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☒ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☒ Museum (planned)	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Comments Museum collection now with DeAnza College Local History Center.

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: Foothill Community College District	
STREET AND NUMBER: 12345 El Monte Road	
CITY OR TOWN: Los Altos Hills	STATE: California
	CODE: 06

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Official Records of Santa Clara County	
STREET AND NUMBER: 191 N. First Street	
CITY OR TOWN: San Jose	STATE: California
	CODE: 06

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: De Anza College Campus	
DATE OF SURVEY: 1/7/60 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Attached - Trianon Portion	
STREET AND NUMBER: 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd.	
CITY OR TOWN: Cupertino	STATE: California
	CODE: 06

STATE: California
COUNTY: Santa Clara
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

00223
Location: 848/307 Cupertino
Site: CA SCI-30644

7. DESCRIPTION	
CONDITION	(Check One)
	☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
	(Check One) ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered (Check One) ☒ Moved ☐ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
The Master Plan for the De Anza College Campus called for the Petit Trianon to be relocated from the north side to a permanent place on the west side of its existing formal garden. This means a distance of only a few feet from its original location. Funds not yet being available it was temporarily placed on cribbing to the south of its final designated site. When funds are available the building will be placed on its permanent foundation and reconstructed to conform to applicable codes so that it may be entered by students and faculty. At that time it will be restored both interiorly and exteriorly as faithfully as possible to its original appearance--circa 1892. The structure is the only example of V rustic redwood construction remaining in the area. It has a stucco exterior--columns, pilasters, and shutters are of wood. Column capitals matching the originals may have to be replaced in some instances, though good specimens remain. Interior wainscoting, trim, mouldings and wood parquet flooring are generally intact, and original fireplace fronts will be reinstalled. Its name "Le Petite Trianon" stems from similarities in architecture used in "Le Grand Trianon". This especially applies to doors and windows, columns and shutters. Its 16th Century French influence makes the building a unique and valuable architectural type. Confirmed by William E. Sellier, A.I.A. of Givathmey. Sellier and Crosby, Architects, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94105; January 18, 1972.	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

P - 43 - 000392

STATE California	
COUNTY Santa Clara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

internship program which provides opportunities for students to work under outstanding historians has also been initiated. Thus, this historic mansion will be used by scholars of California history as well as serving as a unique public museum.

If a man is dead, he can speak no more. If man's documents are destroyed, they can teach no more. If man's tools are buried, they can produce no more. If man's buildings are demolished, they can be seen no more. An historic building preserved is not only seen, enjoyed and felt, but utilized. If tools, implements, vessels, machines and instruments are salvaged, they can not only be used, but observed, studied, analyzed, and even related to that which has gone before and that which comes after. When documents are saved, organized, catalogued, and available for scholarly research or informational reading, they bridge the gap from knowledge to understanding, filling the crevices of need for elaboration on historical fact; the need for data on personality and character of the men and women whose names appear attached to historical dates; the need for inter-locking, inter-disciplinary learning to link the various racial and ethnic groups to the economic, social, and political development of history. To record a man's speech before he dies conserves for all who come after not only his words, but the nuances of expression, the depth of feeling, questions and uncertainties, the adamanties and the convincing forcefulness of personal encounters.

The Trianon Foundation project will hold all of these things stated above as its conservation and preservation goals. The preservation of Le Petit Trianon, one of the Bay Area's unique historical buildings, will not only insure that this grand mansion, inspired by Marie Antoinette's palace, will be seen by all California residents who wish to view it, but that its magnificent Belgian hand-cut crystal chandeliers will illuminate displays of artifacts of California history; its noble library will be utilized to shelve in safe and secure sanctuary the treasured historical books and papers entrusted to The Trianon Foundation by Bay Area families; one of the smaller rooms will house the complete collection of Chinese newspapers published in California and endowed by the Santa Clara County Chinese Association; additionally, tapes of recorded interviews of elderly citizens who have been important to the history of the Bay Area and research reports of items of local historical interest begun a year ago will also be housed in the Trianon.

Restoring Le Petit Trianon to all its historic grandeur and utilizing the mansion as a California history museum will bring a much-needed facility to this section of the Bay Area and give California a vigorous example of how conservation and construction can dominate and overcome exploitation and destruction.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pro-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1892

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☒ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☒ Architecture | ☒ Landscape Architecture | ☒ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☒ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | _____ |
| ☒ Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture: 16th Century French Influence
 Art: Unique 16th and 17th Century Architectural Influence
 Education: To be History Center for Foothill College District
 Historical Records and Research.

Social/

Humanitarian: The building's architectural design related to 16th and 17th Century French architecture carrying forward early French History Revolutionary Period.

This lovely mansion was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin of the Hobart family of Comstock Fame. Their 137 acre Cupertino estate became one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California, bottling under the Beaulieu label. They entertained lavishly in this classic structure with its graceful Greek Columns until Mrs. Baldwin's health forced them to leave the area for a dryer climate.

Harriet Pullman Carolan purchased the mansion in 1909. As a small girl she earned her first allowance by thinking up names for sleeping cars and later became the heiress to the vast fortune of her father George Pullman. When the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915 came to San Francisco, she set out to compete with the Crockers in entertaining the crowned heads of Europe. The palatial Le Petit Trianon lent itself well to the lavish social functions of this "Guilded Age" in California history.

In 1938, Mrs. Carolan married Colonel Schermerhorn, and the property was sold to Mr. E.F. Euphrat, owner of the Pacific Can Company in 1940. Foothill Junior College District acquired the property from Mr. Euphrat for the DeAnza College site with the understanding that the two historic buildings on the premises would be preserved. The Beaulieu Winery is now a part of the Campus Center, and, upon restoration, The Trianon will become a California History Museum.

A permanent history collection of artifacts, rare materials, books and historical papers is now being gathered. Over 1,000 research papers based on original source materials are already on file, irreplaceable tape recordings of interviews with early residents of the area are being preserved. The Saich viticulture collection, the Castro collection of Early Californiana and a unique collection of the History of Early California Newspaper are among the exhibits being prepared for the museum. An

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cupertino & Charles A. Baldwin - Circa 1900
 Local History Studies (Fall-1968)
 By - M. Miller

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	37	19	4	122	2	43½
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 15 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Office of Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., President Trianon Foundation
 & District Office of Foothill Community College District

ORGANIZATION

Trianon Foundation

DATE

January 18, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:

De Anza College, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd.

CITY OR TOWN:

Cupertino

STATE

California

CODE

06

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title State Liaison Officer

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

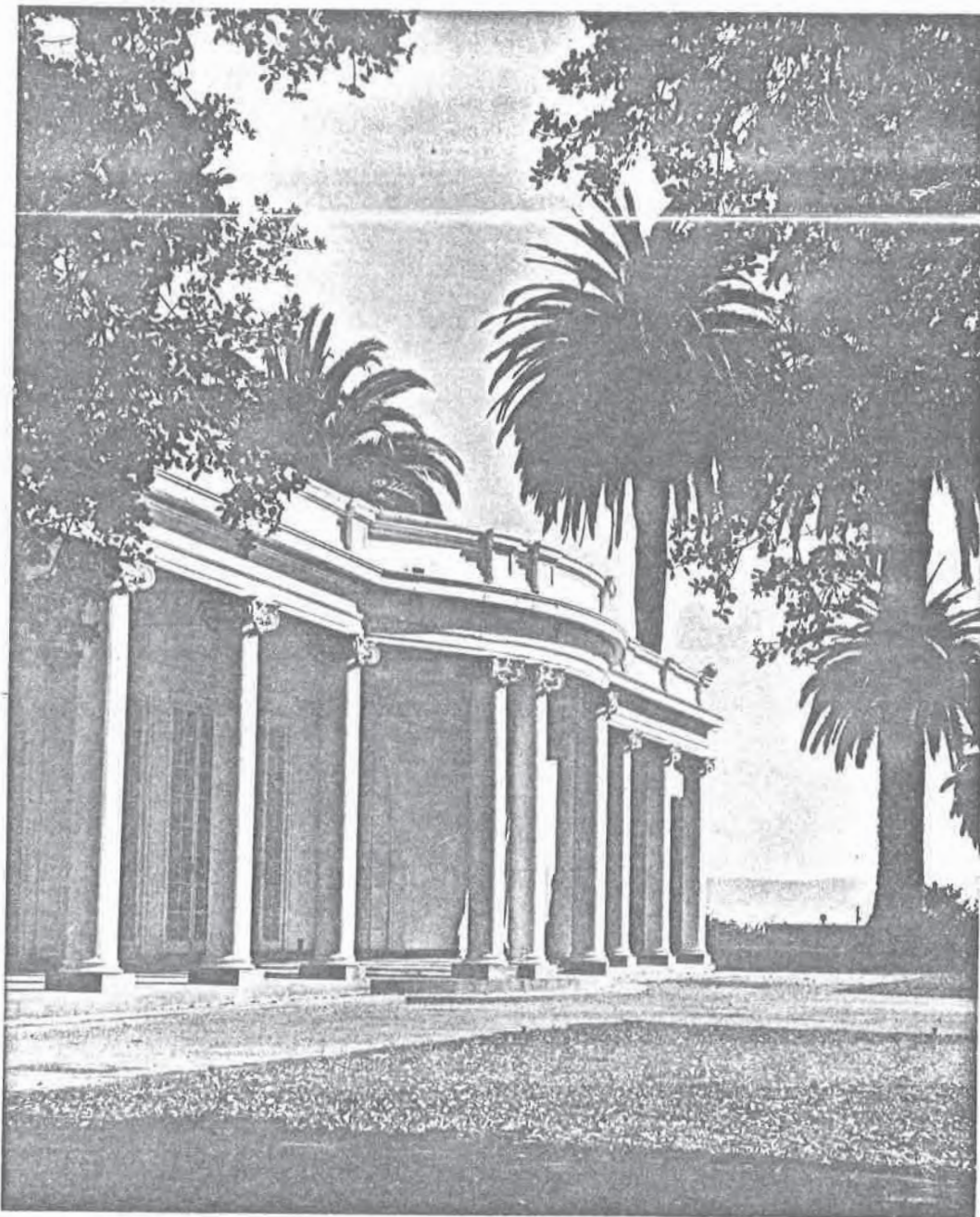
Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

P - 43 - 000392



ORIGINAL CONDITION

Le Petit Trianon

Comment on Integrity:

Fastidious care is being taken to insure proper restoration of
this structure. Its architectural integrity seems basically intact,
as verified by a member of A.I.A. As a point of local history, it
has excellent qualifications. Its only lack in integrity stems from
its having been relocated a few yards from its original site.

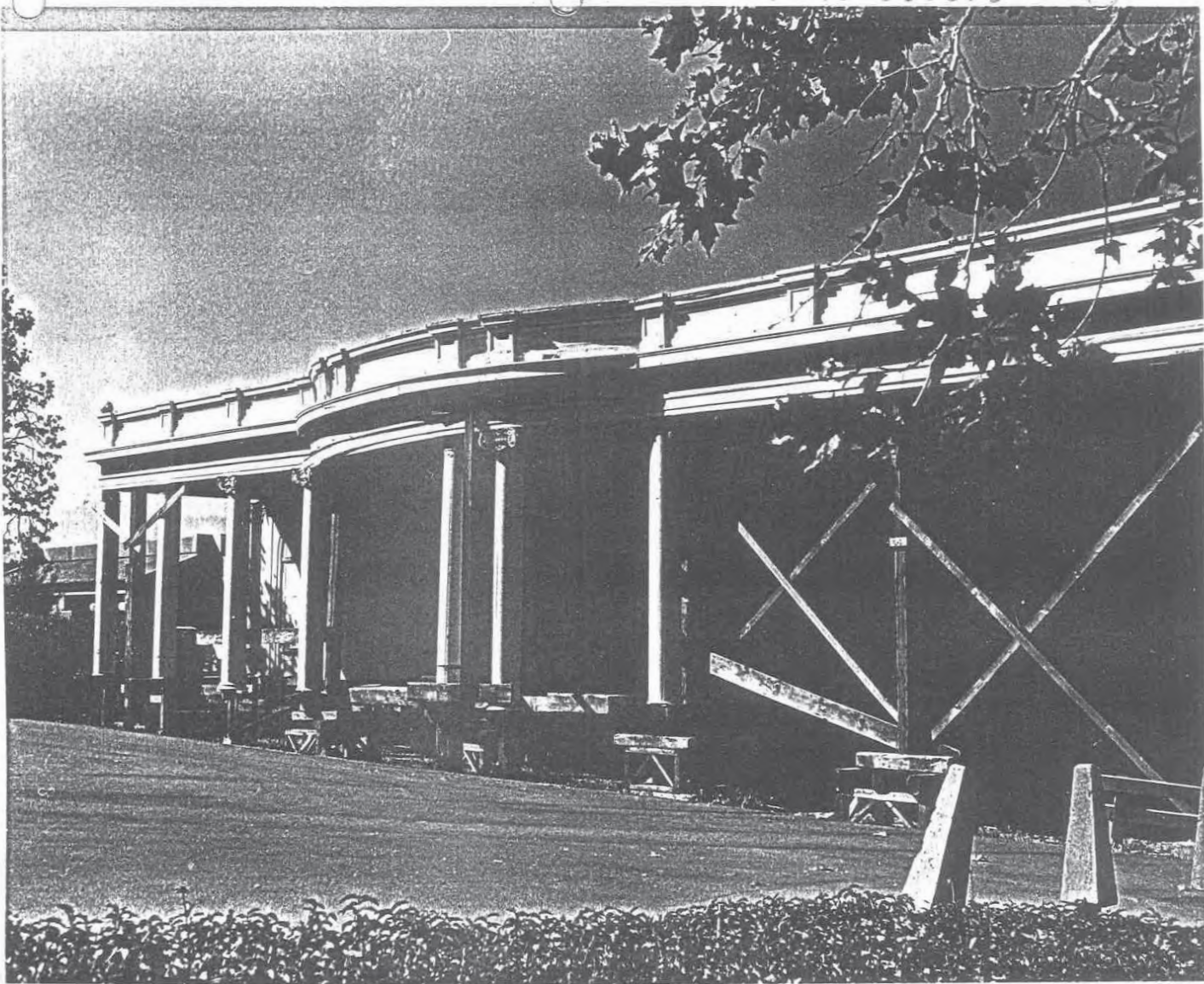
National Register Criteria of Evaluation: (opinion)

- Item 1(A) - Events - Moderate to strong--locally.
- Item 2(B) - Persons - Moderate to strong.
- Item 3(C) - Architecture - Moderate to strong.
- Item 4(D) - Information - Strong.

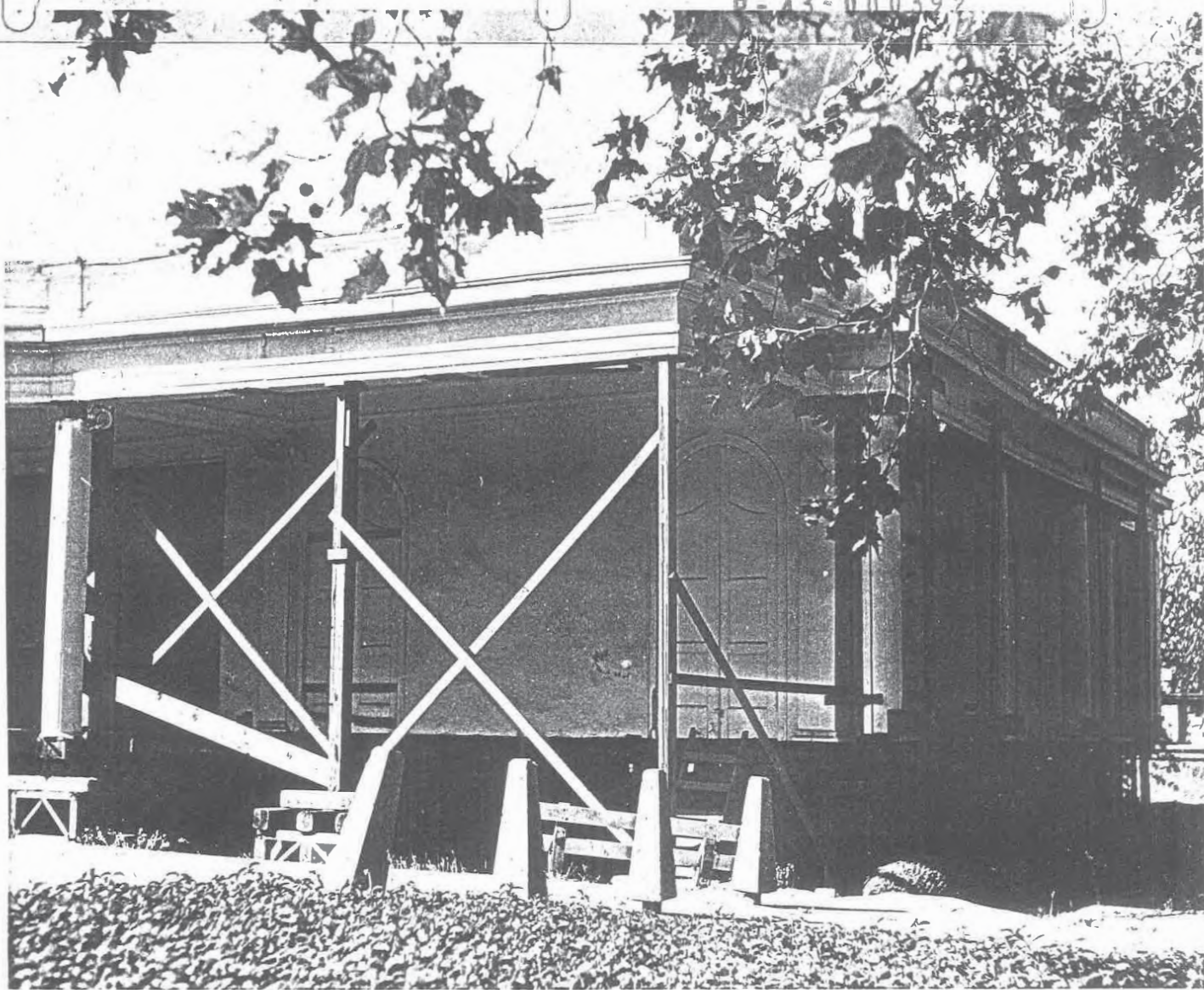
General Comments:

Staff opinion: A valid submittance. Considering its architectural
value, its historical impact upon the community, and its proposed
use, we would encourage nomination of this structure to the National
Register.

P-43-000392

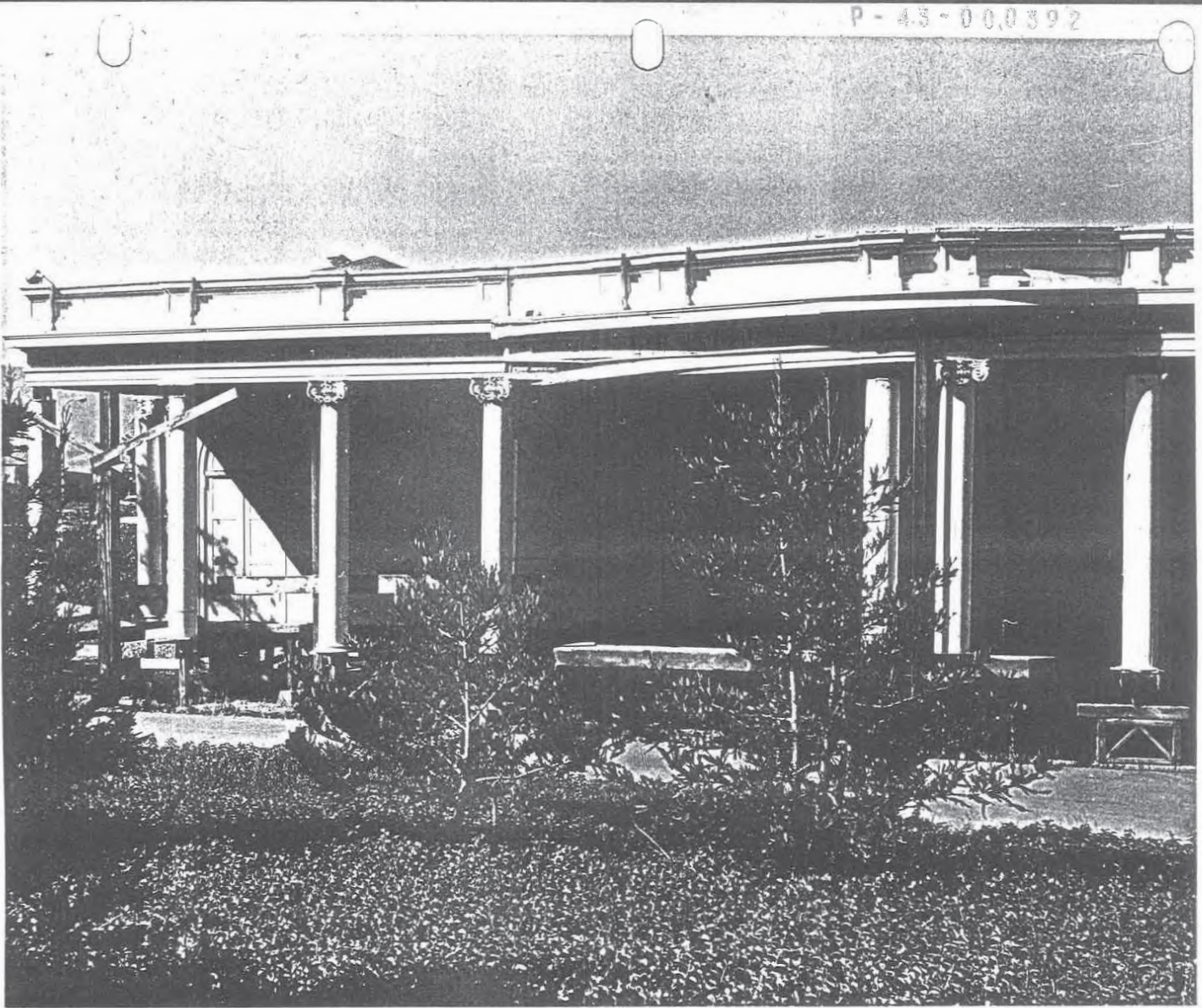


P-43-000392



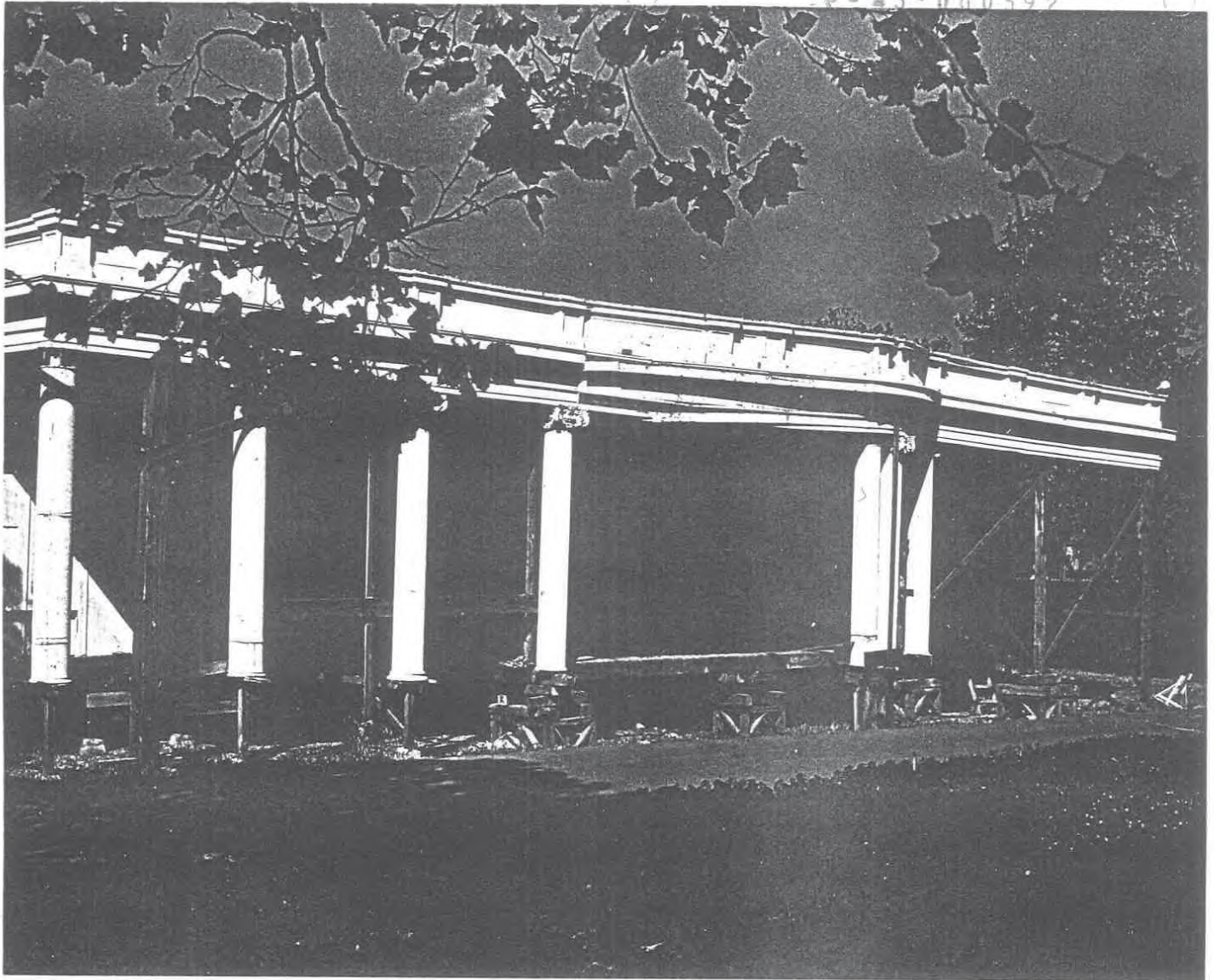
No 5 A

P-43-000392



No. 4 a

P-43-000392



No. 3

Q

Cupertino, California

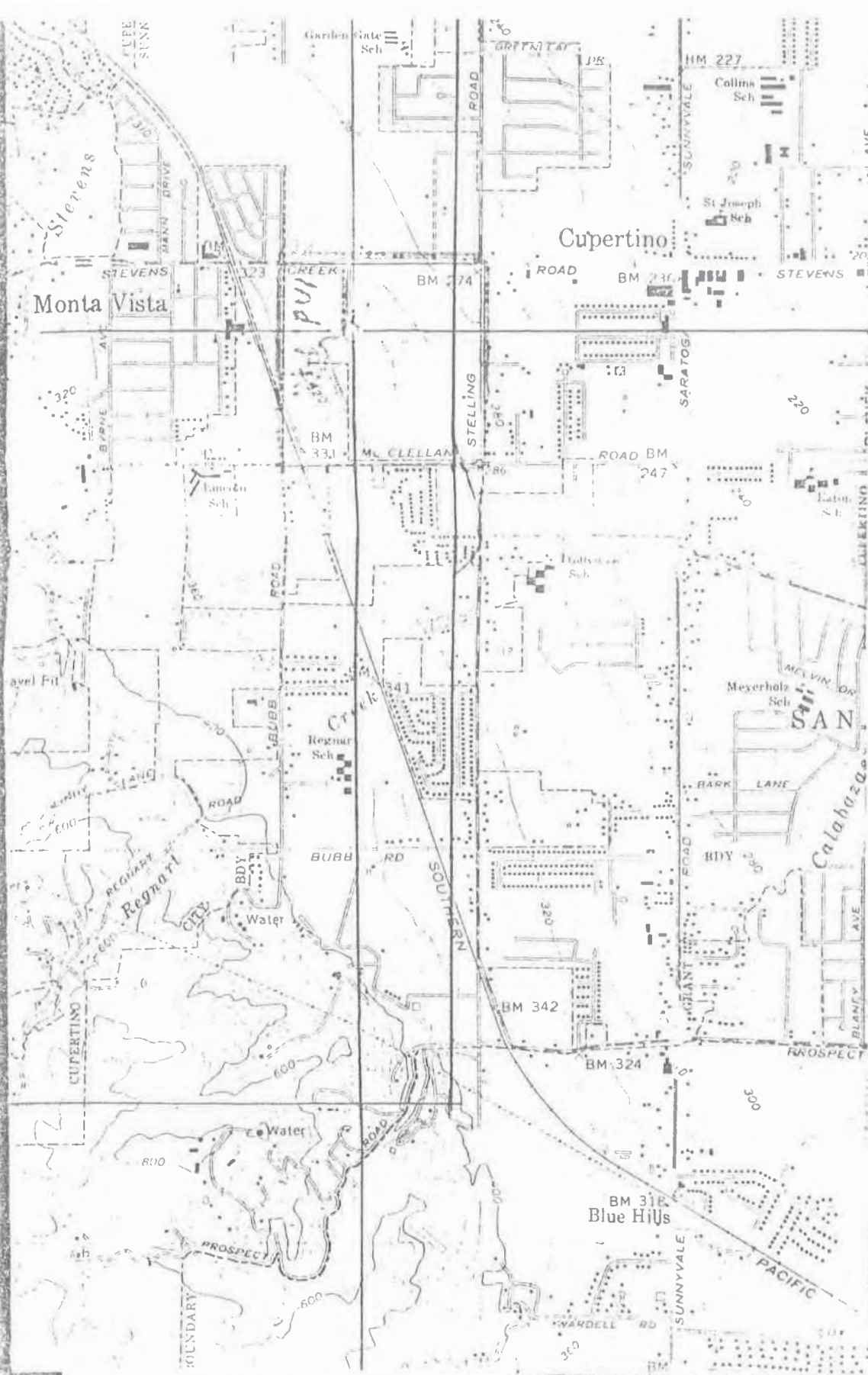


STATE	
California	
COUNTY	
Santa Clara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Le Petit Trianon			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Le Petit Trianon			
2. LOCATION De Anza College Campus			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Cupertino			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
California 95014		06	Santa Clara
			CODE
			085
3. MAP REFERENCE Cupertino Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)			
SOURCE:			
USGS Maps Attached			
SCALE: 7.5			
DATE: January 1972			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.		North: Stevens Creek Boulevard	
2. North arrow.		East: Stelling Road	
3. Latitude and longitude reference.		South: McClellan Road	
		West: Industrial Park	

455
N.Y.



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 12

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Beaulieu Winery

P1. Other Identifier: Beaulieu Winery Building, Baldwin Estate; Baldwin Winery, Beaulieu Estate; Map ID 3

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

***a. County** Santa Clara **and P2b and P2c or P2d.**

***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard **City** Cupertino **Zip** 95014

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584539.81 m E; 4130936.75 m N

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 359-01-004.

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

The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) is a one-story (with basement), wood-framed building with a rectangular footprint. The basement's southeast corner is accessible via a multi-tier stairwell equipped with round, metal handrails. The remainder of the basement is submerged below ground level. The building's hipped roof is clad in flat clay tiles with rounded tiles accenting the ridgelines. The building's windows are obscured by exterior non-operable wood window shutters. The building's main entrance, a single wood door, is located on the north (main) elevation. The Beaulieu Winery building is also accessible via double-glass doors on the south (rear) basement-level elevation. The building is clad in stucco and features corner quoins. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education; HP39. Other

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

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. Beaulieu Winery building north (main) and west elevations. View facing southeast.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1892 (FHDA 2023)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road County
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

***P8. Recorded by:**

EJ Jones

Dudek

1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Dudek 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): Beaulieu Winery
Page 2 of 12

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

B1. Historic Name: Beaulieu Winery¹

B2. Common Name: Baldwin Winery

B3. Original Use: Winery; Wine Cellar B4. Present Use: Educational Building; Administrative Offices; Café (Basement level)

*B5. Architectural Style: French Provincial

*B6. Construction History: The Beaulieu Winery was constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate. Identified alterations include the removal of the original low, rectangular roof dormers (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 11), the excavation of the southeast corner of the building, and the installation of a glass door in a metal frame (NETR 2023a)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Sunken Garden, Le Petit Trianon, and the East Cottage. These three resources are addressed on separate DPR 523 forms.

B9a. Architect: Willis Polk

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early development of the wine industry

Area: Cupertino

Period of Significance: 1892-1900

Property Type: Winery

Applicable Criteria: A/1

The Beaulieu Winery is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under NRHP Criterion A and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1 for its association with the development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. The property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Consequently, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building. (see Continuation Sheet)

Sketch Map

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

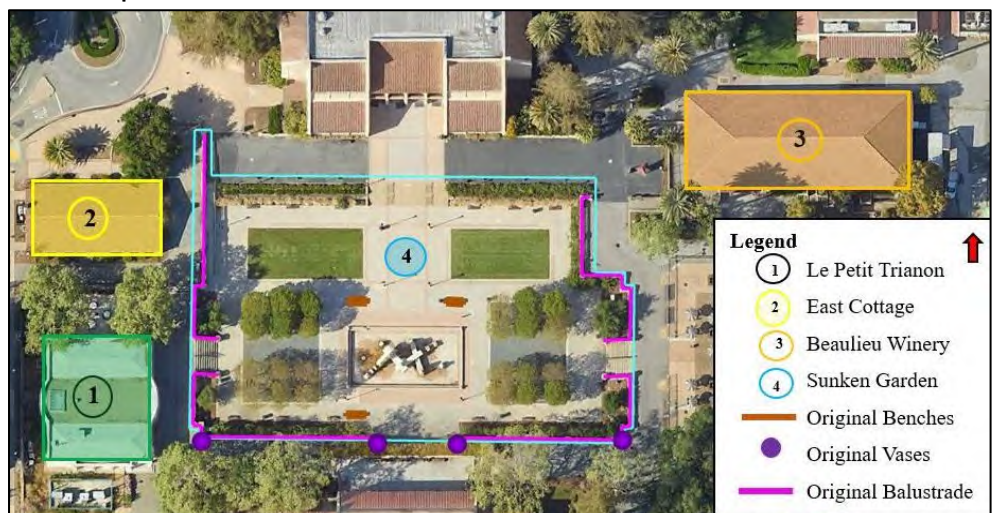
*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: EJ Jones

*Date of Evaluation: Dec. 7, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



¹ In the early 1890s, Charles and Ella Baldwin settled in Santa Clara County and established "Beaulieu," a grand estate and vineyard. In 1902, Home and Garden Magazine published "Beaulieu," a series of photos that illustrated the estate's grandiosity. The Baldwin's residence, Le Petit Trianon (1), was highlighted in the article in addition to the East Cottage (2), Beaulieu Winery (3) (a wine cellar), and Sunken Garden (4) were highlighted in the article. The building was designated the "Baldwin Winery" in the 2008 report "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Two Historic Buildings at De Anza College, Baldwin Winery and East Cottage" (Hardy and Anderson 2008: p. 6). Baldwin Winery, the building's common name, reflects the name of the estate's original owners, Charles and Ella Baldwin (Hardy & Anderson 2008; Hardy and Anderson 2011; Home and Garden Magazine 1902).

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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*B6. Construction History (continued from page 2):

Identified Alterations to Beaulieu Winery (continued)

- Unknown date: Cement Staircase installed directly south of building; ramp installed east of the building (Photograph 2; Exhibit 1).
- ca. 1970: Modified into the college bookstore and a café (Lovas 2005)
- ca. 2000: Major interior renovations to facilitate a financial aid suite; printing services suite; and administrative offices (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 6)
- ca. 2009: All loose plaster finish removed from elevations, exposed concrete cleaned and sealed, cracks repaired, concrete clad in stucco (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 6).
- ca. 2009: Repaired, sanded, and re-stained all wood shutters and doors, and retrofitted doors with code-compliant hardware (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 7).
- ca. 2009: Removed roof's existing flat clay tiles; installed new plywood sheathing; re-installed existing and/or new in-kind clay tiles (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 7).
- ca. 2009: Rehabilitated entrance door (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Rehabilitated metal service door (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Installation of new exterior lighting (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Installation of new signage (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 17)
- ca. 2009: Installation of awnings over doorways (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 17)

*B10. Significance (continued from p. 2)

Summary of Prior Recordation

The Beaulieu Winery building, constructed in 1892, is located on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). Although the building is currently (2023) bound by educational facilities, the Beaulieu Winery is historically linked with the former Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of this estate occupy a 1.9-acre parcel within the De Anza College campus, which includes Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4).

Resources associated with the Beaulieu Estate (Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden (including the balustrades, 3 vases, and 4 benches). However, only Le Petit Trianon has been formally evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. A NRHP nomination form was completed for Le Petite Trianon in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated the residence as eligible for NRHP listing presumably under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and presumably under Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area. After receiving SHPO concurrence, Le Petite Trianon was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and assigned a 1S California Historical Resource Status Code.

Subsequent recordation in 1992 and 2005 identified the Beaulieu Winery but failed to formally evaluate it under NRHP or CRHR criteria, either individually or as a contributor to a potential historic district. In 2008, Thomas Rex Hardy, AIA, and Robert Bruce Anderson of Urban Conservation and Urban Design conducted a review and evaluation of significant impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the East Cottage and Beaulieu Winery. Hardy and Anderson documented that, in 1992, the SHPO concurred with James Williams, the Executive Director of the California History Center and Foundation, that a historic district

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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consisting of Le Petit Trianon, both the East Cottage and West Cottage, and the remaining cement balustrade, a character-defining feature of the Sunken Garden, was eligible for listing in the NRHP. Despite SHPO's concurrence, the West Cottage was demolished in 2006 for traffic flow improvements. Hardy and Anderson acknowledged that "based upon sources consulted for the preparation of this report, there is no indication that the State Office of Historic Preservation has made a formal determination regarding the historical significance of the Baldwin Winery" (Hardy and Anderson 2008: pp. 2, 9-10). Hardy and Anderson failed to evaluate the Beaulieu Winery for eligibility and did not complete a DPR 523 Form Set for the resource. In January 2011, Hardy and Anderson conducted a subsequent pedestrian survey, review, and evaluation of some historical resources associated with the original Beaulieu Estate. They did not, however, evaluate the Beaulieu Winery for eligibility or complete a DPR 523 Form Set for the resource. Because the Beaulieu Winery has not been formally evaluated against NRHP and CRHR criteria, this current DPR was prepared to address the missing documentation and to provide a formal evaluation of the Beaulieu Winery building.

The Beaulieu Winery (1892 - 1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. In 1892, the Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, and Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the current building is a replica of the original), the non-extant "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed at an unknown date and replaced with a replica of the building. The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but they continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938, when they sold the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1).

As opposed to living in Le Petit Trianon, the Euphrate family constructed a Ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2023: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Charles A Baldwin (ca. 1861-October 29, 1934) and Ella Hobart Baldwin T (1872 - August 17, 1958)

In 1861, Charles Adolphe Baldwin was born in New Port, Rhode Island, to retired Admiral Charles H. Baldwin and an unknown mother (referred to as Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin in archival sources). Little is known about Baldwin's youth. Historical newspaper records indicate that by his mid-20s, Baldwin had relocated to Boston, Massachusetts, to attend Harvard University. After graduating, Baldwin moved to New York City and joined numerous social clubs, including the Union, knickerbocker, University, and Harvard societies. In ca. 1880, Baldwin followed in his father's footsteps and enlisted in the United States Navy. He retired from service in ca. 1890 as a Rear Admiral and settled in San Francisco, California. In 1892, Baldwin purchased a 112-acre vineyard in west Santa Clara County. He renamed the property "Beaulieu" and contracted architect Willis Polk to design a grand estate. Polk laid out a sprawling, 70-acre vineyard that surrounded an opulent residence, Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1). The estate also included two cottages (including the East Cottage [Map ID 2]), which served as employee housing and offices, the Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), a barn, and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4). While

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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the estate was under construction, Baldwin met Ella Virginia Hobart, the heiress to the Comstock Lode mining and Coleman Sleeping Car fortunes, at a society club gathering. In 1896, the couple was married at her parent's home in San Mateo, California. The Baldwins resided at Le Petit Trianon and the Beaulieu Estate into the early 20th century (Ancestry 2023a; World 1896: p. 9; Lovas 2002: p. 4; Daily News 1896: p. 1).

For approximately four years, Baldwin provided the capital to employ winemakers, marketers, and laborers. His employees were responsible for cultivating the vineyard, operating Beaulieu Winery, and marketing the product under the "Millefleurs" label. Beaulieu Winery thrived until 1900 when an invasion of Phylloxera, an insect, swept through the northern California wine region. Instead of replanting the vineyards, the Baldwins moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, seeking clean air to ease the chronic tuberculosis plaguing Ella. Although Ella recovered, in 1909, the Baldwins sold the Beaulieu Estate to their close friends, Harriett Pullman Carolan, another heiress to the Pullman Railroad Car fortune (their fathers were business partners), and her husband, Francis Carolan. Baldwin died in Colorado Springs on October 30, 1934, at 75 years of age. Ella remained a socialite after her husband's death and, in 1949, remarried. She and her husband, Georgian Prince Zourab Tchkotoua, were married for five years before they divorced. Ella died on August 17, 1958 (Sacramento Union 1949: p. 16; San Francisco Examiner 1958: p. 16)

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The winery was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The Beaulieu Winery building's associative significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners—Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Winery lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Beaulieu Winery building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth-century wine storage facility. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it has sustained alterations that include the removal of the original roof dormers and the basement at the southeast corner of the building. These modifications have diminished the building's design and construction value and compromised its ability to serve as a true and accurate representation of this property type. As such, the Beaulieu Winery building is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of winery storage buildings. Additionally, the subject building does not contribute to the significance of an existing or potential historic district. For all these reasons, the Beaulieu Winery lacks sufficient significance to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Beaulieu Winery building is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies related to the making and storage of wine. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the Beaulieu Winery under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Beaulieu Winery retains its integrity of location since it has not been moved from its current site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. The Beaulieu Winery displays some diminishment of its integrity of design as a result of the removal of two roof dormers and the removal of an underground wine cellar at the southeast corner of the building. However, since the subject building is significant primarily for its associative significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 for its representation of the expansion of the wine industry in California, it still possesses sufficient integrity of design to convey that significance. A general test for integrity for a property associated with an event, pattern of events, or historical trend involves asking the question of whether or not a contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. While the surrounding designed landscape of the original estate and the roof dormers are now gone, the building itself does retain a sufficient amount of its integrity of design for a contemporary to still recognize it as the Beaulieu Winery building.

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the Beaulieu Winery has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While a few of the buildings that existed at the time the winery building was constructed still contribute to the property's visual setting, overall, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks integrity of setting because of the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject building retains its original exterior cladding of smooth surface concrete and stucco on the walls, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Evidence of the subject building's historic workmanship is still visible in the smooth exterior walls of concrete and stucco, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the exterior of the Beaulieu Winery building itself retains a sufficient amount of its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As one of the original buildings constructed on the property, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with the Beaulieu estate, which became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" during the late nineteenth century (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). Because of its strong association with the expansion of the wine industry during this period, and because it is sufficiently intact to convey its relationship to that important historical theme, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of association.

***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Beaulieu Winery building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The Beaulieu Winery building was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building.

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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Exhibit 1. Historical aerial of the Beaulieu Winery showing the original configuration of Map ID 1. Le Petite Trianon (red arrow), Map ID 3. the Beaulieu Winery building (yellow arrow), Map ID 4. Sunken Garden (center), and the original East Cottage (blue arrow). View facing north (FHDA 2023).



***B12. References (continued):**

FHDA (Foothill-De Anza Community College District). 2023. "The Construction of De Anza College." Accessed December 11, 2023. <https://distarch.fhda.edu/s/primary/page/deanzaunderconstruction>

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2008. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts at De Anza College: Baldwin Winery and East Cottage." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), August 2008.

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2011. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Sunken Garden at De Anza College." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), April 2011.

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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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Home and Garden. 1902. "The Plan of 'Beaulieu.'" Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015010955717&seq=727&q1=Sunken>

Jones, E., et al. 2023. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. December 2023.

Lovas, J. 2002. "De Anza College – The Founding and Early Years." Housed at the California History Center, De Anza College, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research LLC). 2023a. "Historical Aerial Photographs: 1948, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020." Accessed October 1, 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>

Stocklmeir, Lous Sr. 1972. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Le Petit Trianon." On file at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Exhibit 2. ca. 1964 photograph of the Beaulieu Winery's (Map ID 3) north (main) elevation and original formers. Photograph facing south.



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Photograph 2. View of Beaulieu Winery's (3) north (main) elevation with the dormers removed. Photographs facing southeast.



Photograph 3. View of Beaulieu Winery's west elevation and partial view of the south (rear) elevation. Photograph facing east.



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Photograph 4. View of Beaulieu Winery's (3) south (rear) elevation and the excavated basement level. Photograph facing northwest.



Photograph 5. Detailed view of a doorway on Beaulieu Winery's (3) south (rear) elevation. This door was originally at ground level. Photograph facing north.



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Property Name: Beaulieu Winery
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Photograph 6. View of the staircase and mature landscaping located to the rear (south) of the Beaulieu Winery (3). The staircase provides access to the building's basement level, which is currently (2023) developed as a café.



State of California- The Resources Agency
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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) East Cottage

P1. Other Identifier: East Cottage, Baldwin Estate; East Cottage, Bealeu Estate; Map ID 2

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

***a. County** Santa Clara **and P2b and P2c or P2d.**

***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard **City** Cupertino **Zip** 95014

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584408.74 m E; 4130921.19 m N

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

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

The East Cottage is a Mission Revival style building that is one story in height with a rectangular plan, concrete pier foundation and a wood-framed structural system. The building has a low-pitched roof that extends over an arcaded walkway supported by round, arched, concrete pillars clad in stuccos. The sheltered walkways are paved with red bricks. The east and west elevations are characterized by arched wing walls and external stucco-covered chimneys. The chimney on the east gable wall is centered on the ridgeline, while the chimney on the west gable wall is offset (north) of the ridgeline. The building has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern that includes single-leaf, wood doors on the north and south elevations and multi-pane, wood sash, double-hung windows. The roof is clad in composite asphalt tiles, which are likely replacements. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education; HP39. Other

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

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. View of the East Cottages's north and west elevations. View facing southeast.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Original building: 1892 (FHDA 2023a)

Extant replica: 2011 (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

***P8. Recorded by:**

EJ Jones
Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** Dudek 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. January 2024.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): East Cottage
Page 2 of 7

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

B1. Historic Name: East Cottage

B2. Common Name: East Cottage

B3. Original Use: Residential Quarters ("servants quarters" [Home and Garden Magazine 1902])

B4. Present Use: Educational Building; Offices

*B5. Architectural Style: Mission Revival

*B6. Construction History: The East Cottage was constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate.

Identified Alterations to the East Cottage:

- 2010: Original East Cottage collapsed during structural retrofit (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).
- 2011: Replica East Cottage constructed (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).
- Unknown date: New, uniform signage installed (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 23).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, Sunken Garden. These resources are addressed in separate DPR forms.

B9a. Architect: Willis Polk

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early development of the wine industry

Area : Cupertino

Period of Significance: 1892-1900

Property Type: residence

Applicable Criteria: A/1

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

The East Cottage appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet.

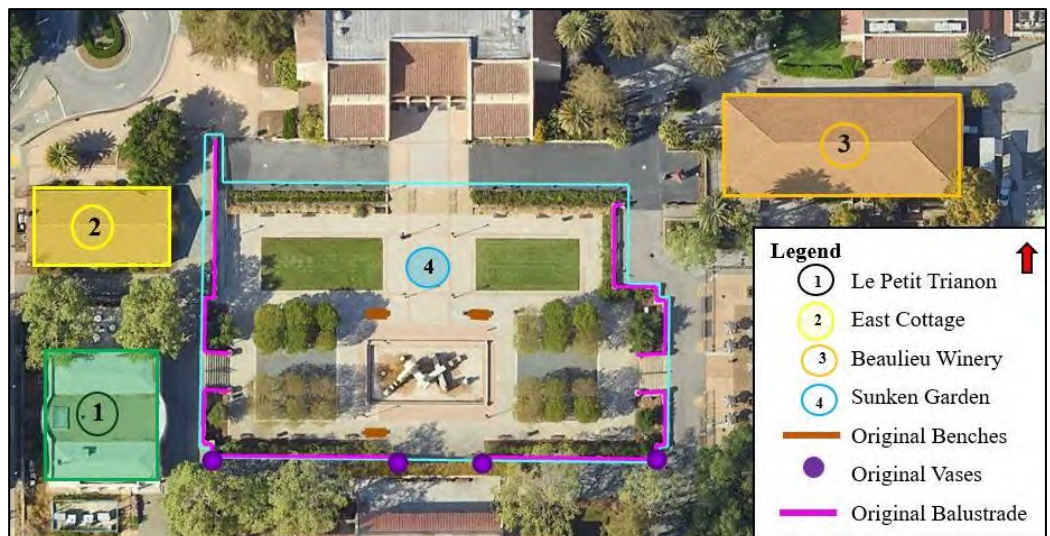
B13. Remarks: None

*B14. Evaluator: EJ Jones

*Date of Evaluation:

(This space reserved for official comments.)

December 7, 2023



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: East Cottage
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*B10. Significance (continued from p. 2):

Summary of Prior Recordation

The original East Cottage building was constructed in 1892 on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). Although the building is currently bound by educational facilities, the East Cottage is historically linked with the Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of the Beaulieu Estate is comprised of a 1.9-acre parcel containing Le Petit Trianon, East Cottage, Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden.

Resources associated with the Beaulieu Estate (Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden) have been previously identified in 1972, 1992, 2005, 2008, and 2011.¹ The original documentation, a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Le Petite Trainon, was completed in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated Le Petit Trianon as individually eligible for NRHP listing presumably under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and presumably under Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area. Stocklmeir's form did not include an evaluation of the East and West Cottages, the Beaulieu Winery building, or the Sunken Garden. Consequently, only Le Petite Trianon was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper in 1972.

Since the listing of Le Petite Trianon, the West Cottage was demolished in 2006, while the Mission Revival-style East Cottage designed by the noted architect Willis Polk experienced a structural failure in 2010 and collapsed during a renovation project. The FHDA has treated the East Cottage as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA and reconstructed the building in a manner that was accurately executed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. The West Cottage, however, has not been subjected to a formal evaluation under NRHP and CRHR criteria. The following evaluation, therefore, offers a formal assessment of the building's historical and architectural significance based on current standards and practices.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the East Cottage has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The East Cottage served as the servants quarters at a winery built by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin in 1892. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4).

¹ The 1992 documentation and SHPO concurrence letter was not returned in the Records Search (2023). The SHPO concurrence letter was not available during in-person research at the California History Center (Jones 2023).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: East Cottage
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*B10. Significance (Continued):

The East Cottage's significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its association with the Beaulieu winery estate and its contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the East Cottage lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners—Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wines to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families and were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the East Cottage lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the East Cottage is not a particularly distinctive example of Mission Revival architecture. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it is not an important example of the style. Additionally, the East Cottage is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of the Mission Revival style. For these reasons, the East Cottage lacks sufficient design significance to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, either individually or as a contributing element to an exiting or potential historic district.

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the East Cottage is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies during the late nineteenth century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties. A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived. All three requirements must be met.

As a reconstructed property, the East Cottage meets all the requirements of Criteria Consideration E. The East Cottage meets the first requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building and is comprised mostly of new materials. The subject building meets the second requirement because it was reconstructed on the same site as the original and is situated in a suitable environment consisting of a group of buildings (Le Petit Trianon and Beaulieu Winery building), structures (a section of the Sunken Garden's perimeter cement balustrade), and objects (three

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: East Cottage
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vases and four benches) that existed historically on the property. Additionally, since the East Cottage and its associated grouping of resources became part of the De Anza College campus, the FHDA has treated these resources as a potential historic district and emphasized restoration in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the preferred option, as opposed to reconstruction. The East Cottage was reconstructed only because restoration was no longer a feasible option after the building collapsed in 2010 due to structural failure. The East Cottage also meets the third requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is the last surviving cottage with an association with the Bealieu winery estate. The building's counterpart, the West Cottage, was demolished in 2006.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Because the East Cottage possesses significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 and NRHP Criteria Consideration E, an analysis under each of the seven aspects of integrity is provided below:

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The East Cottage retains its integrity of location since it is situated on its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although the current East Cottage building is a reconstruction, it is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building. As such, the subject building retains its integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the East Cottage has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While the East Cottage's immediate visual setting still contains resources that were present during the property's historic period (1892-1900), its overall setting has been substantially compromised by the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it was built using similar materials in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, the workmanship is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the building itself retains its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it remains in its original location and retains its overall integrity of design,

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: East Cottage
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materials, workmanship, and feeling to convey its association with the Beaulieu estate and the expansion of the wine industry in California at the end of the nineteenth century. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of Association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the East Cottage building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The East Cottage was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the East Cottage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: East Cottage
Page 7 of 7

*B12. References (continued):

FHDA. (Foothill-De Anza Community College District). 2023. "The Construction of De Anza College." Accessed December 11, 2023. <https://distarch.fhda.edu/s/primary/page/deanzaunderconstruction>

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2008. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts at De Anza College: Baldwin Winery and East Cottage." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), August 2008.

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2011. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Sunken Garden at De Anza College." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), April 2011.

Home and Garden. 1902. "The Plan of 'Beaulieu.'" Accessed October 16, 2023. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015010955717&seq=727&q1=Sunken>

Jones, E., et al. 2023. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. December 2023.

Lovas, J. 2002. "De Anza College – The Founding and Early Years." Housed at the California History Center, De Anza College, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research LLC). 2023a. "Historical Aerial Photographs: 1948, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020." Accessed October 1, 2023. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 3S

Other listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Sunken Garden Historic
Resources P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 4

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and P2b and P2c or P2d.

*b. USGS 7.5' Cupertino Quadrangle Date 2018 T 7S; R 2W; of Sec 11 and 14; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard City Cupertino Zip 95014

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584468.15 m E; 4130906.96 m N

e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

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

The subject resources are objects that were originally part of a designed landscape known as the Sunken Garden. These historic objects include three cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the garden's original balustrades that are now part of a .90-acre common area in the heart of the De Anza College campus. The recessed garden is rectangular in shape (oriented east-west) except for a projecting southeast boundary. Concrete balustrades and paved walking paths, located at grade level, surround the garden. Le Petit Trianon and the East Cottage are located directly west of the garden, while De Anza College buildings (Flint Center, Campus Center, and the A. Robert Dehart Library) surround the Sunken Garden to the north, south, and east. The Beaulieu Winery building is located directly northeast of the garden. The below-grade area of the garden is accessed via short stairs on the garden's west, north, and east sides. (see continuation sheet).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP15. Education; HP39. Other

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

P5a. Photo 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1.
Overview of the Sunken Garden area.
View facing southeast.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic 1892 (FHDA 2023a)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road County
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

*P8. Recorded by:
EJ Jones, Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811

*P9. Date Recorded: 8/24/2023.

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Jones, E., et al. 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # Sunken Garden Historic Resources
Page 2 of 11

*NRHP Status Code: 3S

B1. Historic Name: Sunken Garden

B2. Common Name: Sunken Garden

B3. Original Use: Garden

B4. Present Use: Garden

*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: Constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate. (see continuation sheet)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Willis Polk or Bruce Porter

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early development of the wine industry

Area: Cupertino

Period of Significance: 1892-1900 Property Type: Landscape architecture

Applicable Criteria: A/1, C/3

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

Although the Sunken Garden as a whole no longer retains integrity as a landscape feature of the Beaulieu Estate, there are fragments of the original garden that do retain integrity as objects, which are able to convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate. These historic objects include three cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the garden's original balustrades. These resources appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion A/1. Additionally, the three cast stone vases possess design significance under NRHP C and CRHR 3. These resources were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Consequently, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the surviving objects evaluated in this form (see Continuation Sheet)

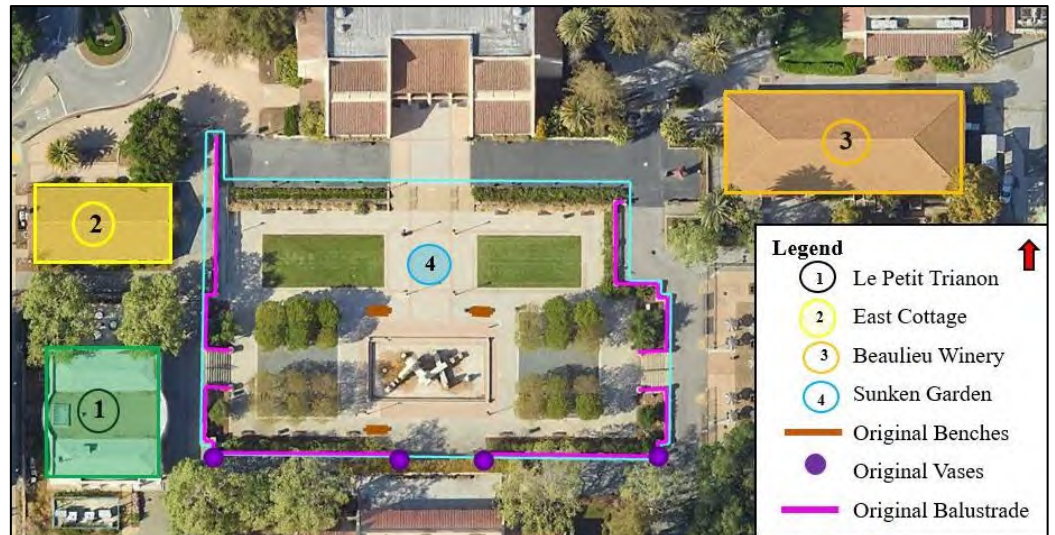
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

*B12. References: See
Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks: None.

*B14. Evaluator: EJ Jones

*Date of Evaluation:
December 7, 2023



(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Sunken Garden
Page 3 of 11

Description *(continued from P3a, page 1)*

The Sunken Garden's original extant elements include sections of the perimeter balustrade, including a lower rail, Doric balusters, an upper rail cap, and a pedestal with a spherical finial. Over time, sections of the balustrade and broken balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas. The Sunken Garden's original resources also include three vases (south perimeter), which reflect the influence of French artist François Girardon, and four concrete benches.

The reflecting pool, which is flanked by two crushed gravel areas planted with orchard trees, is located in the southern section of the garden. The pool, empty at the time of the survey (2023), features "La Vita è Una Fontana," a contemporary (1991) sculpture designed by artist Salvatore Pecoraro. Reproduction vases, contemporary signs, oversized planters, benches, and trash cans are positioned asymmetrically throughout the garden (Hardy and Anderson 2008 pp. 9, 17-18, 20-22).

Identified Alterations to Sunken Garden

- ca. 1970: The pool's original fountain was modified (NETR 2023a)
- Unknown date: The pool's fountain removed (NETR 2023a)
- Unknown date: The pool's classically inspired curb profile and configuration was altered (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 15)
- Unknown date: One of four extant, original benches (southeast of the reflecting pond) was removed.
- Unknown date: Original vegetation altered; Installed a new central water feature (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 16)
- ca. 1960: Removed a large section of the south perimeter balustrade, which included a character-defining semi-circular feature (Hardy and Anderson 2008: p. 9)
- In 1991, artist Salvatore Pecoraro designed "La Vita è Una Fontana," which was placed in the center of Sunken Garden's reflecting pool.
- ca. 2013: Removed accessibility ramp and replaced with new, code-compliant accessibility ramp; Removed landscaping; Replaced with new grass areas, shade-tolerant native plants, and "orchard" trees; Installed irrigation system; Replaced non-historic benches and trash receptacles with new equipment; Installation of new light fixtures; Installation of new signage and interpretive tile pavers; Upgrades to the existing, non-historic reflecting pond and fountain; Reconfiguration of a portion of the perimeter wall (south border); Removed existing pavement; Replaced with scored concrete pavement, granite cobble bands, and compacted crushed gravel (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 7)

Summary of Prior Recordation

The former Sunken Garden was constructed in 1892 and is located on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). The former garden was constructed as part of the Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of this estate occupy a 1.9-acre parcel within the De Anza College campus. Extant resources associated with the Sunken Garden include a segment of the balustrade, 3 vases, and 4 benches. Of the resources that were once part of the Beaulieu Estate, only the main residence, Le Petit Trianon, has been formally evaluated and listed in the NRHP and CRHR. A NRHP nomination form was completed for Le Petite Trianon in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated the residence as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area.

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Property Name: Sunken Garden
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NRHP and CRHR Evaluation

The current update form evaluates the potential significance of the remaining historic features associated with the Sunken Garden, including the three extant cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the original balustrade.

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches are individual historic objects that convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. These historic objects were once part of the Sunken Garden, a designed landscape feature that Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin commissioned for their luxurious 137-acre winery estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became “one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California” The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The objects’ significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches lack a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the objects are associated with the Beaulieu Estate and its original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Estate lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the only objects that possess sufficient design significance to meet this criterion are the three historic vases that are presently located on the south wall of the existing balustrades.. The cast stone vases feature ornamental sculptural relief that were added to the property in 1895 and were presumably designed by the master architect Willis Polk or his close colleague, the master landscape architect Bruce Porter. The vases were inspired by the work of the French sculptor, Francois Girardon (1628-1715) and fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the French classical style that characterized the later part of the 17th century.

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Property Name: Sunken Garden
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Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the balustrades segment, 3 vases, and 4 benches are not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does they appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies of the late 19th century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, these objects lack significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the balustrades segment, three vases, and four benches under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The subject historic objects retain their integrity of location since they have not been moved from their original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although some of the balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas, the design is consistent with the original. The three vases and four original benches have not been altered and retain their integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the subject objects has been substantially diminished by the modern developments of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. As such, the subject historic objects do not retain their integrity of setting.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the subject historic objects retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey their historic character and, therefore, their integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As character defining features of the Beaulieu Estate, and because these historic objects retain their integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, the subject balustrades segment, three cast stone vases, and four concrete benches retain their integrity of association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Sunken Garden
Page 6 of 11

*B10. Significance (Continued):

Conclusion

In conclusion, the subject historic objects retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 and to reflect their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. Additionally, the three cast stone vases retain sufficient integrity to convey their design significance under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. Consequently, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historic properties as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1)) and are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historical resources as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and are individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The subject historic objects were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the subject historic objects.

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*B12. References (continued):

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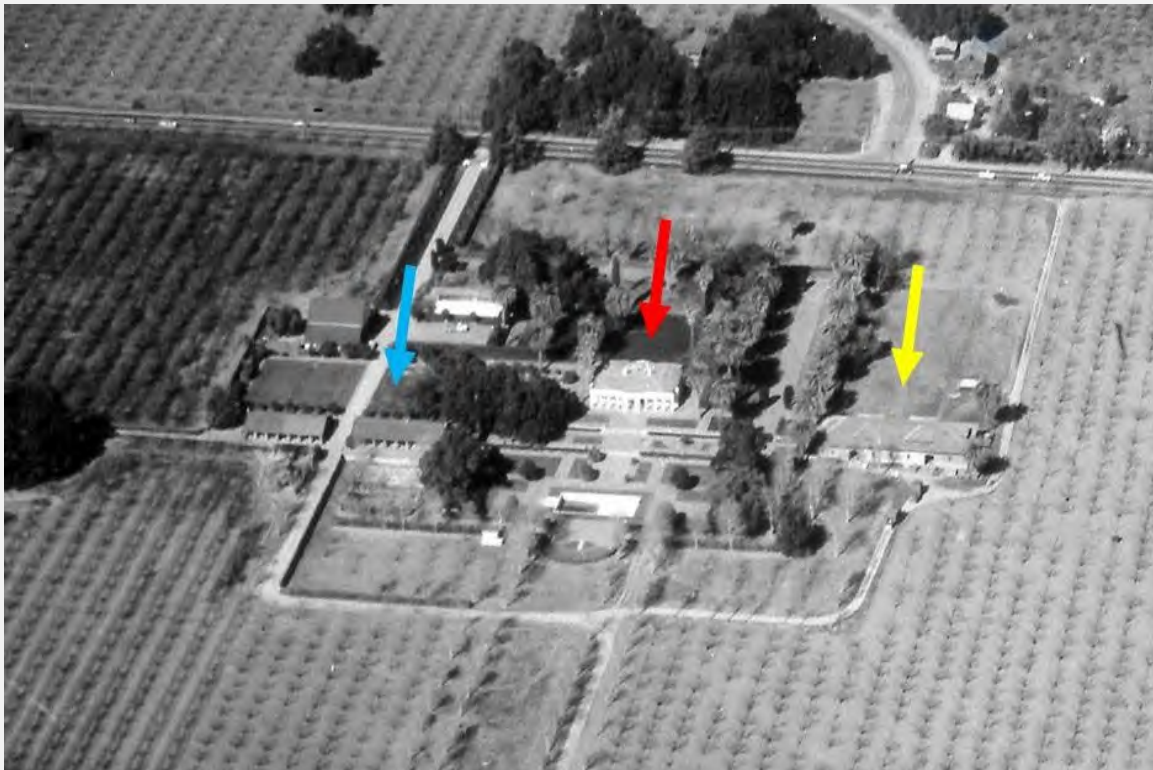
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Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued)*:

Exhibit 1. ca. 1955 aerial photograph Beaulieu Estate showing the original position of Le Petit Trianon (red arrow, north), East Cottage (blue arrow, northwest), the Beaulieu Winery building, and the Sunken Garden, view facing north towards Stevens Creek Boulevard (FHDA 2023a).

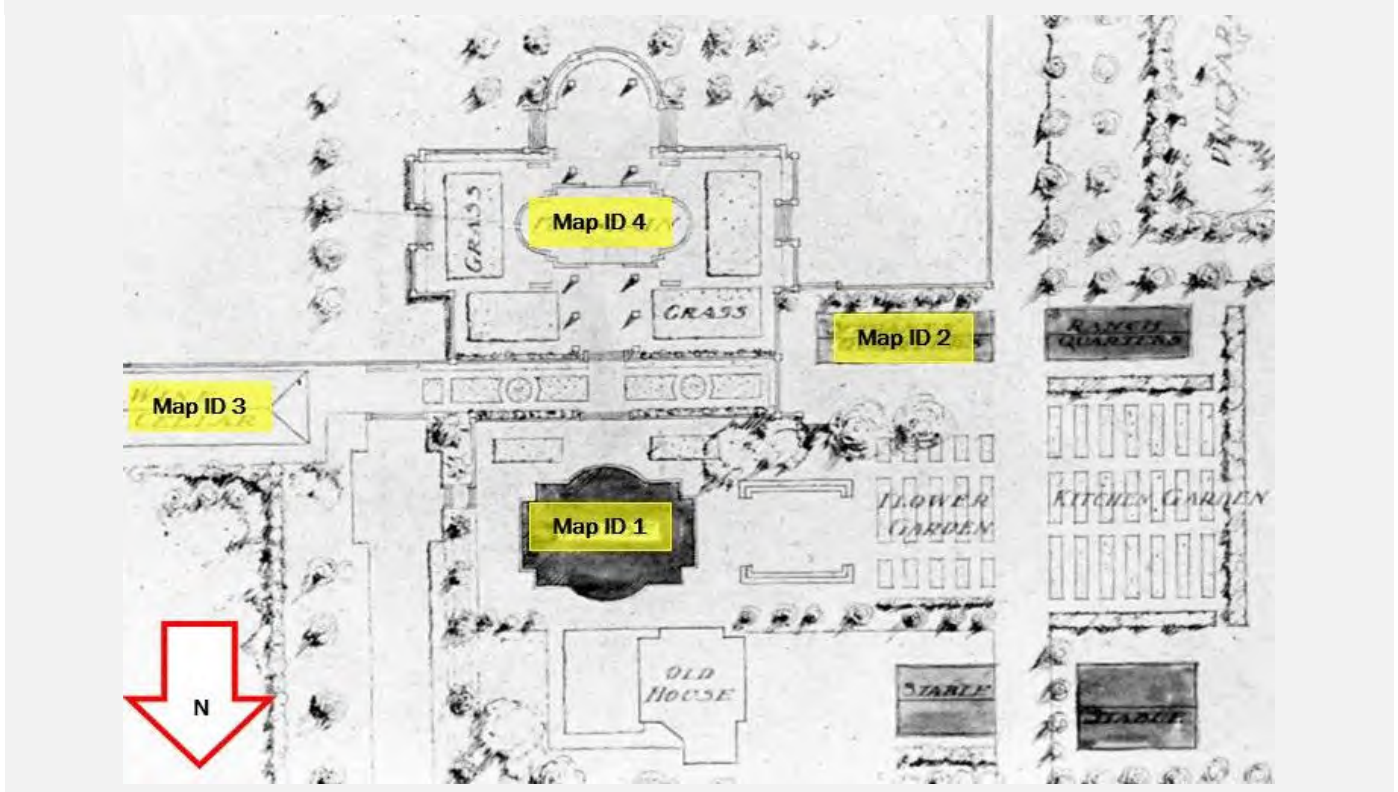


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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 2. Annotated ca. 1900 plan for Beaulieu Estate. Le Petit Trianon, shown at the bottom of the image, was originally located north of Sunken Garden (Home and Garden 1902a: p. 617)



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Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued)*:

Exhibit 3. 1902 image titled "From a [southwest] Corner of the Terrace," showing Le Petit Trianon (1), Beaulieu Winery (3), and the Sunken Garden (4) (Home and Garden 1902b: p. 618).



Exhibit 4. Partial view of Sunken Garden shown in a 1902 image, "Parterres of Grass," facing west (Home and Garden 1902c: p. 619).



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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 5. The Sunken Garden in 1902, 1960, and at the time of survey (2023), facing south (Home and Garden 1902d: p. 621; La Voz 1967: p. 1; Google Earth 2023).



Appendix E

Qualifications

William Burns, RPA

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

William Burns (*WILL-ee-em BURNS; he/him*) is an archaeologist with 18 years' experience in cultural resource management. Mr. Burns is highly knowledgeable about the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act, particularly the Section 106 process. He evaluates buildings and districts for archaeological sensitivity and possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Burns assesses project and building plans for archaeological sensitivity and reviews archaeological reports on the state government regulatory end of the process.

Mr. Burns possesses expertise about pre-contact archaeological sites, paleocoastline reconstruction, and artifact identification and analysis. He applies this expertise to archaeological report writing and editing for Section 106 projects. He also serves on field crews and as a supervisor on archaeological projects, overseeing surveys, site examinations, data recoveries, and artifact database creation and maintenance. For precise site mapping, Mr. Burns uses GPS devices, primarily Trimble GEO XH, ArcGIS, and Maptitude.

Selected Project Experience

Advanced Meter Infrastructure Project, Santa Clara County, California. Served as project archaeologist on this countywide project to upgrade metering systems for the San Jose Water Company at 16 locations. Tasks included conducting the records search, performing a survey at each of the 16 sites, and preparing the cultural resources report. Two historic structures were identified during the study and evaluated for impacts.

San Jose Water: Webb Canyon Retaining Wall Project, Santa Clara County, California. Project consists of a retaining wall and culvert replacement for municipal water project. Organized and conducted survey efforts and development of Army Corps of Engineers compliant archaeological assessment, including conducting tribal outreach efforts.

Gonzaga Ridge Wind Farm and Transmission Line, Santa Clara and Merced Counties, California. Project consists of a 486-acre wind farm and associated 16-mile new transmission line. Organized and oversaw multiple survey efforts and development of an archaeological management and monitoring plan for the many and varied cultural resources in the vicinity. Coordinated monitoring efforts and tribal liaison for tribal monitoring efforts during construction phases.

Alameda County Advanced Meter Infrastructure Project, Alameda County, California. The project proposed to upgrade existing traditional water meter reading systems within its service area with an Advanced Metering Infrastructure system across 84,200 existing meters for the Alameda County Water District. As project archaeologist, performed the records search and reviewed and summarized the data of the approximately 41,000-acre project area. Reviewed geomorphological data for the project site and developed a sensitivity model and monitoring plan for the project.

Education

University of York
MS, Coastal and Marine
Archaeology, 2010,
University of
Massachusetts at
Amherst
BA, Anthropology
(Mathematics minor),
2004

Certifications

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA)

Divemaster (National
Association of Underwater
Instructors)

Occupational Safety and
Health Administration
(OSHA) HAZWOPER
(40-hour)

Basic First Aid/BBP
(American Heart
Association)

Adult CPR/AED (American
Heart Association)

B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Project, California Department of Water Resources, Merced County, California. The B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Project consisted of repairs and maintenance of the historic dam. The vicinity around the dam contained many historic features of the dam's construction, as well as prehistoric sites including reported burials. Performed the cultural survey documenting these resources, conducted records search, and prepared cultural resources report.

Delta Dams Burrow Remediation Project, California Department of Water Resources, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California. Project consisted of maintenance conducted at three separate reservoirs to repair damage cause by rodent burrowing. As project archaeologist, performed the cultural survey at each location, conducted records searches, and prepared the cultural resources report.

California High-Speed Rail Project, Construction Package 2-3, Fresno to Bakersfield, Dragados/Flatiron Joint Venture, Fresno, Kings, Counties of Tulare and Kern, California. As lead archaeologist for eight years on a 65-mile segment of the project, conducted and oversaw field surveys and archaeological, tribal, and paleontological monitoring efforts. Prepared cultural resources survey reports and monthly monitoring summaries. Managed reporting to client and state agencies and served as a tribal liaison for five separate consulting tribal communities.

Pacifica Gas & Electric Vegetation Management, multiple projects, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Sonoma, San Joaquin, Amador, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno Counties, California. Conducted background research, performed survey, organized and coordinated cultural monitors with clients and lead agencies, and authored reports for over 500 vegetation management projects for clearing areas around at-risk electrical transmission lines. Projects are within numerous federal and state jurisdictions including but not limited to, US Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and California State Parks. Specifically for the US Forest Service, National Forests conducting archaeological work include El Dorado National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, Sierra National Forest, and Stanislaus National Forest.

CSU Maritime Academy, Vallejo, California. Conducted records search, performed pedestrian survey, and prepared campus-wide cultural resources archaeological sensitivity report. Additional tasks included performing cultural resources assessment under CEQA for road improvements, academy building changes, and hillside stabilizations. Additionally, the dredging of a large dock basin for academy training ship required an archaeological assessment and biological survey at a sample of transects both in the basin and in the surrounding shoreline vicinity. SCUBA surveys were used attempting to locate both archaeological and biological resources.

Santa Cruz Wharf Expansion Project, City of Santa Cruz, California. Project involved restoration of a historical municipal wharf. As project archaeologist, investigated the potential for submerged resources through magnetometer and sub-bottom profiler surveys and analyzed the results for potential resources. Then conducted reconnaissance underwater SCUBA surveys on these potential resource locations to further investigate. All methods and results were drafted in a technical report.

Highways 84 and 35 Roadside Fuel Management Projects, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, San Mateo County, California. Served as cultural resources lead for a 20 mile (272 acre) vegetation management project adjacent to two highways. Responsibilities included conducting the records search, coordinating a survey crew, assessing cultural resources found, and preparing the cultural resources report.

EJ (Erin) Jones, MA

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

EJ (Erin) Jones (EE-JAY JO-nes; they/them) is a cultural resource manager with 3 years' experience specializing in Washington, Oregon, and California. Jones is an expert researcher and is adept at context writing and the evaluation of historic properties. They have experience authoring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance documents, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance reports, Historic Resource Evaluation Reports (HRERs), Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Reports (CRIERs), Historical Resource Inventories (HRI), Cultural Resource Technical Reports (CRRs), Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Reports (HRIERs), and Historic American Building Survey (HABS)–level documentation. Jones meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history.



Education

*California State University,
Sacramento
MA, Public History with
Distinguished Honors*

*University of Oregon
BA, History and Political
Science*

Dudek Project Experience

Education

City of Dharma Realm. Served as Architectural Historian and lead author for the City of Dharma Realm built environment inventory and evaluation report in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Jones reviewed California Historical Resources Information System records search results; delineated an API for built environment resources; conducted a pedestrian survey; conducted building development research, archival research, and the development of an appropriate historic context for the historic-age complex; recordation and evaluation of former Motel El Rancho, a complex of buildings, for the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and local historic resource eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. As a result of extensive archival research, field surveying, and a property significance evaluation, the Motel El Rancho complex appears not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources due to a lack of significant historical associations. Therefore, none of the buildings located on the subject property are considered historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. (2023)

Chapman University Specific Plan Update Project, Chapman University, Orange, California. Dudek was retained by Chapman University to complete an update to their Specific Plan. As part of this project, Dudek prepared a BEIER, performed an intensive-level survey for specific campus buildings over 45 years of age, conducted a records search, and completed extensive archival research. Dudek also recorded and evaluated multiple campus buildings for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA. Surveyed five buildings on campus over 45 years of age, contributed to the technical report, and prepared DPR 523 series forms for multiple campus buildings. (2022)

CRIER for the Yuba College Buildings 1300 & 1500 Demolition Project, Yuba Community College District, Yuba County, California. Served as the architectural historian, main researcher, and coauthor of the CRIER for the Yuba College Building 1300 & 1500 Demolition Project. The Yuba Community College District retained Dudek to

complete the report in support of the proposed demolition of the existing 1300 Collins Hall and 1500 Osuna Hall residential buildings on the Yuba College campus. The report included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search covering the Yuba College campus plus a 0.25-mile buffer; archival and building development research for the building located within the project site; evaluation of Buildings 1300 and 1500 for the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and California Public Resources Code (CPRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources. (2021)

Master Plan, CSUMB, Seaside, California. Dudek was retained by California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), to complete a BEIER in support of the proposed Master Plan. This study involved archival research, survey, recordation, and evaluation of 11 campus buildings more than 45 years old that are proposed for demolition/substantial alteration as part of the proposed “Near-Term Projects.” Coauthored portions of the report, including the historic context statements and construction history, and associated DPR 523 forms set. (2021)

CRTR for the California State University, Fresno, Affordable Student Housing Project, Fresno, California. Served as an architectural historian and coauthor of the CRTR for the California State University, Fresno, Affordable Student Housing Project. The proposed Fresno Affordable Student Housing Project was limited to a 0.8-acre redevelopment area in the southcentral portion of the Fresno State campus. This study involved the review of CHRIS records; the development of archaeological and built environment study areas; a pedestrian survey of the project area by a qualified archeologist and a qualified architectural historian; building development research, archival research, and the development of an appropriate historic context for the project area; recordation and evaluation of the University Courtyard residential complex for NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and City of Fresno historic resource eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and CPRC Sections 5024, 5024.5, and 15064.5(a)(2)-(3). (2021)

Phase I HRTR, Building 7045, Devereux Gymnasium, West Campus, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California. Acted as an architectural historian, researcher, and coauthor of the HRTR for Phase I: Building 7045, Devereux Gymnasium on the west campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). Dudek was retained by UCSB and federally funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, making it subject to federal review under Section 106 of the 1966 NHPA (16 USC 470f) and the regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, and pursuant to the National Programmatic Agreement (NPA) among the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The project is also subject to review under CEQA and CPRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources. The HRTR included a CHRIS records search of the proposed project area and a 1-mile radius; the identification of previously recorded historic properties in the vicinity of the project area; an intensive-level survey; archival and building development research; an evaluation of the building for the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and Santa Barbara County local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of effects to historic properties. (2021)

Municipal

Historical Resource Evaluation for the California Highway Patrol and Department of Motor Vehicles Site Broadway and 24th Street, Department of General Services, Sacramento, California. Served as an architectural historian in preparation of a standalone DPR Update to a 2008 HRTR for the State of California Department of General Services (DGS). The update concurred with the 2008 recommendation, which found the Department of Motor Vehicles building eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR for its association with master architect Milton T. Pflueger. The California Highway Patrol complex was not found eligible as it did not meet any of the NRHP/CRHR significance criteria. (2022)

Monte Kim, Ph.D.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Monte Kim (*he/him*) is a senior architectural historian and historic built environment resource specialist with over 20 years of professional experience in all phases of regulatory compliance under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). He has experience in the inventory and evaluation of resources within the historic built environment, as well as the assessment of effects on historic properties and historical resources and has authored or co-authored nominations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and has overseen the documentation of historic properties in accordance with the standards required for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). He has also developed and implemented resource-specific mitigation measures, treatment plans, protection plans, and interpretive plans for large, transportation-related projects, including the California High-Speed Rail Project. Additionally, he has experience consulting with State Historic Preservation Officers and developing programmatic agreements and memorandum of agreement documents for government agencies. Mr. Kim meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.



Education

University of California, Santa Barbara Ph.D., History, 2005

California State University, Sacramento MA, Public History, 1999

University of California, Santa Cruz BA, History, 1996

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation

Vernacular Architecture Forum

Transportation Research Board

Dudek Project Experience

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report, Marysville High School Track and Field Improvements Project, Marysville, California.

Dudek prepared a built environment technical study for the Marysville Joint Unified School District in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for track and field improvements at Marysville High School. The study included a review of records search material from the Northwestern Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the City of Marysville Local Register of Historic Resources. The study found that none of the built resources associated with the track and field facilities possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP, CRHR, or local criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2023).

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report, Lindhurst High School Track and Stadium Improvements Project, Marysville, California.

Dudek prepared a built environment technical study for the Marysville Joint Unified School District in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for track and stadium improvements at Lindhurst High School. The study included a review of records search material from the Northwestern Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the NRHP, CRHR, and the City of Marysville

Local Register of Historic Resources. The study found that none of the built resources associated with the track facilities or the stadium possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP, CRHR, or local criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2023).

Technical Review of the Protection Plan for Historic Resources for the Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California. Dudek provided a third party technical review and memorandum of the Castilleja School Foundation's "Protection Plan for Historic Resources." The purpose of the review was to ensure that the plan complied with the mitigation measures included in the 2020 Castilleja School Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The historical resources potentially affected by the project included the Castilleja Administration/Chapel Theater Building and a private residence at 1215 Emerson Street. The review concluded that overall, the protection plan met the minimum requirements of the mitigation measures included in the EIR and the MMRP and provided adequate protection from inadvertent damage during the construction and renovation of the Castilleja campus. The review, however, made recommendations to improve the protection plan by incorporating additional details found in the construction plans directly into the plan. Dudek also recommended that the exterior walls closest to the buildings proposed for demolition be documented photographically as part of a pre and post-construction conditions assessment. Mr. Kim authored the review for this technical memorandum (2023).

Previous Project Experience

California High-Speed Rail Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). Mr. Kim served as a lead planner for the California High-Speed Rail Authority and was responsible for reviewing the cultural resources, parks and recreation, and Section 4(f) chapters for the EIR/EIS prepared for six of the eight regional sections of the California High-Speed Rail Project. Additionally, he reviewed the supporting cultural resources technical reports (inventory, evaluation, and Section 106 finding of effect reports), built environment treatment plans. He also contributed to the drafting of four memorandum of agreement documents between the California High-Speed Rail Authority, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Surface Transportation Board, provided technical guidance to the Authority's regional consultants, and engaged with the State Historic Preservation Officer to obtain concurrences under Section 106 and Section 4(f) (2015-2022)

Evaluation Memorandum for the Paradise Canyon Elementary School Modernization Project, La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California. This report was prepared to assist the La Canada Unified School District with its efforts to analyze the environmental impacts of a project to construct a new two-story, 22,000 square-foot classroom building, renovate 14 classrooms, repair pedestrian walkways, and replant several on-site trees. The study included a review of records search material from the South Central Coastal Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the NRHP and CRHR. The study found that none of the built resources at the school campus possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP or CRHR criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2022).