

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

Primary # P-43-000346
HRI #
Trinomial CA-SCL-339H
NRHP Status Code 3B, 1CL

Other Listings P-43-001468
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 10 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Bayside Cannery
P1. Other Identifier: Bayside Canning, Bayside Cannery Warehouse, Alviso Boat Works

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

- *a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Milpitas Date 2021 T 06S; R 01W; of of Sec ; Mt. Diablo B.M.
c. Address 1290 Hope Street City San Jose Zip 95002
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 590298.00 mE/ 4142885.00 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
APN 015-01-028

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

The Bayside Cannery is an L-plan building composed of two volumes. The main Bayside Cannery building is a one-story, rectangular plan building on a concrete slab foundation measuring 84 feet by 114-feet. A two-story addition at the rear, measuring 28x44 feet gives the overall complex and "L" shape plan. The partially collapsed roof once stood 20 feet high. The building is clad in a combination of stucco and board and batten siding. The north façade of the two-story rear ell of the building, and a small portion of the west (rear) facades are clad with plywood. The remainder of the north and west facades are clad with vertical board and batten siding that is extremely weathered and damaged.

See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8, HP36 -CH Chinese

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



*P4. Resources Present:

- Building Structure Object Site
 District Element of District
 Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View from across Hope Street, looking northwest, November 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric
 Both
1906, 1929 (HABS)

*P7. Owner and Address:
D & RJ LLC
18481 Twin Creeks Road
Monte Sereno, CA 95030-2131

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Becky Urbano, ESA
787 The Alameda, Ste. 250
San Jose, CA 95126

*P9. Date Recorded: March 29, 2023

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Neighborhood of Alviso Historic Context and Survey

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Bayside Cannery Building *NRHP Status Code 3B, 1CL
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B1. Historic Name: Bayside Cannery, Bayside Cannery Warehouse, Alviso Boat Works

B2. Common Name: Bayside Cannery

B3. Original Use: Cannery B4. Present Use: vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

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

Constructed c.1929, 1965-1968: Rear warehouse portion of the building removed, by 2002, most of the connected warehouses have been removed, 2022: roof over the main structure collapsed

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

*B8. Related Features:

Union Warehouse (1200 Hope Street), Chinese Cookhouse (906 Elizabeth Street, Cannery Office (907 Elizabeth Street)

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Canning and Fruit Packing Area Santa Clara County, State of California

Period of Significance 1929 - 1931 Property Type Cannery Applicable Criteria A/1 & B/2

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

The Bayside Cannery Building is significant for its central role as the primary canning and packing operations at the Bayside Canning Company in Alviso. This prominent Chinese-American owned business was the third largest canning company in the United States in 1931. The building was part of a massive expansion of the facility that coincided with the height of the cannery's success. It is also significant for its association with businessman Thomas Foon Chew who was highly influential in the canning and packing industry, developing innovative methods that are still in use today. It is significant under National and California criteria A/1 and B/2 as well as under City of San Jose Landmarks criteria 1, 2 and 3. The period of significance is 1929, the date of construction, through 1931, the date of Chew's death and the demise of the Bayside Canning Company.

See Continuation Sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8: Industrial Building, HP36: CH-Chinese

*B12. References:

Basin Research Associates, Inc. "Cultural Resources Assessment, Alviso Master Plan Area, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA." Prepared for the City of San Jose. 1995.

Butler, Phyllis and the Santa Clara County Historical Landmarks Advisory. *National Register Nomination: Port of Alviso (San Jose)*. April 7, 1972. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861641>.

Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California. (Sacramento: State of California Office of Historic Preservation, 1988). https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/5views/5views3h6.htm.

See Continuation Sheet

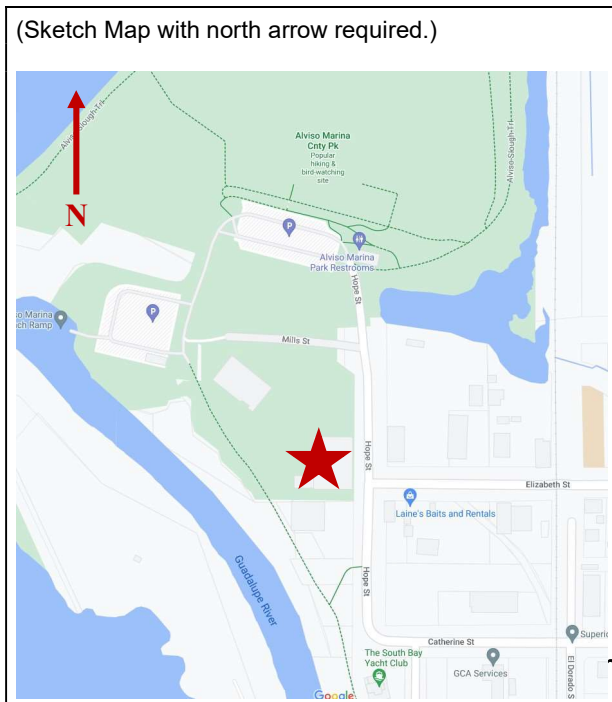
B13. Remarks:

Also see the Bayside Canning Company Historic District DPR 523D

*B14. Evaluator: Becky Urbano, ESA

*Date of Evaluation: May 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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P3a: Description (Continued)

A second rectangular plan, board-formed concrete building with no roof is located northwest of the building on Hope Street. These ruins and other building remnants hint at the extent of what was once part of a larger complex of buildings that formed a single connected building that stretched from Hope Street to the current Aviso Marina County Park parking lot.

The east (primary) façade is painted with murals showing various scenes in Alviso's history: canning, boat building, sailing ships, a commercial center, and a Native American fishing village. These murals were painted in 1982 by an artist identified only as Dawna.

B6: Construction History

While portions of this building may pre-date the establishment of the Bayside Canning Company in 1908, its current form, extent, and appearance date to 1929 when Thomas Chew undertook a massive building campaign. The office (907 Elizabeth Street) and Chinese Cookhouse (906 Elizabeth Street) also date to this period. Additionally, he constructed 30 workers cottages, a warehouse, an addition to the cannery, and other unnamed projects. In 1933, after Chew's death, the cannery went into receivership and in 1936 it was sold to the Bay Shore Cannery Company. It continued to operate as a cannery under different owners through the 1960s. In 1969 the building was purchased by Jack Ruby and used to house the Alviso Boat works and Marina. In 1977, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service purchased the property for use as storage for the San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory. They remained in the building until at least 1997.¹ In 2023, the building is vacant and the roof is partially collapsed.

B10: Significance

History

The Bayside Canning Company was the second started by Sai Yin Chew. Following the 1906 earthquake, Chew moved his operations from San Francisco to the former Fruit Canning Company of Alviso buildings located in the Port of Alviso.^{2,3} The operations began with tomatoes. By 1908, the complex consisted of a wooden, one-story cannery, two brick warehouse buildings a water tower, a small wooden box storage building, a concrete storage tank, an oil tank, and an artesian well. Additional buildings were located south of the main complex and included a wagon house, a warehouse, an office building, and a small dwelling. In 1910, all the employees were Chinese with the exception of a Japanese foreman and laborer.⁴

Chew began with packing tomatoes primarily using laborious, hand packing techniques. The operation was run by steam supplied by "old, donkey-type boilers; open vats were used in processing fruits and vegetables. Hand seamers and hand soldering were used in canning the processed food."⁵ This changed when the cannery was eventually managed by Chew's son, Thomas Foon Chew. Under his management, operations expanded and production was modernized. ⁶ He "devised a method for washing tomato boxes before their return to the fields, and he bought a tugboat

¹ HABS No. CA-2686, p.11-13.

² *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*.

³ The original use of the Bayside Cannery site is often reported as being the former Alviso Watch Factory. However, that building was located on State Street. The buildings that Chew purchased were part of the former Fruit Canning Company of Alviso. This earlier cannery was started in 1905 by a group of local farmers and investors and operated from a preexisting building known as the Boots warehouse. "Old Town Charter of Alviso Still in Force," *San Francisco Examiner*, February 12, 1905, p. 20.

⁴ HABS No. CA-2686: *Bayside Cannery*, p.9-10.

⁵ *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*.

⁶ HABS No. CA-2686: *Bayside Cannery*, p.11.

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and barge to transport goods. He also bought land near Yuba City [in] Sutter County, to grow peaches, and near Dos Palos [in] Merced County, for rice.⁷

Under his leadership, the work force at the Bayside Canning Company came to represent a myriad group of immigrants to the area: people of Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Filipino, and Irish heritages.⁸ They packed and canned various fruits and vegetables including spinach, cherries, apricots, plums, peaches, pears, tomatoes, ketchup, tomato sauce, hot sauce, fish sauce, and fruit cocktail.⁹ Items were packed under various labels including Del Monte, McNeil, and Libby, with only the highest quality products receiving the "Bayside" label.¹⁰ At its peak, the Bayside Canning Company, headquartered in Alviso, was the third largest canning company in the United States, behind Del Monte and Libby.¹¹

Products were delivered to the Alviso cannery by horses and wagons. Products coming from the San Joaquin and Sacramento River delta regions arrived by ship or train. When products were not shipped to Alviso, they went to one of Thomas Foon's other canneries in Isleton (Sacramento County, constructed 1919) or Mayfield (Santa Clara County, constructed 1924).

Chew undertook a massive building campaign in Alviso in 1929. The current cannery building (1290 Hope Street), office (907 Elizabeth Street), and Chinese Cookhouse (906 Elizabeth Street) date to this period. Additionally, he constructed 30 workers cottages, a warehouse, an addition to the cannery, and other unnamed projects. Unfortunately, Chew died on February 24, 1931, shortly after work was completed. In 1933, the cannery went into receivership and in 1936 it was sold to the Bay Shore Cannery Company. It continued to operate as a cannery under different owners through the 1960s.

See also the Historic Context for the Bayside Canning Company Historic District (DPR 523D).

Current Status

The Bayside Cannery is not included in the 1972 Port of Alviso Historic District.¹² However, it was listed as part of an ensemble of buildings/sites identified in the State of California ethnic site survey.¹³ The seven buildings in the survey were considered eligible for National Register listing as a thematic district and are included in *Five Views: An Ethnic History Site Survey for California*.¹⁴ These buildings included the Bayside Cannery building, Bayside Cold Storage (or Union Warehouse), Bayside Cannery Office, Bayside Cannery "China Camp" site, the Bayside Apple Dryer site, the Thomas Foon Chew House site, and the Bayside Cannery Cabins site. The Bayside Cannery was designated a San Jose Historic Landmark in 1992. The Port of Alviso was also listed as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1995: the Bayside Cannery and the associated buildings were listed as contributing features.¹⁵ The Bayside Canning building complex was the subject of HABS documentation in 1997.

⁷ *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*.

⁸ HABS No. CA-2686: *Bayside Cannery*, p.10.

⁹ *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*.

¹⁰ HABS No. CA-2686: *Bayside Cannery*, p.11.

¹¹ *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*.

¹² Phyllis Butler and the Santa Clara County Historical Landmarks Advisory, *National Register Nomination: Port of Alviso (San Jose)*, April 7, 1972, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861641>.

¹³ "Bay Side Canning Company," *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California*, 1988, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/5views/5views3h6.htm.

¹⁴ Basin Research Associates, Inc, "Cultural Resources Assessment, Alviso Master Plan Area, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA," prepared for the City of San Jose, 1995.

¹⁵ City of San Jose, *Application for California Point of Historical Interest: Port of Alviso*, 1995.

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It is also a contributor to the Bayside Canning Company Historic District. See the Bayside Canning Company Historic District form (DPR 523D) for further information.

Regulatory Framework

As part of the Alviso Neighborhood Historic Context and Survey project, the Bayside Cannery Building has been formally evaluated for eligibility for listing at the national, state, and local levels. The criteria used for this evaluation are described below followed by an analysis of eligibility. While the property has been the subject of several individual documentation efforts (HABS, P-43-000346) it has never been evaluated according to the National, California, or local registers.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (U.S. Code Title 54, Section 306108), and its implementing regulations established the National Register of Historic Places as a comprehensive inventory of known historic resources throughout the United States. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. It includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, archaeological, engineering, or cultural significance. A property is considered significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the National Register at Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Section 60.4 (36 CFR 60.4), as stated below:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

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

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). Certain resources are determined by law to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a historical resource must be significant at the federal, state, or local level under one or more of the following criteria (PRC Section 5024.1(c)):

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

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City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory

The City of San José HRI identifies known and potential historic resources of varying significance, including individual properties and districts listed in or eligible for listing in the California and National Registers, City Landmarks, Candidate City Landmarks, City Landmark Districts (and their contributing sites/structures), and Candidate City Landmark Districts (and their contributing sites/structures). In addition, the HRI identifies Structures of Merit, Identified Sites/Structures, Conservation Areas, and Conservation Area Contributing Sites/Structures. HRI properties are classified into one of 16 categories, depending on how they were evaluated at the time they were added. The HRI serves as a resource for conducting environmental and project review related to demolition permits, as well as for land use and development approvals. It is not a definitive list of all historic resources in the city of San José, and it is continually updated as new information, project-related evaluations, and neighborhood surveys are completed. The purpose of the HRI is to promote awareness of community resources and to further preservation of historic resources and community character.

For clarity and simplicity, this property is evaluated under the criteria for the two major categories of historical resources in the City of San Jose: City Landmarks and Structures of Merit

City Landmark /Candidate City Landmark

As presented in Municipal Code Section 13.48.020(C), designated or candidate City Landmarks and City Landmark Districts (and their contributors) are highly significant historic resources. They are designated by the City Council through a formal process as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Municipal Code Section 13.48.110(H)). These resources are considered historic resources under CEQA.

Eligibility of a city landmark must consider:

1. Its character, interest, or value as part of the local, regional, state, or national history, heritage for culture;
2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event;
3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, date, or national culture and history;
4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social, or historic heritage of the city of San Jose;
5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city of San Jose; and
8. Its embodiment of the elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation, or which is unique.

Structure of Merit

A structure of merit is an important historic property or feature of lesser significance that does not qualify as a city landmark or for the California or National Registers. Attempts should be made for the preservation to the extent feasible under the City of San Jose 2040 General Plan goals and policies.¹⁶ While there is no formal designation process for a structure of merit, it is generally understood to follow the same criteria as that for city landmarks, but with a lower threshold eligibility.

¹⁶ "Historic Resources Inventory," *City of San Jose Planning, Building & Code Enforcement*, accessed April 28, 2023, <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/historic-resources/historic-resources-inventory>.

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Integrity

In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria above, a property must also retain integrity. *Integrity* is the authenticity of a historic resource's physical identity as shown by the survival of characteristics that existed during the period of significance. For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the National Register criteria may still be eligible for listing in the California Register or as a local resource.

The assessment of integrity is often weighted toward specific aspects traits and that weighting is depending on the reasons for historical significance. Properties significant for design (C/3) generally would have greater importance given to integrity of design, materials, and workmanship while properties significant for events or cultural associations (A/1) would have greater emphasis on feeling and association.

Evaluation

For simplicity, the Bayside Cannery Building is evaluated first within the criteria of the National and California registers. Because the criteria are nearly identical they are evaluated for both registers simultaneously. A discussion regarding City of San Jose criteria is presented after.

Criterion A/1 (Events)

The Bayside Cannery Building was a major contributor to the Santa Clara Valley's dominance in fruit and vegetable canning and packing during the early 20th century. As noted in the historic context for the Bayside Canning Company Historic District, the valley supplied canned and packed produce for the entire country and was known around the world as the "Valley of the Hearts Delight" for its range of agricultural products and extent of its fruit orchards. The building was the largest in the cannery complex and served as the heart of canning and packing activities for the third largest canning company in the United States. It was a major site of the Bayside Canning Company's instrumental contribution toward establishing the area's reputation and prominence; only Del Monte and Libby were larger.

As noted in the 1997 *Historic America Building Survey* documentation package for the Bayside Cannery, the "Bayside Cannery is significant "as the last of the main cannery buildings built specifically for use in Chew's canning operations." The Bayside Cannery Building is therefore recommended individually eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A and on the California Register under Criterion 1 at the local level for its instrumental role in solidifying Santa Clara Valley's reputation as a fruit packing and canning center for the United States.

The Bayside Canning Company was founded by Chinese businessman Sai Yin Chew. It was expertly managed and expanded by his Chinese-American son, Thomas Foon Chew. The business is directly associated with the Chinese and Chinese American experience in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It represents a rare occurrence of a Chinese-American owned business rising to compete at the national level to become a nationally-recognized brand As noted in the 1997 *Historic America Building Survey* documentation package for the Bayside Cannery, "Thomas Foon Chew, the son of the founder Sin Yin Chew, developed the cannery operations into one of the largest canneries in the county and it was the third largest cannery [company] in the United States in 1931. The cannery was the first major Chinese owned industry in Santa Clara County."

Based on this association with Chinese and Chinese American history in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in California, the Bayside Cannery Building is recommended individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A and the California Register under Criterion 1 at the state and local levels.

The period of significance for Criteria A/1 is 1908 – 1931, representing the date the company was founded through the death of Thomas Foon Chew.

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Criterion B/2 (People)

As noted in the 1997 *Historic America Building Survey* documentation package for the Bayside Cannery Building, the building is significant "for its association with the Chew family, founders and owners of the Bayside Cannery in Alviso, California. Thomas Foon Chew, the son of the founder Sin Yin Chew, developed the cannery operations into one of the largest canneries in the county and it was the third largest cannery [company] in the United States in 1931."

As such, the Bayside Cannery Building is associated with the productive working life of Thomas Foon Chew. Chew was a highly successful Chinese American businessman in an era when people of Chinese ancestry were subject to widespread discrimination. In spite of this, he was able to grow his father's modest canning company into the third largest in the country, expanding beyond Alviso and into the Central Valley and beyond. The Bayside Cannery Building is recommended eligible for listing in National Register under Criterion B and in the California Register under Criterion 2 for its association with the productive working life of Thomas Foon Chew, a prominent Chinese American businessman who helped to shape the packing and canning industry in the first three decades of the 20th century.

The period of significance for Criteria A/1 is 1908 – 1931, representing the date the company was founded through the death of Thomas Foon Chew.

Criterion C/3 (Design)

The Bayside Cannery Building is designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This style was popular in 1920s and 1930s and was adapted for a wide range of building types from industrial plants to residences to civic architecture. The building does not demonstrate particularly innovative or unusual adaptations of the style. Additionally, it is not part of an overall design that represents a larger Bayside Canning Company aesthetic. As such, the Bayside Cannery Building is not recommended eligible for listing on the National or California registers under Criterion C/3 for its design.

Criterion D/4 (Information Potential)

After the company was sold in 1936, canning operations were scaled back. By the 1960s, the building was being used for canning or canning-related purposes. Since then it has been modified for more general use. It is unlikely to provide additional information regarding canning, canning operations or the Chew family. As such, the Bayside Cannery Building is not recommended eligible for listing on the National or California registers under Criterion D/4 for its information potential.

Integrity

The Bayside Cannery Building is located on its original site along the shoreline of the Guadalupe River and San Francisco Bay. The area around it has changed little since the period of significance. It is still fairly open and undeveloped with views to the bay, to the railroad right-of-way, and into the surrounding neighborhood. The neighborhood retains its eclectic mix of commercial, light industrial, and residential uses intersperses with undeveloped areas and relatively large lots. As such, the building retains integrity of **location, setting, and feeling**.

Since the period of significance, large portions of the building have been demolished. What remains represents approximately 30% of the footprint in 1930. What remains is the primary façade and most of the 1929 expansion along Hope Street. This portion of the building has been modified since the end of the period of significance to varying degrees. Additionally, it suffers from extreme levels of deferred maintenance. In 2022, the roof collapsed, but retains its overall design, form, and appearance. The main façade retains its original appearance but there is significant degradation of the surface finish, broken and boarded windows throughout, and questionable structural integrity of the rear part of the building. Overall, the Bayside Canning Company Historic District had highly diminished integrity of **design, workmanship, and materials**.

The association with Thomas Foon Chew and with canning and packing in the Santa Clara Valley remain intact. The building still retains its physical relationship to other cannery buildings, as executed by Chew under his 1929 expansion. The Bayside Canning Company Historic District retains integrity of **association**.

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Overall, the building does not retain sufficient integrity for listing on the National Register. However, it does appear to retain sufficient integrity to meet the requirements for listing on the California Register.

City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory

1. Its character, interest, or value as part of the local, regional, state, or national history, heritage for culture;

The Bayside Cannery was the main component of a large canning facility that was a national leader in the canning and packing industry and a highly influential business in the early 20th century. As noted above in the discussion under Criterion A/1, it helped to solidify Santa Clara Valley's reputation as the "Valley of the Hearts Delight" by packing and shipping produce from throughout the valley to locations around the United States.

2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event;

The Bayside Cannery Building was part of a complex that was historically significant. Thomas Foon is credited with modernizing the canning and packing operations, often developing methods that became industry standards. Because those innovations are directly related to canning and packing it is likely that they occurred within the confines of the Bayside Cannery Building.

3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, date, or national culture and history;

Thomas Foon Chew was a highly successful and influential Chinese American businessman at the local and state levels. As noted above under the discussion for Criteria B/2, the Bayside Canning Buidling is directly associated with his productive working life.

4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social, or historic heritage of the city of San Jose;

The Bayside Cannery Building was a central component of the first major Chinese owned industry in Santa Clara County. It was also a major employer of Chinese and other immigrant labor which directly influenced the settlement patterns in the Alviso neighborhood and beyond. It represents an important contributing part of the overall immigrant settlement and commercial context within the City of San Jose.

5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;

There is no specific overall style or distinctive character to the Bayside Cannery Building.

6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;

There is no specific overall style or distinctive character to the Bayside Cannery Buidling.

7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city of San Jose; and

No designer has been identified with the Bayside Cannery Building.

8. Its embodiment of the elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation, or which is unique.

There is no specific overall style or distinctive character to the Bayside Cannery Building.

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Overall, the Bayside Cannery Building qualifies as a City of San Jose Landmark under Criteria 1, 2, and 3. Criteria 1 and 3 most closely correspond to National Register criteria A and to California Register criteria 1. Criterion 2 most closely corresponds to National Register Criterion B and California Register Criterion 2. The building is recommended eligible for the San Jose Historic Resource Inventory as a City Landmark under criteria 1, 2, and 3.

B12: References (Continued)

HABS No. CA-2686: *Bayside Cannery*. (San Francisco: Department of the Interior, 1997).

San Jose, City of. *Application for California Point of Historical Interest: Port of Alviso*. 1995.

----. *Planning, Building & Code Enforcement*. "Historic Resources Inventory." <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/historic-resources/historic-resources-inventory>.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Alviso, Santa Clara County, California*. 1908.

----. *Alviso, Santa Clara County, California*. 1930.

University of California at Santa Barbara. *Geospatial Collection: Aerial Photography*. <https://www.library.ucsb.edu/geospatial/aerial-photography>.