

## **APPENDIX F**

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Historic Resources Evaluation





**EVANS & DE SHAZO, LLC**  
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION  
OF THE 1963 COLUMBINE RESEVOIR  
STRUCTURE LOCATED IN  
SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**Cindy Berstsch, P.E**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

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**August 12, 2016**

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## INTRODUCTION

Evans & De Shazo, LLC (EDS) was contracted by *Water Works Engineers* to provide a Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) of the 1963 Columbine Reservoir located within a 6.5 acres parcel (Property) along Flint Creek Drive in San Jose. The Columbine Reservoir measures approximately 24 feet high and has the capacity of 60 acre feet, and is owned by the San Jose Water Company (SJWC). The following report includes an historic architectural survey and evaluation of the Columbine Reservoir, as well as associated features and landscape (Project Area). The property also consists of an earthen and concrete sump, gravel parking area, and mechanical features located along the lower west section that are not a part of the proposed project, but are located within the property. The Columbine Reservoir was reviewed for potential to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR §15064.5 and PRC§ 21084.1), and/or local listing under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with the City of San Jose's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Municipal Code Chapter 13.48 and utilizing the historic evaluation form (Appendix A). The following HRE includes the results of a literature search and review, the historic resource field survey, and evaluation.

Stacey De Shazo, M.A., who exceeds the Secretary of Interior qualification standards in Architectural History served as Principal Architectural Historian on the project.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The HRE is required by the City of San Jose to address potential significant impacts to historical resources that could result from actions associated with proposed demolition of the Columbine Reservoir structure. An HRE of the Columbine Reservoir and associated features and landscape has been prepared to determine integrity and significance. The Columbine Reservoir has not been previously evaluated for historic significance or eligibility for local, state, or national listing.

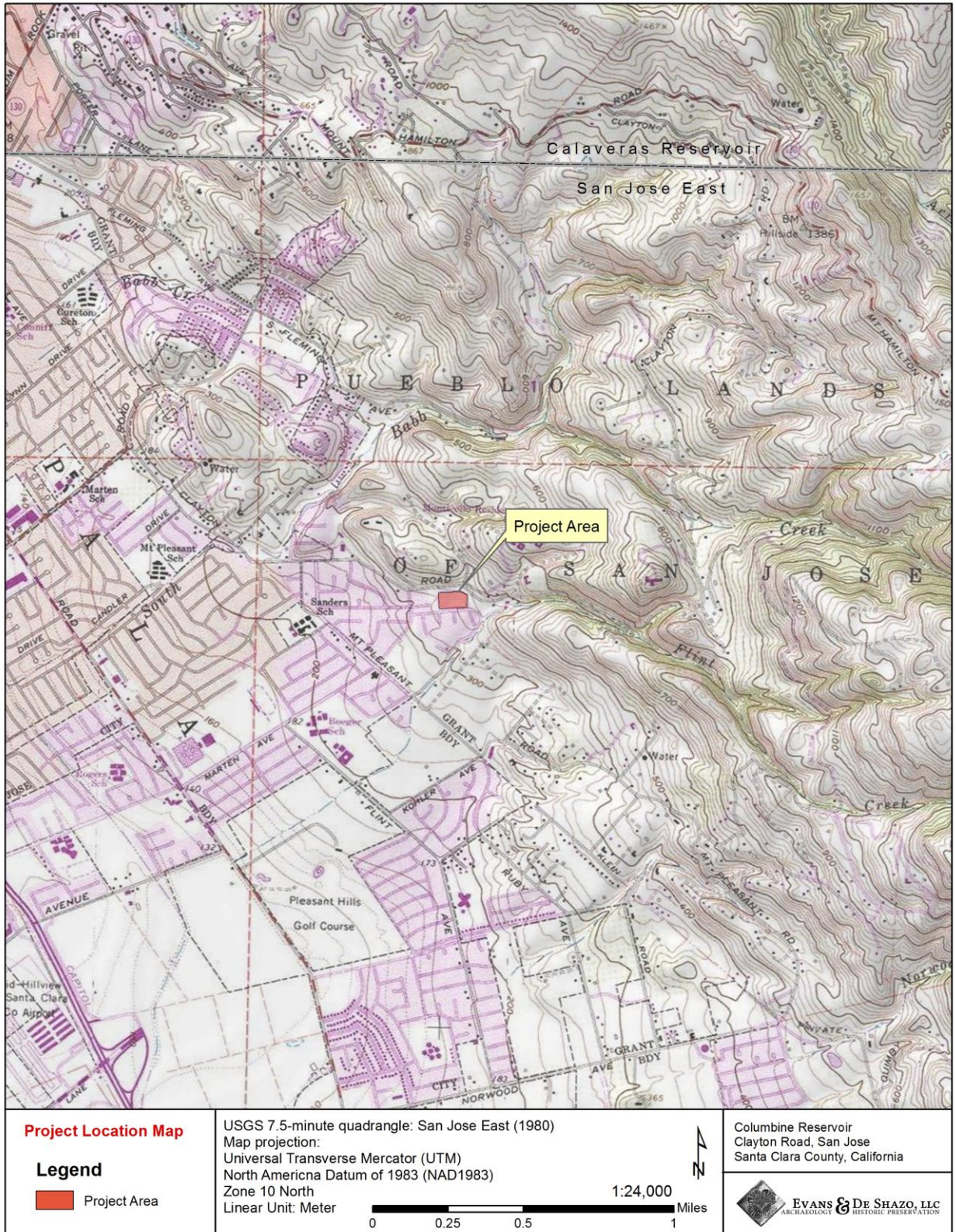
## PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, within Assessor's Parcel Number 654-21-002. The Columbine Reservoir is situated north of Flint Creek Drive and is bound on the west and south by residential housing and Clayton Road to the north and west that mainly consists of undeveloped land.

Figure 1, shows the Project Area within Township 7 South, Range 2 East, of the Mt. Diablo Meridian. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid coordinates to the approximate center of the property line of the two parcels, as determined by measurement from the USGS San Jose East 7.5-minute quadrangle map (1980) are:

4134813 meters North

606961 meters East, Zone 1



**Figure 1 Project Area**



## REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

### CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5) give direction and guidance for evaluation of properties and the preparation of Initial Studies, Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Reports. Pursuant to California State law, City of San Jose Planning and Housing Division is legally responsible and accountable for determining the environmental impact of any land use proposal it approves.

Cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential significance under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1). There are five classes of cultural resources defined by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). These are:

- **Building:** A structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. A “building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure:** A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object:** Construction primarily artist in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. It may be movable by nature or design or made for a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use or character. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures and boundary markers.
- **Site:** The location of a significant event. A prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.
- **Historic District:** Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

According to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, cultural resources are historically significant if they are:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et. seq.);
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1 (k), or as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or

- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the CRHR if it has integrity and meets any of the following criteria:

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

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during a historical resources period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance.

### **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES GUIDELINES**

The criteria for determining eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) have been developed by the National Park Service. Eligible properties include districts, sites, objects, buildings and structures:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. 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; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to the NRHP standards, in order for a property which is found to be significant under one or more of the criteria to be considered eligible for listing, the "essential physical features" which define the property's significance must be present. The standard for determining if a property's essential physical features exist is known as integrity, which is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The integrity evaluation is broken down into seven "aspects," including **location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association**. A property must retain **most** of these qualities to possess integrity.



## **CITY OF SAN JOSE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE: MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 13.48**

Although the project is Categorical Exempt (CADEX) for utility under CEQA, the City of San Jose follows municipal code guidelines under Chapter 13.48 of the Municipal Code (City of San Jose 2011).

The HRE will conform within the following:

- Envision San Jose 2040 General Plan;
- Conformance with the Historic Preservation Ordinance; and,
- Conformance with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Historical Documentation.

The HRE also took into consideration the *Revised Guidelines for Historic Reports* (Rev. 2/26/10), specifically the following guidelines for evaluation of significance:

The evaluation for significance includes completed historic evaluations using the following criteria:

1. City of San Jose Historic Evaluation Criteria (a.k.a. the Tally). The sole purpose of the Tally is to determine whether a structure is a potential historic resource.
2. City of San Jose Qualitative Criteria, per Code Section 13.48.1103.
3. California Register
4. National Register of Historic Places Criteria (applicable only if the project involves Federal funds)

For each set of criteria, the report analyzed the historic background and description of the property to determine if it qualifies for listing on local registers, or designation as a City Landmark. The report also includes an evaluation of the resource's potential to contribute to a district comprised of similar resources in the area. Finally, conclusions are based on substantial evidence and an objective analysis of the information presented in this report.

## **HISTORIC SETTING**

### **THE SPANISH PERIOD (1772 - 1822)**

The discovery of the San Francisco Bay was due to the determination of King Carlos III of Spain to occupy and colonize Alta California and was the joint work of both church and state. The Spanish entered present day Alameda County as early as 1769 with the Portola expedition, in which Gaspar de Portola "discovered" the San Francisco Bay, the initiating event of European colonization of the area (Milliken 1995). This was soon followed by the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza, accompanied by Father Pedro Font in 1776. The expedition of Captain Bautista consisted of Lieutenant Fages, Father Crespi, twelve soldiers and two servants, and they were the first European explorers to traverse the East Bay. These expeditions resulted in the establishment of the Presidio of San Francisco and Mission San Francisco de Asis in the present day San Francisco, the three agencies brought to bear were the military, the civil, and the religious, being each represented by the presidio or garrison; the pueblo the town or civic community, and the mission or church, which played the most prominent part.

During the Spanish Period (1777 - 1822) what is now known as the City of San Jose was originally located within lands called Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe (*Pueblo*) (Hall 1871). Exploration of Alta California brought the Spanish to the San Francisco Bay Area. The initial European discovery of the Santa Clara Valley was by Sergeant Jose Ortega of the Portola Expedition in 1769, who chronicled the abundance of timber, rich soil and a native population that could become a work force. It took less than eight years for Mission Santa Clara to be established, and a few months longer for the first civil settlement in California, El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, to be established along the east bank of the Guadalupe River. During this time of settlement in the area, the Missions required that native population provide a work force, while the area settled as the Pueblo were cared for by volunteers, although they were expected to provide some provisions and operated under a form of civil/military regulations.

### **THE MEXICAN PERIOD (1822 - 1846)**

During the Mexican Period, changes were brought to the region under the newly formed Mexican Government and strong oversight and military rule imposed by the Spanish was greatly reduced. Soon new opportunities arose regarding trade, and foreign ships that had previously been held off by Spanish guarded military ports were allowed to dock and provide a variety of provisions to local settlers. Soon tea and coffee, as well as manufactured goods made their way to the area. After 1822, San José was a major center of hide and tallow trade, as well as other agricultural products. Part of the increased output was derived from Native American labor, which was in some cases enslaved. The current project is located within Pueblo Tract 1. Attracted by economic prospects, other Euro-American pioneers from the eastern United States began immigrating to the Santa Clara Valley during the Mexican period (1821-1846).

### **EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD (1846 - 1880S)**

The **Mexican–American War** (1846-1848) was an armed conflict between the Mexico and the United States that ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo added the land that included all or parts of present-day Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming to the United States. The Treaty also guaranteed full protection of all property rights for Mexican citizens; however, when California became a state in 1850 the U.S. Government established the Public Land Commission for the purpose of determining the validity of prior Spanish and Mexican land grants in California. During the Early American Period, the arrival of American settlers to Mexican-ruled Alta California was dramatic and with their arrival land ownership disputes arose between Mexican land owners and American settlers. These land disputes were particularly difficult to settle as the Mexican Government had granted large holdings with little documentation of boundaries. So, to settle at least some of the issues relating to land ownership, surveys of areas within the City of San Jose were conducted in 1847 and again in 1850, which extended the city limits to the Coyote Creek on the east.

The Public Land Commission, created following the admission of California as a state in 1850, was established for the purpose of determining the validity of prior Spanish and Mexican grants in California. The land grants located beyond the city proper needed to be confirmed, which was a lengthy and expensive process, and as a result much of the land was forfeited, making land available for newly arriving American settlers (Arbuckle 1985). The first people to govern the area under American rule were a group of Mexican and American citizens that were led by Alcalde John Burton (Alcalde is the

Spanish term for Municipal Magistrate). Burton, who was a sea captain and merchant, was elected as *Alcade* after the United States government took possession of California. Burton quickly took possession of the missions and property within these disputed areas.

In 1850, San José became the first state capitol. During this time, Pueblo Tract No. 1 developed into burgeoning farm land that included orchards, grain, and vineyards. Then with construction of the San Francisco and San José railroad in 1864, which was followed by completion of the Central Pacific line from San José to Niles in 1869, San Jose became part of the national economic network (Laffey 1992). Like many new towns in California, the first industries in San José centered on fruit canning, with the earliest operation started by San José resident Dr. James Dawson in 1871. The canning industry was second only to the valley's orchards. During the late 1800s, prunes were the most popular of the orchard products produced out of San José, and by the 1930s, prunes accounted for 83 percent of the produce from Santa Clara Valley's orchards. Santa Clara Valley's share accounted for 25 percent of the world's prune trade.

### **HISTORY OF THE SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY (1866 – PRESENT)**

The San Jose Water Company was formed on November 26, 1866 by Donald Mackenzie and John Bonner, of San Jose, and R. Chabot, of Oakland, with \$100,000 capital. The SJWC was originally granted exclusive rights for a length of twenty-five years for areas within Santa Clara County. During the first two years, the SJWC supplied the City of San Jose with water from artesian well; however, this supply soon became inadequate to meet the needs of the city. By 1868, the company was reorganized and the new officers included locals N. H. A. Mason, president, D. Mackenzie, vice-president, V. B. Rankin, secretary; C. X. Hobbs, superintendent, and E. McLaughlin, treasurer (History of Santa Clara County 1922). Soon reservoirs and new underground pipes were constructed to keep up with the needs of the community. By 1870, Seven-Mile Reservoir is completed and in 1871, Three-Mile Reservoir was constructed in Santa Clara County. The SJWC continued to grow during the years 1874-1879 and soon constructed two additional reservoirs, Lake McKenzie and Lake Kittredge. In 1899 the SJWC lost the Santa Clara County water business when the county decided to form their own municipal water works (San Jose Water Company Receipts 2008).

As the population and farming land increased, so did the need for additional water supply for the growing community. By the early 1900s, the SJWC added additional wells and pumping stations within the City of San Jose. Then by 1922, the SJWC had approximately 14,000 service subscribers and treated millions of gallons of water (San Jose Water Company Receipts 2008; Whaley 1992). In 1928, with the purchase of Willow Glen Water Works, the SJWC added another 300 customers. By 1928, the SJWC was serving 23,000 customers. As the SJWC grew it underwent an ownership change in 1929 when General Water Works and Electric Company purchased a controlling interest in the company, but by 1945 the SJWC had gained its independence again. The need for water in the area continued to grow in the 1950s that saw the building of a dam and water being drawn from the valley. In the 1960s, the SJWC sought to continue growth through improvements to their monitoring system by installing a computerized operations system to monitor water levels and make optimum use of pumps (Barry 1990). During the drought of the 1970s the company continued to improve and upgrades to aging infrastructure began. Throughout the proceeding decades the SJWC was eyed by other companies for purchase, but no deals were reached and the SJWC continued to provide service and improve its water treatment system.



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## PROPERTY HISTORY

As part of the literature search and review, EDS conducted a record search and review of primary and secondary records, including historic maps, directories, and documents located at the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library - California Room, Santa Clara County Assessor and County Clerk-Recorder Office, and other online sources to provide ownership history details of the Project Area.

The Project Area is located within land that was once a part of *Rancho Canada de Pala*, and the *Pueblo Tract* Lands of the City of San Jose. A complete review of assessor documents did not reveal ownership prior to the purchase by the San Jose Water Agency in 1961. The assessor roll did reveal a document number associated with the purchase of the 6.5 acres Property and listed as 1943698 (Deed Number); however, a search of associated grantor and grantee documents did not reveal any records for this number. This was verified by a Santa Clara County Assessor staff member who advised they have no way of further tracing the purchase of the property based on their system limitations except through the assigned document number 1943698, which did not reveal any associated documents.

Fortunately, an electronic copy of the 1961 deed was provided by the Water Works Engineers to EDS on August 10, 2016, which included the complete ownership deed of the Property. The deed provided information regarding the ownership of the land in 1890 during which the Property was part of a larger 369 acres parcel owned by Francis M. McKiernan (Figure 2). In 1890, according to the deed McKiernan conveyed rights to Manual E. Fial to the following

*“The right to dig, develop, and open up a spring and take water that may be found anywhere within 20 feet on each side of the gulch and headwaters and head of the gulch lying very nearly between the lands of the parties hereto. The land from which said water is to be taken being a part of the Frank McKiernan Ranch situate near the Pala Rancho, Santa Clara County, Cal. The right is also given to the party of the second part to at any time, entered on the land, to clean out or repair said spring, or the pipes connecting the waters there from.*”

During the years from 1889 through 1945 the 369 acres tract of land appears to have been sectioned off and sold to various owners. It appears that the heirs of Francis M. McKiernan and his wife Mary McKiernan sold a 62.79 acres parcel where the current Project Area is located in the early 1900s; however, it is unclear regarding the ownership of the property. In 1945, the land was further reduced and the title of a portion of the Property was sold to H. Irving Lee and his wife Alice A. Lee. During this time the property was associated with APN 651-43-1. The records reveal that H. Irving died in 1954 and the property was willed to Alice. In 1961, Alice sold the now approximate 7.89 acres land to the SJWC.

A review of historic USGS maps was also conducted. The 1899 map shows that at least one building was located within or adjacent to the APN (USGS 1885; USGS 1889). Further review revealed that by 1953 the building that first appears on the 1885 and 1899 map is no longer present (USGS 1953). During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the property was likely used for agricultural purposes, such as cattle grazing or orchards. Historic Aerials from the 1940s confirm that the property during this time was an orchard and there was a small house located along the south portion of the property, but not within the Project Area. The City of San Jose records show that the Columbine Reservoir was constructed in 1963 (City of San Jose 2004).



## 1895 Topographic Map With Project Area

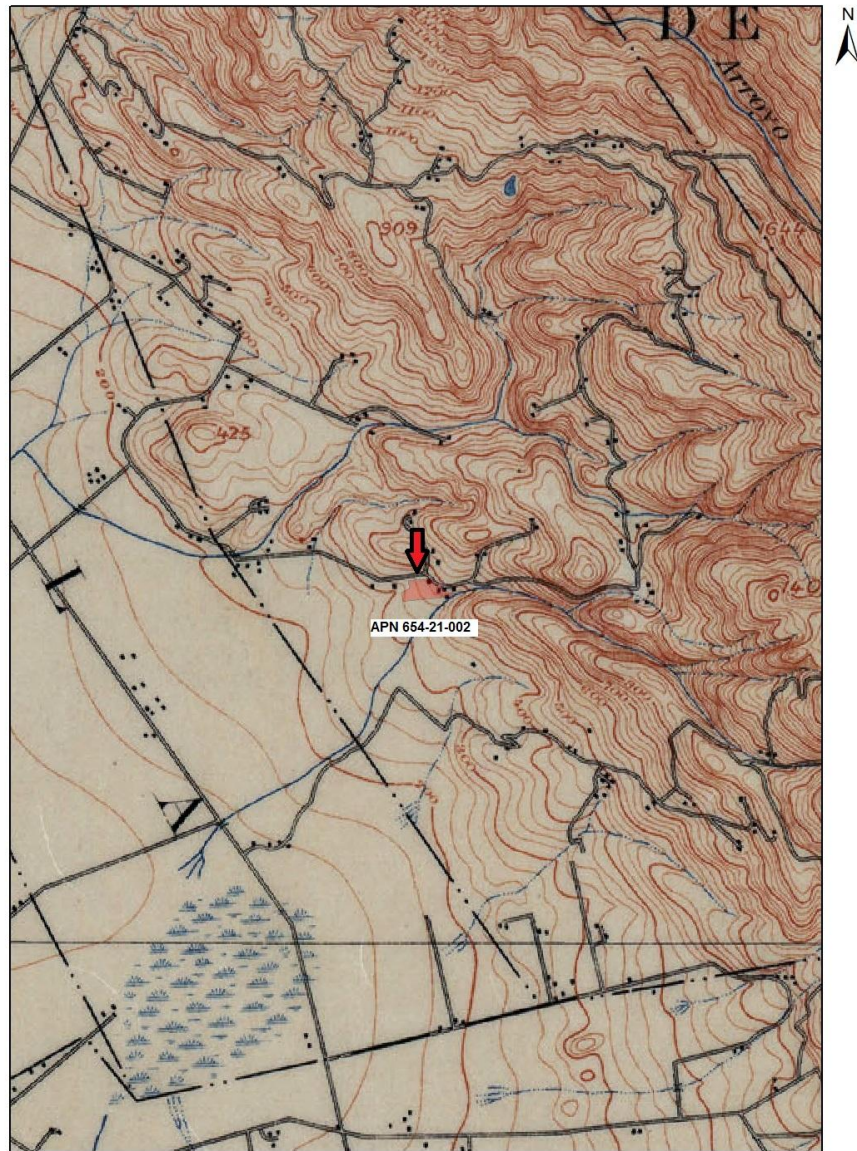


Figure 2 1895 Map showing current APN boundaries

### REVIEW OF RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION

Santa Clara County and the California consisted of reservoirs constructed during the early to mid-twentieth century when the Columbine Reservoir was built. There were large and small reservoirs constructed that served the local community needs as well as larger agricultural requirements. The reservoirs were mainly holding ponds for water collected from springs, creeks, or during rainfall. Research did not reveal any relevant local engineer or design efforts regarding the construction of small



earthen reservoirs within Santa Clara County similar to Columbine; however, a review of reservoir construction that is considered unique was studied beyond Santa Clara County for best practices and it was noted that many of the unique reservoirs are often associated with large complex districts that consists of many water related buildings and structures with the reservoir as a contributing element. The Columbine Reservoir is typical of small, earthen and concrete reservoir constructed during the 1960s Santa Clara County.

**Columbine Reservoir Construction History**

According to the City of San Jose building permit, the Columbine Reservoir was approved for construction on July 11, 1962. The permit (Figure 3) was issued to the SJWC, under permit no. 39322, and included the building of an earthen-filled, concrete-lined storage reservoir and roof with an estimated value of the land at \$282,000. In 1972, a second permit was issued by the City of San Jose for the Property to Pfeiffer Electric under permit no. 16664. This permit gave Pfeiffer Electric approval for electrical and/or wiring (www.sanjosepermits.org).

3650 Clayton Rd.  
 CITY OF SAN JOSE BUILDING DEPARTMENT  
**APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT**

Tract No. .... Lot No. ....

Date JULY 11, 1962 Permit No. 39322

Application is hereby made for a permit to BUILD 18 MG WATER  
 a 1-story-Type STORAGE RES. EARTH FILL CONCRETE LINED Building  
 at 3650 CLAYTON ROAD Use Zone R-1186  
 to be occupied only as PUBLIC UTILITY Reservoir & Roof Occupancy .....

in accordance with Plans, Specifications and Plot-plan filed herewith. Use App in File  
 Estimated Value of Improvements, \$ 282,000 JAM

It is hereby agreed that the requirements of the San Jose Building and Zoning Ordinances and all other laws applicable to the construction, location, and use of buildings within the City of San Jose, will be complied with.  
 I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to violate the workmen's compensation laws of California.

Owner SAN JOSE WATER WORKS Address 374 W SANTA CLARA ST.  
 Contractor " Address .....

By Agent: Margaret Billings Address .....

Form 280- 3650 Clayton Rd. SJ Water Works

**Figure 3 1962 Permit for the construction of the Columbine Reservoir**



3650 Clayton

Building Permit Confirmed   
Not Required

CITY OF SAN JOSE 9-1-72 BUILDING DEPARTMENT

**APPLICATION FOR ELECTRICAL PERMIT**

Date 7-7 1972 Permit No. 16664

The undersigned hereby makes application to the Electrical Inspector of the City of San Jose for a permit to install electrical fixtures and/or wiring as listed on the reverse side.

Exemption from requirement for State of California for Contractor's License is hereby claimed by undersigned: as owner  statement filed

Undersigned attests that his State of California Contractor's License # 19773 is in full force and effect and properly authorizes this application.

San Jose City Business License # 41-00622

I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to violate the workmen's compensation laws of California.

OWNER SAN JOSE WATER WORKS

ADDRESS 3650 Clayton

USE OF BUILDING SSW Pumping Sta.

FIRM Pfeiffer Elect. SIGNED A. Mora

280-10

3650 Clayton Pfeiffer Elect. 8

Figure 4 1972 permit for electrical/wiring work

According to the City of San Jose Permit website a total of 31 additional permits have been associated with the APN since 1972 that include the installation of a new 6 foot chain link fence placed around the perimeter of the reservoir, 407 total solar photovoltaic modules mounted on existing San Jose Water Company reservoir roof, the installation of a 60-foot tall Verizon wireless communications antenna slimline monopole with 6 new antennas and associated equipment, and the installation of a generator for lighting the Property. There have been no permits issued for modifications or changes to the interior structure of the Columbine Reservoir.

## LITERATURE SEARCH AND REVIEW

EDS completed a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on July 15, 2016 (NWIC File # 16-0099) to determine if the Project Area has been previously evaluated for cultural resources and if there are any known cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Maps maintained by the NWIC and documentation for cultural resource studies and resources located within a quarter-mile of the Project Area were reviewed. The following inventories were also reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest

According to maps and records on file at the NWIC, the Project Area has not been previously evaluated for cultural resources and no cultural resources are currently recorded within or adjacent to the Project Area. However, within one quarter-mile of the Project Area, 10 cultural resource studies have been conducted, although no cultural resources have been recorded. The previous cultural resource studies

are listed in Table 1. There are no properties listed on the NRHP or CRHR within the Project Area or within one quarter-mile of the Project Area.

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Studies Conducted within 1/4-mile of the APE.**

Report #	Year	Title	Author(s)
<b>26164</b>	2002	Cultural Resource Evaluation	
<b>34562</b>	2007	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the 11401 Clayton Road Project in the County of Santa Clara.	Mark McLain, Archaeological Resource Management
<b>43656</b>	2012	Cultural Resource Analysis, Mt. Pleasant/Ensite #10730	EBI Consulting
<b>13208</b>	1991	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pleasant Knoll Estates Project, City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California	Michael R. Fong et al
<b>6728</b>	1984	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Eastridge Townhouse Project on Mt. Pleasant Road in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara	Robert Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management
<b>4772</b>	N/A	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Santa Clara County Flood Control and Water District East Zone Flood Control Project	URS Research Group
<b>018383</b>	1996	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Dividend Pleasant Knoll Drive Project in the City of San Jose	Robert Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management
<b>4435</b>	1977	Project 9373	David Chavez
<b>4613</b>	1979	The Lands of Mark IV (letter)	Miley Paul Holman, Holman & Associates
<b>022208</b>	1999	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the lands at 3535 Clayton Road in the City of San Jose California	Robert Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management



## HISTORIC RESOURCE FIELD SURVEY

### 1963 COLUMBINE RESERVOIR

A field survey of the Columbine Reservoir and associated landscape was conducted on July 25, 2016. The Columbine Reservoir, located within APN 654-21-002, is situated within the upper eastern section of the San Jose Water District property located north of Flint Creek Drive and south of Clayton Road within San Jose, Santa Clara County (Figure 5). The Columbine Reservoir is an earthen structure that is lined in concrete and covered with a corrugated metal roof that supports a 76.5 kW solar power system along sections of the north and south roof system (Figure 6). The rectangular shaped structure consists of angled corners and measures approximately 480 feet at its longest point and 310 feet wide. The roof system is situated approximately 3 feet from the ground. The corrugated metal roof appears to be sheets that are cut and interlock (Figure 7). The roof is supported by metal columns that are placed in regular intervals under the perimeter of the roof. The roof supports separate solar modules along the western side of the roof (Figure 8) and a series of solar modules along a portion of the north perimeter of the roof. The solar modules appear to be encased on metal frames and they are resting on metal frames that look similar to scaffolding. Although the interior of the earthen reservoir was not visible from the exterior as the structure is surrounded by a 6 foot perimeter fence and a combination of wire mesh and corrugated metal that covers the section from the ground to the top of the metal roof that ensures the safety and quality of the water supply, the permit as noted in Figure 3 provides the details of the interior construction. There appear to be inlet and outlet pipes along the sides and top of the roof and there is a small front gable building along the north elevation of the structure that is likely associated with the mechanical systems of the reservoir (Figure 9). There is slightly elevated catwalk and railing to the west of the mechanical building that runs approximately 75 feet south along the top of the metal roof (Figure 10).

There is also an adjacent earthen and concrete lined sump and protect wetlands located west of the Columbine Reservoir, a gravel parking area along the adjacent and north to the sump, and several mechanical structures that are enclosed in metal and wire cages for security. The property is entirely encompassed within a 6 foot chain link fence (Figure 11 and Figure 12). The surrounding environment along Clayton and Flint Road were also observed as best practices for this report, and although there are several historic properties along Clayton Road, the majority of the area to the north and east is either open land used for agricultural or cattle grazing purposes, and along the south and west there is some recent home construction.



**Figure 5 Overview of Columbine Reservoir, facing west  
(metal roof strongly reflects the sun making photography tricky)**



**Figure 6 Solar modules along north elevation of the Columbine Reservoir roof**



**Figure 7 Corrugated metal roof**



**Figure 8 Western Elevation of elevated metal roof and solar modules, facing north**



**Figure 9 Mechanical building along the north elevation, facing south**



**Figure 10 Catwalk along the north section of the roof, facing south**



**Figure 11. Protected wetland within the earthen and concrete sump within the Project Area**



**Figure 12. Mechanical and storage area, facing southeast**



Figure 13. Surrounding landscape to the east of the Project Area

## HISTORICAL EVALUATION FOR SIGNIFICANCE

The Columbine Reservoir located north of Flint Creek Drive in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California was evaluated to determine eligibility for listing to the CRHR, NRHP, and also reviewed as to whether the structure meets any of the criteria for designation as a City of San Jose. The structure was evaluated within its historic context of previous land-use and other local reservoirs were also research to further understand the potential significance of the Columbine Reservoir. Ms. Stacey De Shazo, M.A. conducted the Historic Resource Evaluation of the 1963 Columbine Reservoir and associated landscape. After a thorough analysis it was determined that structure does *not* meet the criteria of significance for listing on the CRHR, NRHP, or for local designation for the following reasons:

### CRHR and NRHP Criterion for Evaluation

*A/1 The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.*

Although the Combine Reservoir was built and is owned by the SJWC, the construction of the Columbine Reservoir is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States. The Columbine Reservoir was constructed during a time in San Jose history that was not unique or associated with the formation of the SJWC. In addition, extensive local and regional research was reviewed and there was no evidence that the reservoir contributes to the board patterns of the local or regional history and there is not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion A/1.



B/2 The property is not associated with the lives of persons in our past to either local, California or *national history*.

Based on extensive local and regional research regarding property there was no evidence that that property was associated with important person to local, California, or national history and therefore not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion B/2.

C/3 *The property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or posses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*

Local and regional research the dams, reservoirs, and similar construction was conducted, the Columbine Reservoir does not exhibit a distinct architectural style and there is no evidence that the structure was the work of a master. The reservoir served as holding ponds for water collected from springs, creeks or during rainfall. The Columbine Reservoir is typical of small, earthen and concrete reservoir construction during the 1960s. There are engineering efforts throughout the United States and California that are considered distinctive engineering designs associated with reservoirs and are considered significant; however, they are often part of larger water storage and pumping complexes and/or dams. The Columbine Reservoir is a small, simply constructed storage for water that serves a small population in San Jose and is not associated with any distinctive methods of construction and therefore the structure is not recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C/3.

D/4 *The property does not have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.*

The Project Area was *not* evaluated for archaeology, so the property cannot be determined if it will yield, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

## CONCLUSION

The 1963 Columbine Reservoir was surveyed and evaluated to determine historic integrity and eligibility for listing on the CRHR, NRHP, and/or a local listing. Based on the HRE that included a record search and review and a field survey, the structure is not recommended as eligible for listing on the California Register Historical Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, nor does it appear to meet the standards of preservation set forth by the City of San Jose for local listing. Field notes were completed, photographs were taken during the field survey, and Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms have been completed for documentation purposes (Attachment A). Because the structure does not meet the CRHR and NRHP criteria, or local listing criteria, it is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA or Section 106 and thee are no further recommendations.

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**Attachment A**  
**DPR Forms and City of San Jose Form**

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

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
**NRHP Status Code**

Other Listings  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Columbine Reservoir

P1. Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\*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 San Jose East Date 1980 T 7S; R 2E;  of  of Sec un; MD B.M.

c. Address N/A (see location below) City San Jose Zip \_\_\_\_\_

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 606961 mE/ 4134813 mN

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

The Project is located within Assessor's Parcel Number 654-21-002. The Columbine Reservoir is situated north of Flint Creek Drive and is bounded on the west and south by residential housing, on the north by Clayton Road, and on the west by mainly undeveloped land in San Jose, Santa Clara County.

\*P3a. Description: The Columbine Reservoir is a structure constructed The Columbine Reservoir is an earthen structure that is lined in concrete and covered with a corrugated metal roof that supports a 76.5 kW solar power system along sections of the north and south roof system. The rectangular shaped structure consists of angled corners and measures approximately 480 feet at its longest point and 310 feet wide. The roof system is situated approximately 3 feet from the ground. The corrugated metal roof appears to be sheets that are cut and interlock. The roof is supported by metal columns that are placed in regular intervals under the perimeter of the roof. The roof supports separate solar modules along the western side of the roof and a series of solar modules along a portion of the north perimeter of the roof. The structure is surrounded by a 6 foot perimeter fence and a combination of wire mesh and corrugated metal that covers the section from the ground to the top of the metal roof. There is slightly elevated catwalk and railing to the west of the mechanical building that runs approximately 75 feet south along the top of the metal roof.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP22

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

P5b. Description of Photo: west facing  
7/25/2016

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:  Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
San Jose Water Company

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Stacey De Shazo, M.A.  
Evans & De Shazo, LLC 6876  
Sebastopol Avenue, Sebastopol, CA  
95472

\*P9. Date Recorded: 7/25/2016

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

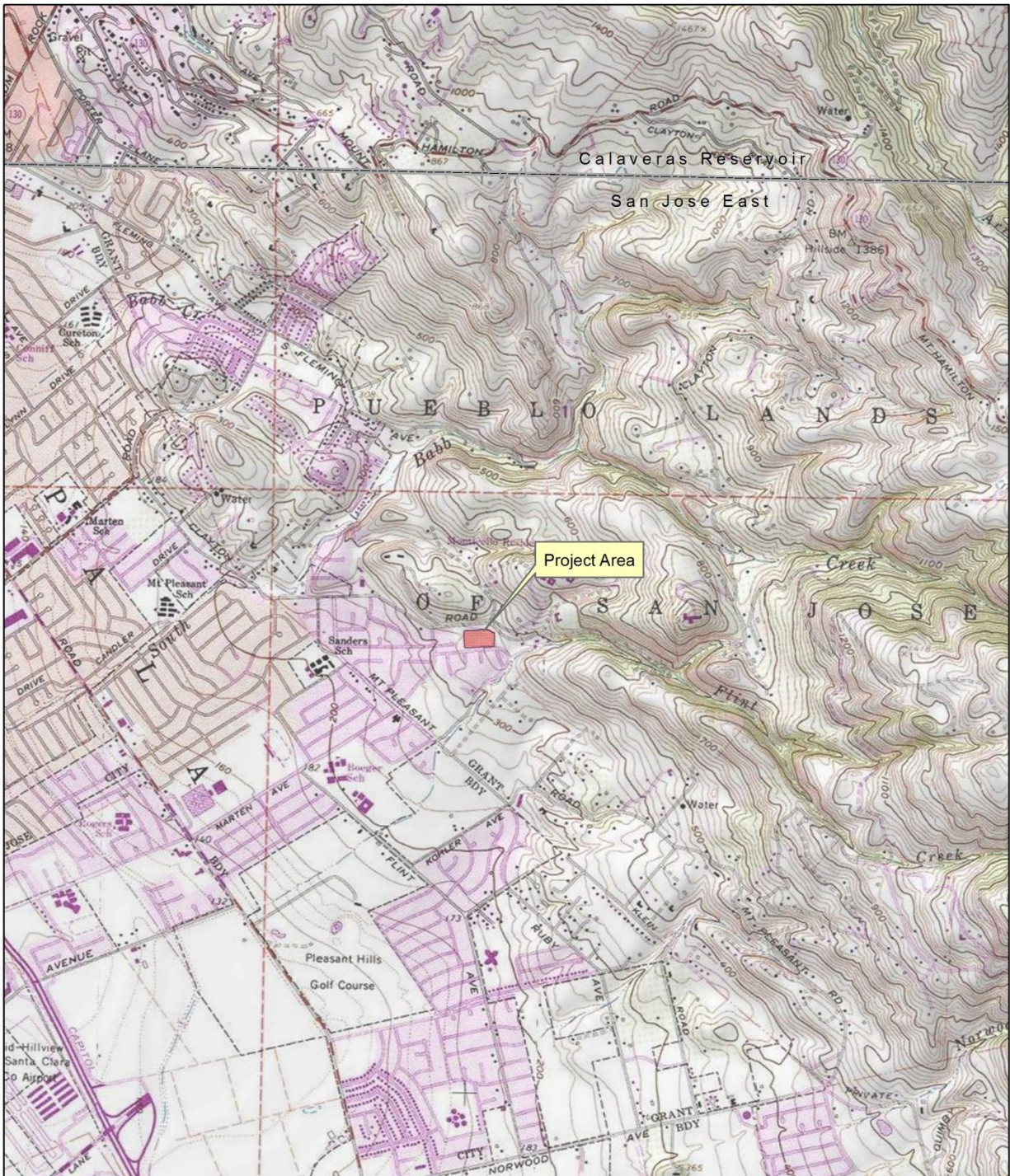
\*P11. Report Citation: Historic  
Resource Evaluation of the 1963

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



Columbine Reservoir Structure Located in San Jose, Santa Clara County

\*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): \_\_\_\_\_



<p><b>Project Location Map</b></p> <p><b>Legend</b></p> <p><span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:10px; background-color:red; border:1px solid black;"></span> Project Area</p>	<p>USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle: San Jose East (1980)                  Map projection:                  Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)                  North America Datum of 1983 (NAD1983)                  Zone 10 North                  Linear Unit: Meter</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1:24,000 Miles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0    0.25    0.5    1</p>	<p>Columbine Reservoir                  Clayton Road, San Jose                  Santa Clara County, California</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>EVANS &amp; DE SHAZO, LLC</b>                  ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION</p>
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# HISTORIC EVALUATION SHEET

Historic Resource Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Complete all blanks. Use spaces to justify ratings. For example, a rating of "E" on No. 9, Age, would be justified by "Built in 1850".

## A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN

- |                              |   |    |     |      |
|------------------------------|---|----|-----|------|
| 1. EXTERIOR _____            | E | VG | G   | FP ✓ |
| 2. STYLE _____               | E | VG | G   | FP ✓ |
| 3. DESIGNER _____            | E | VG | G   | FP ✓ |
| 4. CONSTRUCTION _____        | E | VG | G ✓ | FP   |
| 5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS _____ | E | VG | G ✓ | FP   |

## B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION

- |                              |   |    |   |      |
|------------------------------|---|----|---|------|
| 6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION _____ | E | VG | G | FP ✓ |
| 7. EVENT _____               | E | VG | G | FP ✓ |
| 8. PATTERNS _____            | E | VG | G | FP ✓ |
| 9. AGE _____                 | E | VG | G | FP ✓ |

## C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT

- |                       |   |    |     |      |
|-----------------------|---|----|-----|------|
| 10. CONTINUITY _____  | E | VG | G   | FP ✓ |
| 11. SETTING _____     | E | VG | G   | FP ✓ |
| 12. FAMILIARITY _____ | E | VG | G ✓ | FP   |

## D. INTEGRITY

- |                                |     |      |     |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
| 13. CONDITION _____            | E   | VG   | G ✓ | FP |
| 14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS _____ | E   | VG ✓ | G   | FP |
| 15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS _____  | E ✓ | VG   | G   | FP |
| 16. SITE _____                 | E ✓ | VG   | G   | FP |

## E. REVERSIBILITY

- |                    |     |    |   |    |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|----|
| 17. EXTERIOR _____ | E ✓ | VG | G | FP |
|--------------------|-----|----|---|----|

REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# EVALUATION TALLY SHEET (Part I)

		<u>VALUE</u>				
<b>A. <u>VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</u></b>	<u>E</u>	<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>FP</u>		
1. EXTERIOR	16	12	6	0	_____	
2. STYLE	10	8	4	0	_____	
3. DESIGNER	6	4	2	0	_____	
4. CONSTRUCTION	10	8	4	0	_____	
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS	8	6	3	0	_____	
				<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
<b>B. <u>HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</u></b>	<u>E</u>	<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>FP</u>		
6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION	20	15	7	0	_____	
7. EVENT	20	15	7	0	_____	
8. PATTERNS	12	9	5	0	_____	
9. AGE	8	6	3	0	_____	
				<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
<b>C. <u>ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</u></b>	<u>E</u>	<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>FP</u>		
10. CONTINUITY	8	6	3	0	_____	
11. SETTING	6	4	2	0	_____	
12. FAMILIARITY	10	8	4	0	_____	
				<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
				<b><u>"A" &amp; "C" SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
				<b><u>"B" SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
				<b><u>TOTAL:</u></b>	_____	
				(Sum of A,B & C)		

# EVALUATION TALLY SHEET (Part II)

D. <u>INTEGRITY</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>FP</u>	
		<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>		
13. CONDITION	--	.03	.05	.10	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A, B, C Subtotals
14. EXTERIORALTERATIONS	--	.05	.10	.20	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A and C Subtotals
	--	.03	.05	.10	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal
15. STRUCTURALREMOVALS	--	.20	.30	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A and C Subtotals
	--	.10	.20	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal
16. SITE	--	.10	.20	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal

**INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADJUSTED SUBTOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
(Preliminary Total minus Integrity Deductions)

E. <u>REVERSIBILITY</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>FP</u>	
		<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>		
17. EXTERIOR	3	3	2	2	_____
					<b><u>TOTAL:</u></b> _____

